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BUDGET ESTIMATES, F. Y. 1982

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

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BUDGET ESTIMATES, F. Y. 1982

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
FY 1982 BUDGET ESTIMATES
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SUMMARY STATEMENTS

SUMMARY AND HIGHLIGHT STATEMENT

Management of the public lands will be characterized by more intense conflict and controversy in the years ahead. From a broad national perspective, energy production and distribution will be the most urgent demand on the public lands. While the West is generally supportive of the orderly development of its energy resources, the corresponding concern about the effects on impacted regions and communities, on traditional resource-based industries, and on environmental assets and values is profound. Furthermore, these energy-related concerns are overlain by various new proposed uses of the public land that arise from other national needs, such as the MX missile system--itself a source of both concern and resentment--and the problem of hazardous waste disposal--an issue whose dimensions are just beginning to be understood.

The West is also looking to the Federal government for a fundamental commitment to the management of the renewable resources of the public lands, with especially strong interest in the restoration of the rangeland resource for increased production of livestock and for protection and enhancement of wildlife resources. Both Westerners and concerned citizens and interest groups throughout the Nation are keenly interested in other public land values such as the protection of appropriate wilderness areas; the protection of archeological and cultural resources; and the identification and proper management of areas of scenic and recreational value.

These demands on the public lands, and on the Department and the Bureau, are converging at a time when certain interest groups in the West are increasingly resentful about the extent of federal land ownership, alleging that the Federal government is callous toward local concerns and viewpoints, interested only in rapid energy development without genuine concern for its impacts. The Sagebrush Rebellion is the most dramatic expression of these viewpoints, but recent opposition in the West to MX and the Energy Mobiliazation Board are indicative of widespread western concern.

It seems likely that the course of public land management in the next decade will be characterized by strident controversy, unless the Executive Branch and the Congress make a clear commitment to a truly comprehensive public land management program. Such a commitment, if sincerely pursued, will both diffuse the more strident anti-federal political oratory in the West and permit the Federal government to achieve its national interest objectives in a political environment of reasonable confidence and trust.

This budget is designed to support such a commitment. A responsive and flexible decision-making and management system, that will carry out FLPMA's requirements for systematic and phased inventory, planning, and implementation activities, is in place. We now can move ahead with some determination to develop the policies, plans, basic data, analytic capability, infrastructure, and--most importantly--the funding and personnel needed to secure good decisions and effective management of the land. Now is the time to invest in reducing backlogs, in protecting and enhancing past investments, and in assuring the future productivity of public lands. An investment now in a level of management that meets western and national concerns will serve both public efficiency and public interest goals over the long term.

The agenda of major issues the Bureau is being called upon to address is extensive.

To achieve established energy production goals for coal, oil and gas, and oil shale and to meet other goals for energy and minerals development, BLM must:

- Lease 1.7 billion tons of coal by 1982 in 5 regional coal areas and make 30 billion tons of coal available for leasing in 1984;
- Process an average of 3,500 energy-related rights-of-way annually;
- Process an estimated 250 coal lease applications (including PRLAs) by September 1985 and eliminate a current backlog of 182 PRLAs and 6 lease applications;
- Offer 36 OCS sales by mid-1985, including 10 in frontier areas that involve higher costs than the norm;
- Process about 10 percent more onshore oil and gas lease applications each year beginning in 1982 to put applications on a pipeline basis by the end of 1985; and
- Expand leasing of geothermal, oil shale, and tar sands resources in response to the Secretary's policy decisions.

To implement the commitment made by Congress and the Administration to restore the productivity of western rangelands, the Bureau must:

- Develop 144 environmental impact statements and related plans by 1988;
- Improve 135 million acres of vegetation considered to be in less than satisfactory condition by the year 2000;
- Improve 125 million acres of unsatisfactory watershed by the year 2000; and
- Protect and improve 155 million acres of wildlife habitat and 6,500 miles of commercial and sport fishery streams by the year 2000.

To provide adequate and, in some cases, accelerated support services to facilitate energy development, range improvement, and timber production and to improve public services, the Bureau must:

- Reduce the existing backlog in cadastral survey that would otherwise take 200 years to complete at existing funding and staffing levels;
- Convey 40.3 million acres under ANCSA by the end of 1984 and 104.5 million acres to Alaska under the Alaska Statehood Act by the year 2000;
- Process an average of 6,000 non-energy land use and land tenure authorizations annually;

- Maintain and, in some cases, upgrade 10 million public land records;

- Respond to 100,000 public land inquiries annually;

- Transfer 40,000 acres of state in-lieu selections;

- Review 5,800 existing withdrawals on 54 million acres and process 1,700 new withdrawal actions by 1991;

- Process 400 state land exchanges on 1,000,000 acres by 1990;

- Process an estimated 8-11 million acres of BLM/FS boundary adjustments by 1990 in accordance with the President's environmental message;

- Provide a reasonable level of law enforcement services on 350 million acres of public lands; and

- Protect 350 million acres of BLM-administered lands and 100 million acres of state and other Federal lands from fire damage from natural and other sources.

To respond to the burgeoning national and local demand for recreational opportunities and cultural resource protection, the Bureau must:

- Provide supervision and management for approximately 200 million annual visits to public land recreation sites, of which 20 million visits involve ORV use;

- Conduct accelerated wilderness reviews on 25 million acres and make recommendations to Congress by the end of 1987;

- Implement new archaeology regulations; and

- Identify and protect cultural resources on 7.5 million acres.

Many of these tasks have extraordinarily high visibility and sensitivity. But they are just some of the more dramatic in a sweeping series of new or expanded responsibilities that Congress, the Courts, and the President have placed on the Bureau in recent years through the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, the Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act, the OCS Lands Act Amendments, the Public Rangelands Improvement Act, and a host of judicial and executive orders and decisions. These mandates and other public demands require improved and more intensive BLM management, accelerated decisionmaking with full public participation, and expanded services -- even in programs that might otherwise be described as stable. Specific increases do not include any allowances for D-2 legislation or hazardous waste disposal regulations.

BLM is just now feeling the full operational and budget implications of implementing FLPMA professionally, responsibly, and effectively. FLPMA greatly increased the complexities of the information management, decisionmaking, and conflict resolution that are integral parts of "effective and efficient" land and resource management. When viewed in this context, past appropriations have been based, in large measure, on a set of outdated and incomplete assumptions about the required level of the Bureau's management activities and services.

FLPMA's passage in 1976 transformed the Bureau from custodian to principal manager of many of the nation's most significant natural resources. The successful implementation of programs to protect, enhance, and develop these resources rests, quite simply, on BLM's capability to marshal adequate resources to meet its responsibilities in a timely, professional, and efficient manner.

However, the Bureau's most recent appropriations have barely kept pace with inflation and have not been adequate to meet legislative, executive, and judicial mandates or accelerating public demands. Furthermore, permanent personnel ceiling limitations are strangling BLM's ability to respond to existing program commitments, let alone new ones. The limitation of a 2% increase (106 additional permanent positions) means that initiatives for such programs as shale oil, tar sands, and geothermal are presented in this proposed budget without an adequate increase in positions to administer program activities. Staffing needed to be fully responsive to the Secretary's directives on energy leasing, for example, is understated in this proposed budget by an estimated 83 positions. Other position shortfalls occur in wilderness review, planning and data management, lands and realty, cadastral survey, recreation management, and rangeland management.

While personnel is inadequate for FY 1982 (because of the 2% constraint), the dollar amounts in the FY 1982 Budget Request are consistent with the Bureau's 4-Year Authorization Request and are adequate. The 4-Year Authorization Report presents the analytic base for defining the most effective and efficient funding level that is required to fulfill Bureau commitments and responsibilities within reasonable time frames and at minimally acceptable levels of quality.

Highlights of the FY 1982 Budget Request

Principal required increases between the 1981 President's Budget, as amended, and the 1982 Budget Estimates are highlighted below and detailed in the attached documents. Personnel ceilings have been restricted to the 2 percent increase in full-time permanent positions as directed in Departmental instructions. However, BLM's shortfall in personnel needed to meet existing commitments is substantial. Advancing certain high priority program initiatives under the proposed personnel constraints will require a significant increase in the use of temporary employees.

Major proposed increases for FY 1982 are as follows:

Energy Onshore +$4,768,000

The $4,768,000 increase over the FY 1981 President's Budget, as amended, includes a $.6 million accounting shift from the planning subactivity to the coal subactivity, a $1.7 million increase for the Oil and Gas Program, a $1.0 million increase for the Geothermal Program; and a $1.5 million increase for the oil shale and tar sands program. The $0.6 million shift to the Coal Program will be used for the same purpose (i.e., land use planning conducted specifically for the coal program) as in FY 1981 but will allow better tracking of coal program costs in FY 1982. Of the $1.7 million Oil and Gas increase, $1.0 million is for the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska leading to a competitive lease sale in FY 1982; and $0.7 million is for additional leasing activities in the Lower 48 States. The $1.0 million in Geothermal will be used to increase the number of geothermal leases issued, compliance checks made, and direct thermal use applications processed.

Nonenergy Onshore +$900,000

The $900,000 increase will be used to review and conduct compliance checks on plans of operations and notices as required by surface management regulations. Part of this increase will also be used to clear oil shale patent applications and validate mining claims.

Lands and Realty +$2,600,000

The $1,300,000 increase for nonenergy realty adds capability in the Lower 48 States to process an additional 520 land use and land tenure cases. These cases are: boundary adjustments between the BLM and the USFS, State indemnity selection cases resulting from settlement via the Supreme Court decision in Utah vs Andrus, rights-of-way for energy distribution to private and public users, and exchanges. At this rate of processing, the backlog will be reduced to "normal" processing time by 1987. Processing applications in "normal" time should renew the public's confidence in BLM'S responsiveness.

The $1,300,000 increase in withdrawal processing and review adds sufficient capability to enable BLM to conduct a scheduled review of all existing withdrawals by 1991, FLPMA's mandated date. The 73 additional reviews to be conducted in FY 1982 will all be BLM withdrawals.

A recent modification in BLM's financial management system elevated certain funding components to subactivities for greater control. Accordingly, an accounting shift of $3,000,000 is effected from the energy related realty subactivity to the non-energy realty subactivity where the actual workload exists.

Forest Management +$700,000

The $700,000 increase will meet the increased demands for fuelwood authorizations and complete the estimated tree planting, site, and stand improvement work for current and future timber sales.

Range Management +$6,400,000

The $6,400,000 increase provides $1,800,000 additional funding for wild horse and burro management and $4,600,000 for grazing management. The $1,800,000 for wild horses and burros provides $600,000 additional for research and $1,200,000 for gathering and processing animals for adoption. The $4,600,000 for grazing management provides $2,500,000 for monitoring management practices and $2,100,000 for implementing allotment management plans.

Recreation Management +$11,830,000

The $11,830,000 increase provides $3,900,000 for natural and cultural resource management; $6,030,000 for the wilderness program; and $1,900,000 for recreation resource management. The $3,900,000 for natural and cultural resource management will provide funds to inventory and evaluate cultural resources, provide site protection, issue antiquities and other use permits, and monitor the permit use. The $6,030,000 for wilderness will implement the wilderness study program and analyze conflicts with energy resources and their development. This increase will allow completion of all wilderness studies by the end of Fiscal Year 1987. The $1,900,000 increase for recreation resource management will implement on-the-ground plans to manage permits, leases and interpretive services and assist public land visitors. $1,850,000 of the total recreation management program will be directed toward implementing the California Desert Plan, for ORV management, cultural site protection, visitor protection, etc.

Soil, Water, & Air Management +$400,000

The $400,000 increase will provide maintenance on water control structures and water storage structures to comply with national dam safety standards and Secretarial Order No. 3048.

Wildlife Habitat Management +$1,200,000

The $1,200,000 increase provides $700,000 to start implementation of the Birds of Prey Management Plan, and makes a $500,000 accounting shift from the Soil, Water, and Air Program to the Wildlife Program for management of the Endangered Plant Species Program.

Data Management

The $2,000,000 increase in data management is for the purchase of software and hardware equipment.

The bulk of this is to provide graphics, and stand-alone capability needed by our field offices in order to synthesize large amounts of data so that managers can take timely actions in the following programs:

Benefitting Program	Percent of Benefits	Proposed FY 1982 Actions
Land & Survey Records	13%	Provide status and graphics.
Coal Leasing Data System	22%	Provide case management filing system for Federal coal leases.
Simultaneous Oil & Gas Leasing	14%	Computerized drawing system to improve security.
Wilderness Review in Priority Areas	24%	Analyze and display wilderness and mineral data in overthrust belt and other priority areas.
Water Rights	13%	Analyze water location and graphic display.
Mining Claim Recordation	14%	Provide case management files of all mining claims on public land and provide graphic display of information.
	100%	

Administration and Law Enforcement +$1,500,000

A $1,000,000 increase in law enforcement strengthens the Bureau's capability to protect natural resources in the west. Ninety more cooperative agreements will be signed, bringing coverage to one-third of the 300 counties where cooperative agreements are desirable. An additional 180 cases (to a total of 930) will be investigated making a small dent in the estimated 15,000 violations that occur annually.

The $500,000 increase for general administration adds capability to provide administrative support commensurate with the increased program activities generated by new program responsibilities.

BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

Account & Functional Code		Budget Authority			Outlays		
		1980 Enacted	1981 Estimate	1982 Estimate	1980 Enacted	1981 Estimate	1982 Estimate
Federal Funds							
General & Special Funds:							
Management of Lands & Resources	302	353,459	352,391	394,480	341,435	317,141	353,830
Amendments - Oil Shale			4,782			4,782	
- Wilderness			5,500			4,950	550
Supplemental - Fire			45,000			45,000	
Acquisition, Construction & Maint.	302	16,343	14,568	19,460	15,800	12,670	16,930
Payment in Lieu of Taxes	852	108,000	81,000	114,000	103,000	86,000	114,000
Oregon & California Grant Lands (Indefinite Special Fund)	302	55,000	57,500	78,000	55,000	55,000	60,000
Range Improvements (Indefinite Special Fund)	302	10,620	13,500	13,500	10,900	13,500	13,500
Recreation, Development & Operation of Recreation Fac. (Indefinite Special Fund)	302	300	300	300	300	300	300
Service Charges, Deposits & Forfeitures (Indefinite Special Fund)	302	13,750	9,600	10,000	12,000	9,500	9,900
Permanent Appropriations	999	377,000	457,200	578,800	377,000	457,200	578,800
Working Capital Fund	302				300	300	
TOTAL FEDERAL FUNDS - BLM		934,472	1,041,341	1,208,540	915,735	1,006,343	1,147,810
Trust Funds							
BLM Trust Funds (Permanent Indefinite)	302	700	700	700	700	700	700
TOTAL FEDERAL & TRUST FUNDS		935,172	1,042,041	1,209,240	916,435	1,007,043	1,148,510
Less: Offsetting Receipts							
Proprietary (Exclude OCS)		-636,149	-769,788	-1,024,956	-636,149	-769,788	-1,024,956
Proprietary (OCS Only)		(-4,453,271)	(-5,233,900)	(-6,959,600)	(-4,453,271)	(-5,233,900)	(-6,959,600)
TOTAL OFFSETTING RECEIPTS (Ex. OCS)		-636,149	-769,788	-1,024,956	-636,149	-769,788	-1,024,956
NET BUDGET AUTHORITY/OUTLAY (Excludes OCS Offset)		299,023	272,253	184,284	280,286	237,255	123,554

RELATIONSHIP OF DECISION UNITS TO ACCOUNT STRUCTURE
($000)

Decision Units by Account, Appropriations and Activities	1982 Estimate B.A.	Outlays
Management of Lands and Resources (14-1109-0-1-0302)		
Energy and Minerals Management (0101)	122,800	109,887
Energy Onshore (0101-01)	(58,566)	(52,080)
Energy Offshore (0101-02)	(53,752)	(48,373)
Nonenergy Onshore (0101-03)	(10,482)	(9,434)
Lands and Resources Management (0102)	271,680	244,493
Lands and Realty (0102-01)	(38,679)	(34,808)
Forest Management (0102-02)	(9,964)	(8,967)
Range Management (0102-03)	(57,156)	(51,435)
Recreation Management (0102-04)	(41,765)	(37,587)
Soil, Water & Air Management (0102-05)	(25,600)	(23,038)
Wildlife Habitat Management (0102-06)	(21,116)	(19,003)
Fire Management (0102-07)	(9,305)	(8,374)
Planning (0102-08)	(14,131)	(12,717)
Data Management (0102-09)	(18,286)	(16,455)
Cadastral (0102-10)	(22,334)	(20,100)
Firefighting & Rehabilitation (0102-11)	(4,750)	(4,275)
Administration & Law Enforcement (0102-12)	(8,594)	(7,734)
Total, Management of Lands & Resources	394,480	354,380
Acquisition, Construction & Maintenance (14-1110-0-1-302)		
Acquisition, Construction & Maintenance (0103)	19,460	16,930
Payments in Lieu of Taxes (14-1114-0-1-852)		
Payments in Lieu of Taxes (0106-07)	114,000	114,000
Oregon & California Grant Lands (14-5136-0-2-302)		
Uncontrollable Unit (0106)	78,000	60,000
O&C Grant Lands (0106-01)	(78,000)	(60,000)
Total, O&C Grant Lands	78,000	60,000
Range Improvements (14-5132-0-2-302)		
Uncontrollable Unit (0106)	13,500	13,500
Range Improvements (0106-02)	(13,500)	(13,500)
Total, Range Improvements	13,500	13,500
Recreation Development & Operation (14-5011-0-2-302)		
Recreation Development and Operation (0104)	300	300
Service Charges, Deposits, & Forfeitures (14-5017-0-2-302)		
Uncontrollable Unit (0106)	10,000	9,900
Service Charges, Deposits, & Forfeitures (0106-03)	(10,000)	(9,900)
Total, Service Chgs., Deposits, & Forfeitures	10,000	9,900

Decision Units by Account, Appropriations and Activities	1982 Estimate B.A.	Outlays
Permanent Appropriation (14-9998-0-2-999)		
Uncontrollable Unit (0106)	578,800	578,800
Permanent Appropriations (0106-04)	(578,800)	(578,800)
Total, Permanent Appropriations	578,800	578,800
Trust Funds (14-9971-0-7-302)		
Uncontrollable Unit (0106)	700	700
Trust Funds (0106-05)	(700)	(700)
Total, Trust Funds	700	700
Reimbursements and Working Capital Fund		
Uncontrollable Unit (0106)		
Reimbursements and Working Capital Fund (0106-06)		
Total, Reimbursements and Working Capital Fund	--	--
Total, Bureau of Land Management	1,209,240	1,148,510

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
PRIORITY RANKING OF DECISION PACKAGES, 1982 BUDGET

Dept. Rank	Decision Unit Title and Package Number	Decision Package Amounts Outlays ($000)	Decision Package Amounts Total FTE Employment	Cumulative Amounts Outlays ($000)	Cumulative Amounts Total FTE Employment
N/A	Uncontrollable - 0106-00				
	O&C Grant Lands - 0106-01	60,000	1,308	60,000	1,308
	Range Improvement - 0106-02	13,500	160	73,500	1,468
	Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures - 0106-03	9,900	182	83,400	1,650
	Permanent Appropriations - 0106-04	578,800	---	662,200	1,650
	Miscellaneous Trusts - 0106-05	700	20	662,900	1,670
	Reimbursements - 0106-06	---	441	662,900	2,111
	Payments in Lieu of Taxes - 0106-07	114,000	5	776,900	2,116
6	Energy and Minerals Management - 0101-1	48,373	352	825,273	2,468
8	Energy and Minerals Management - 0101-1	28,130	510	853,403	2,978
15	Lands and Resources - 0102-1	200,538	6,088	1,053,941	9,066
15	Acquisition, Construction, and Maintenance - 0103-1	12,104	285	1,066,045	9,351
15	Recreation, Development & Operation - 0104-1	300	4	1,066,345	9,355
20	Energy and Minerals Management - 0101-1	23,967	667	1,090,312	10,022
33	Lands and Resources - 0102-2	15,055	290	1,105,367	10,312
33	Acquisition, Construction, and Maintenance - 0103-2	566	---	1,105,933	10,312
37	Energy and Minerals Management - 0101-2	1,185	91	1,107,118	10,403
48	Energy and Minerals Management - 0101-3	5,000	54	1,112,118	10,457
49	Lands and Resouces - 0102-3	23,147	242	1,135,265	10,699
49	Acquisition, Construction, and Maintenance - 0103-3	2,255	40	1,137,520	10,739
50	Energy and Minerals Management - 0101-3	3,232	125	1,140,752	10,864
72	Lands and Resources - 0102-4	5,753	87	1,146,505	10,951
72	Acquisition, Construction, and Maintenance - 0103-4	2,005	---	1,148,510	10,951

RECEIPTS

RECEIPTS BY SOURCE

The following table shows actual receipts of the Bureau of Land Management for Fiscal Years 1977, 1978 and 1979, and estimated receipts for Fiscal Years 1980, 1981, and 1982.

	Actual 1977	Actual 1978	Actual 1979	Estimated 1980	Estimated 1981	Estimated 1982
Sales, Public Land & Materials	$2,816,000	$1,609,000	$9,240,000	$6,000,000	$7,000,000	$7,000,000
Fees and Commissions	26,791,000	31,814,000	39,730,000	35,000,000	45,000,000	45,000,000
Mineral Leasing a/	344,518,000	402,286,000	453,514,000	684,000,000	824,000,000	1,120,000,000
Mineral Leasing, Outer Continental Shelf	2,372,984,000	2,259,308,000	3,267,377,000	4,569,000,000	5,233,900,000	6,959,600,000
Grazing Fees	17,588,000	16,317,000	19,877,000	24,850,000	27,850,000	29,952,000
Right-of-Way Leases	691,000	862,000	869,000	800,000	800,000	800,000
Timber Sales	235,298,000	195,393,000	218,208,000	214,700,000	255,000,000	343,190,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	7,105,000	16,298,000	10,178,000	18,800,000	15,050,000	15,050,000
TOTAL	$3,007,791,000	$2,923,887,000	$4,018,993,000	$5,553,150,000	$6,408,600,000	$8,520,592,000

a/ Includes Mineral Leasing receipts collected by BLM and transferred to other agencies for distribution

STANDARD FORM 108
May 1969, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
108-109

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS—Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management 14-01

(Department or agency)

(In thousands of dollars)

Receipt symbol	Receipt Account Title	Source category	Type	Function	1980 actual	1981 estimate	1982 estimate	Comments
14-5896.11	Receipts from national grasslands, BLM.	170	P	300	1,682	682	720	
14-5897	Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Land Fund.	170	P	300	5,169	---	---	
14-5898	Deposits, Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands, 75% fund.	170	P	300	9,000	9,000	11,250	Increase in value of timber harvested
14-8069.1	Contributions for Administration, Production, and Improvement of Grazing Lands, BLM . .	170	P	302	817	573	573	
14-8069.2	Deposits, Public Survey Work.	170	P	302	443	123	123	
14-8069.3	Donations for Cadastral Surveys and Conveyance of Omitted Lands, BLM.	170	P	302	3	3	3	
14-8565	Receipts, trustee, Alaska townsites.	170	P	302	1	1	1	
	Subtotal, proprietary receipts				5,089,420	6,003,688	7,984,556	
	Grand Total, governmental and proprietary.				5,124,505	6,048,773	8,029,641	

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STANDARD FORM 108
May 1969, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
108-109

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS— Department of the Interior - Bureau of Land Management 14-01

(Department or agency)

(In thousands of dollars)

Receipt symbol	Receipt Account Title	Source category	Type	Function	1980 actual	1981 estimate	1982 estimate	Comments
14-5032	Receipts from grazing, etc. public lands within grazing districts, BLM.	170	P	300	7,610	2,855	3,060	
14-5132	Grazing fees for range improvement, Taylor Grazing Act, as amended.	170	P	300	6,420	14,675	15,729	
14-5133	Sale of public land and materials, 5% fund to states.	170	P	300	1,056	800	928	
14-5134	Monies due Oklahoma from royalties, oil and gas, south half of Red River.	170	P	300	10	---	---	
14-5135	Fees from leased grazing lands, Pierce Act.	170	P	300	1	---	---	
14-5136	Sale of timber and other property from revested Oregon and California Grant Lands. . . .	265	P	300	49,924	57,500	78,000	Increase in value of timber harvested in FY 81 and FY 82
14-5140	Historic Preservation Fund, Receipts OCS lands.	265	P	953	150,000	150,000	---	
14-5881	Sale of public lands and materials.	265	P	300	8,138	---	---	
14-5884	Deposits, Oregon and California Grant Lands.	170	P	300	89,798	115,000	156,000	

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STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS— Department of the Interior - Bureau of Land Management 14-01

(Department or agency)

(In thousands of dollars)

Receipt symbol	Receipt Account Title	Source category	Type	Function	1980 actual	1981 estimate	1982 estimate	Comments
14-5003	Receipts from mineral leasing public lands.	170	P	300	314,669	388,280	527,280	Increase in oil, gas, and coal royalties
14-5005	Land and Water Conservation Fund:							
.7	Rent receipts Outer Continental Shelf lands.	265	P	935	741,214	---	---	
.8	Royalty receipts Outer Continental Shelf lands.	265	P	953	---	824,930	824,000	
14-5011	Special recreation use fees, BLM.	265	P	300	500	400	400	
14-5016	Receipts from grazing, etc. public lands outside grazing districts, BLM.	170	P	300	1,312	1,895	2,042	
14-5017.1	Rights-of-way cost recoveries, BLM.	170	P	302	4,336	8,250	8,250	
14-5017-2	Fees, charges, commissions, deposits, and forfeitures, BLM.	170	P	302	370	850	850	
14-5017-3	Wild Horse Adoption cost recovery.	170	P	302	361	900	900	
14-5018	Deposits for road maintenance and reconstruction.	170	P	302	3,607	3,000	3,000	

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May 1969, Bureau of the Budget
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108-109

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS— Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management 14-01

(Department or agency)

(In thousands of dollars)

Receipt symbol	Receipt Account Title	Source category	Type	Function	1980 actual	1981 estimate	1982 estimate	Comments
14-2419.1	Fees and other charges for program services.	265	P	300	2,495	2,300	2,300	
14-2469	Fees and other charges for special benefits, not otherwise classified.	265	P	300	749	800	800	
14-2499	Other fees and charges for miscellaneous services. . . .	265	P	300	5,554	4,260	4,898	Increase in price of P.D. timber harvested
14-2619	Sale of public domain, not otherwise classified.	265	P	300	451	888	888	
14-2649	Proceeds from sale of equipment and other personal property, not otherwise classified.	265	P	300	8	5	5	
14-2651	Sale of scrap and salvage materials.	265	P	300	---	5	5	
14-3019	Recoveries for Government property lost or damaged, not otherwise classified.	265	P	300	3	3	3	
14-3099	Miscellaneous recoveries and refunds, not otherwise classified.	265	P	300	8	15	15	

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108-109

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS—Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management 14-01

(Department or agency)

(In thousands of dollars)

Receipt symbol	Receipt Account Title	Source category	Type	Function	19 80 actual	19 81 estimate	19 82 estimate	Comments
14-1499	Miscellaneous interest collections not otherwise classified	128	P	902	108	130	130	
14-1699	Miscellaneous dividends and earning, not otherwise classified.	265	P	300	1	2	2	
14-1811	Rent and bonuses from land leases for resource exploration and extraction.	265	P	300	8,508	26,546	35,720	Increase in oil, gas, and coal royalties
14-1812	Rent of land, not otherwise classified.	265	P	300	3,387	9,301	9,959	Increase in grazing fee
14-1820	Rent and bonuses on Outer Continental Shelf lands. . . .	265	P	953	1,934,985	2,080,970	3,045,600	
14-1830	Rent of real property, not otherwise classified.	265	P	300	6	5	5	
14-2020	Royalties on Outer Continental Shelf lands.	265	P	953	1,629,072	2,178,000	3,090,000	
14-2039	Royalties on natural resources not otherwise classified. . .	265	P	300	52,112	60,224	79,350	Increase in oil, gas, and coal royalties
14-2229	Sale of timber, wildlife, and other natural land products not otherwise classified. . .	265	P	300	57,528	60,510	81,760	Price of timber harvested in F 82 increases over that in FY 8
14-2417	Service charges for allotments of pay for savings account. .	265	P	300	8	7	7	

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STANDARD FORM 108
May 1969, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
108-109

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS— Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management 14-01

(Department or agency)

(In thousands of dollars)

Receipt symbol	Receipt Account Title	Source category	Type	Function	1980 actual	1981 estimate	1982 estimate	Comments
14-0850	Registration and filing fees		G		35,000	45,000	45,000	
14-1099	Fines, penalties, and forfeitures, not otherwise classified.		G		85	85	85	
	Subtotal, Governmental. . . .				35,085	45,085	45,085	

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1969 O—353-266

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
STATEMENT OF PERSONNEL RESOURCES

	Full-time Equivalents (workyears)					
	1980	Estimate	1981	Estimate	1982	Estimate
	FTPE	FTE	FTPE	FTE	FTPE	FTE
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT						
1. Bureau personnel resources	5,760	11,578 1/	5,905	11,880 1/	6,011	12,440 1
2. Supplementals and legislative program items	--	--	--	--	--	--
3. Overtime and holiday work	89	274	89	274	89	274
4. Youth programs and/or developmental positions under the worker-trainee opportunity program	--	65	--	65	--	65
Personnel resources shown in budget schedules (sum of lines 1 through 4)	5,849	11,917	5,994	12,219	6,100	12,779
Workyears subject to ceilings (sum of lines 1 and 2)	5,760	11,578	5,905	11,880	6,011	12,440
Financed by allocations from:						
Department of Agriculture, U.S. Forest Service	(19)	(73)	(19)	(73)	(19)	(73)
Heritage Conservation & Recreation Service	(11)	(14)	(11)	(14)	(11)	(14)

1/ This includes 1,489 FTEs for Firefighting and Rehabilitation.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

PROPOSED GRADE REDUCTION TARGETS

SERIES CODE	CLASSIFICATION TITLE	Average Grades Actual 1979	Targets (Estimates) 1980	1981	1982
GS-401	Natural Resource Specialist/Manager	11.71	11.66	11.61	11.56
GS-462	Forestry Technician	7.76	7.71	7.66	7.61

BLM

SUPPLEMENTARY SOURCE DATA (in thousands of dollars)

AGENCY: Department of the Interior
BUREAU: Bureau of Land Management
ACCOUNT: Management of lands and resources

OMB DIVISION CODE: NRD
BP-TEAM-ID: 30

ACCT-ID-CODE: 14-1109-0-1-302	FUNCTION	LINE NO	DN // IS	SN	1980 Estimate (1)	1981 Estimate (2)	(3)	(4)	1982 Estimate (5)	(6)
A. ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS										
CURRENT BUDGET AUTHORITY										
Appropriation (adjusted)	302	4000	DN	01	347,759	352,391			394,480	
Supplemental for Civilian Pay Raises	302	4420	DN	01	5,700	0			0	
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY					353,459	352,391			394,480	
OUTLAYS										
Outlays	302	9000	N	01	335,863	322,013			354,380	
Outlays from Civilian Pay Raise Supplemental	302	9120	N	01	5,572	128			0	
TOTAL OUTLAYS					341,435	322,141			354,380	
B. DISTRIBUTION OF OUTLAYS										
CURRENT										
From New Authority	302	3110		01	256,558	222,687			224,676	
From Obligated Balances	302	3130		01	84,877	99,454			129,704	
TOTAL (excluding memo ent					341,435	322,141			354,380	

AGENCY: Department of the Interior
BUREAU: Bureau of Land Management
ACCOUNT: Management of lands and resources

OMB DIVISION CODE: NRD
BP-TEAM-ID: 30

ACCT-ID-CODE: 14-1109-0-1-302	FUNCTION	LINE NO	DN // IS	SN	1980 Estimate (1)	1981 Estimate (2)	(3)	1982 Estimate (4)	(5)
C. CHARACTER CLASSIFICATION									
BUDGET AUTHORITY									
PHYSICAL ASSETS: Other physical assets, Direct Federal programs..	302	A-1340-04	01		~~39,000~~ 29,216	38,600		45,000	
CONDUCT OF R & D: Applied research, Direct Federal programs.....	302	A-1420-24	01		5,200	6,400		10,000	
COLLECTION OF INFORMATION: Direct Federal programs.....	302	A-1600-04	01		~~27,000~~ 37,700	28,600		36,465	
REPAIR, MAINTENANCE, AND OPERATION OF PHYSICAL ASSETS: Direct Federal programs.....	302	A-3400-04	01		~~247,239~~ 280,420	277,~~940~~ 131		300,304	
REGULATION, CONTROL, AND LAW ENFORCEMENT: Direct Federal programs.....	302	A-3600-04	01		~~860~~ 923	1,660		2,711	
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY...					~~304,299~~ 353,459	~~352,600~~ 352,391		394,480	
OUTLAYS									
PHYSICAL ASSETS: Other physical assets, Direct Federal programs..	302	0-1340-04	01		~~20,675~~ 29,000	~~22,000~~ 35,284		45,000	
CONDUCT OF R & D: Applied research, Direct Federal programs.....	302	0-1420-24	01		4,600	~~5,460~~ 5,850		10,000	
COLLECTION OF INFORMATION: Direct Federal programs.....	302	0-1600-04	01		~~28,000~~ 36,793	~~26,980~~ 24,143		32,817	

EXSUM10P ..... BUDGET DATA FROM MARCH DATA BASE ..... PAGE 1,512
05/12/89 SUPPLEMENTARY SOURCE DATA (in thousands of dollars)
(21 50)

AGENCY: Department of the Interior
BUREAU: Bureau of Land Management
ACCOUNT: Management of lands and resources

OMB DIVISION CODE: NRD
BP-TEAM-ID: 30

ACCT-ID CODE: 14-1109-0-1-302	FUNCTION	LINE NO	DN // IS	SN	(1)	1988 Estimate (2)	1989 Estimate (3)	(4)	1990 Estimate (5)	(6)
REPAIR, MAINTENANCE, AND OPERATION OF PHYSICAL ASSETS: Direct Federal programs	302	0-3400-04	01			~~287,805~~ 270,236	~~315,454~~ 253,347		264,123	
REGULATION, CONTROL, AND LAW ENFORCEMENT: Direct Federal programs	302	0-3600-04	01			~~900~~ 806	~~907~~ 1517		2,440	
TOTAL OUTLAYS						~~288,705~~ 341,435	~~316,361~~ 322,141		354,380	

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AGENCY: Department of the Interior
BUREAU: Bureau of Land Management
ACCOUNT: Acquisition, construction and maintenance

OMB DIVISION CODE: NRD
BP-TEAM-ID: 20

ACCT-ID-CODE: 14-1110-0-1-302	FUN CT ION	LINE NO	DN // IS	SN	(1) 1980 Estimate	(2) 1981 Estimate	(3)	(4)	(5) 1982 Estimate	(6)
A. ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS										
CURRENT BUDGET AUTHORITY										
Appropriation	302	4000	DN	01	16,343	~~14,880~~ 14,568			19,460	
OUTLAYS										
Outlays	302	9000	N	01	15,800	~~14,744~~ 12,670			16,930	
B. DISTRIBUTION OF OUTLAYS										
CURRENT										
From New Authority	302	3110		01	2,955	~~1,357~~ 0			1,643	
From Obligated Balances	302	3130		01	11,925	~~13,387~~ 12,670			15,287	
From Unobligated Balances	302	3140		01	920	0			0	
TOTAL (excluding memo ent					15,800	~~14,744~~ 12,670			16,930	
C. CHARACTER CLASSIFICATION										
BUDGET AUTHORITY										
PHYSICAL ASSETS: Constr. & rehab., Other constr & rehab, Direct Federal programs	302	A-1312-04		01	8,069	~~5,189~~ 5,988 ~~6,018~~			7,951	
REPAIR, MAINTENANCE, AND OPERATION OF PHYSICAL ASSETS: Direct Federal programs	302	A-3400-04		01	8,274	~~8,691~~ 8580			11,509	
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY					16,343	~~14,880~~ 14,568			19,460	

AGENCY: Department of the Interior
BUREAU: Bureau of Land Management
ACCOUNT: Acquisition, construction and maintenance

OMB DIVISION CODE: NRD
BP-TEAM-ID: 30

ACCT-ID-CODE: 14-1110-0-1-302	FUN CTION	LINE NO	DN // IS	SN	1980 Estimate (2)	1981 Estimate (3)	(4)	1982 Estimate (5) (6)
OUTLAYS								
PHYSICAL ASSETS: Constr. & rehab., Other constt & rehab, Direct								
Federal programs	302	0-1312-04	01		7,600	~~5,209~~ ~~6,708~~		6,917
REPAIR, MAINTENANCE, AND OPERATION OF PHYSICAL ASSETS: Direct								
Federal programs	302	0-3400-04	01		8,200	~~7,461~~ ~~8,041~~		10,013
TOTAL OUTLAYS					15,800	~~12,670~~ ~~14,741~~		16,930

AGENCY: Department of the Interior
BUREAU: Bureau of Land Management
ACCOUNT: Payments in lieu of taxes

OMB DIVISION CODE: BND
BP-TEAM-ID: 30

ACCT ID CODE: 14-1114 0-1 852	FUNCTION	LINE NO	DN // IS	SN	1980 Estimate (1)	1981 Estimate (2)	1982 Estimate (3)	(4)	(5)
A. ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS									
CURRENT BUDGET AUTHORITY									
Appropriation	852	4000	DN	01	108,000	81,000	114,000		
OUTLAYS									
Outlays	852	9000	N	01	~~108,000~~ 103,000	~~81,000~~ 82,000	114,000		
B. DISTRIBUTION OF OUTLAYS									
CURRENT									
From New Authority	852	3110		01	~~107,568~~ 102,568	~~80,568~~ 85,568	113,568		
From Obligated Balances	852	3130		01	432	432	432		
TOTAL (excluding memo ent					~~108,000~~ 103,000	~~81,000~~ 86,000	114,000		
C. CHARACTER CLASSIFICATION									
BUDGET AUTHORITY									
GENERAL PURPOSE FISCAL ASSISTANCE: Other grants-in-aid	852	A-3500-01		01	108,000	81,000	114,000		
OUTLAYS									
GENERAL PURPOSE FISCAL ASSISTANCE: Other grants-in-aid	852	0-3500-01		01	~~108,000~~ 103,000	~~81,000~~ 86,000	114,000		

AGENCY: Department of the Interior
BUREAU: Bureau of Land Management
ACCOUNT: Oregon and California grant lands

OMB DIVISION CODE: NRO
BP-TEAM-ID: 30

ACCT-ID-CODE: 14-5136-0-2-302	FUNCTION	LINE NO	ON // IS	SN	1980 Estimate (2)	1981 Estimate (3)	1982 Estimate (5)
A. ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS							
CURRENT BUDGET AUTHORITY							
Appropriation	302	4000	IN	01	55,000	57,500	78,000
OUTLAYS							
Outlays	302	9000	N	01	55,000	55,000	60,000
B. DISTRIBUTION OF OUTLAYS							
CURRENT							
From New Authority	302	3110		01	24,287	~~24,287~~ 19,287 ~~24,017~~ 24,019	21,787 27,219
From Obligated Balances	302	3130		01	21,879	~~20,513~~ 11,694 ~~1,181~~	10,994
From Unobligated Balances	302	3140		01	8,834		
TOTAL (excluding memo ent					55,000	55,000	60,000
C. CHARACTER CLASSIFICATION							
BUDGET AUTHORITY							
PHYSICAL ASSETS: Constr. & rehab., Other constr & rehab, Direct Federal programs	302	A-1312-04		01	22,000	24,900	30,000
PHYSICAL ASSETS: Other physical assets, Direct Federal programs	302	A-1340-04		01	8,500	8,500	8,500

AGENCY: Department of the Interior
BUREAU: Bureau of Land Management
ACCOUNT: Oregon and California grant lands

OMB DIVISION CODE: NRD
BP-TEAM-ID: 30

ACCT-ID-CODE: 14-5136-0-2-302	FUNCTION	LINE NO	ON // IS	SN	1980 Estimate (2)	1981 Estimate (3)	1982 Estimate (6)
CONDUCT OF R & D: Applied research, Direct Federal programs.....	302	A-1420-24	01		1,200	100	100
REPAIR, MAINTENANCE, AND OPERATION OF PHYSICAL ASSETS: Direct Federal programs.....	302	A-3400-04	01		23,300	24,000	39,400
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY...					55,000	57,500	78,000
OUTLAYS							
PHYSICAL ASSETS: Constr. & rehab., Other constr & rehab, Direct Federal programs.....	302	0-1312-04	01		21,300	22,400	23,100
PHYSICAL ASSETS: Other physical assets, Direct Federal programs..	302	0-1340-04	01		8,500	8,500	6,545
CONDUCT OF R & D: Applied research, Direct Federal programs.....	302	0-1420-24	01		1,200	100	77
REPAIR, MAINTENANCE, AND OPERATION OF PHYSICAL ASSETS: Direct Federal programs.....	302	0-3400-04	01		24,000	24,000	30,278
TOTAL OUTLAYS.....					55,000	55,000	60,000

Agency: Department of the Interior
Bureau: Bureau of Land Management
Account: Range improvements

OMB DIVISION CODE: BRD
BP-TEAM-ID: 30

ACCT-ID-CODE: 14-5132-0-2-302

	FUN CTION	LINE NO	DN // IS	SN	1980 Estimate (2)	1981 Estimate (3)	1982 Estimate (6)
A. ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS							
CURRENT BUDGET AUTHORITY							
Appropriation	302	4000	IN	01	10,620	13,500	13,500
OUTLAYS							
Outlays	302	9000	N	01	10,900	13,500	13,500
B. DISTRIBUTION OF OUTLAYS							
CURRENT							
From New Authority	302	3110		01	8,264	10,904	10,904
From Obligated Balances	302	3130		01	2,636	2,596	2,596
TOTAL (excluding memo ent					10,900	13,500	13,500
C. CHARACTER CLASSIFICATION							
BUDGET AUTHORITY							
PHYSICAL ASSETS: Other physical assets, Direct Federal programs	302	A-1340-04		01	10,620	13,500	13,500
OUTLAYS							
PHYSICAL ASSETS: Other physical assets, Direct Federal programs	302	0-1340-04		01	10,900	13,500	13,500

AGENCY: Department of the Interior
BUREAU: Bureau of Land Management
ACCOUNT: Recreation development and operation of recreation facilities

OMB DIVISION CODE: 020
BP-TEAM-ID: 30

ACCT-ID-CODE: 14-5011-0-2-302	FUN CT ION	LINE NO	DN // IS	SN	1980 Estimate (2)	1981 Estimate (3)	1982 Estimate (5)
A. ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS							
CURRENT BUDGET AUTHORITY							
Appropriation	302	4000	IN	01	300	300	300
OUTLAYS							
Outlays	302	9000	N	01	300	300	300
B. DISTRIBUTION OF OUTLAYS							
CURRENT							
From New Authority	302	3110		01	72	72	72
From Obligated Balances	302	3130		01	195	228	228
From Unobligated Balances	302	3140		01	33	0	0
TOTAL (excluding memo ent					300	300	300
C. CHARACTER CLASSIFICATION							
BUDGET AUTHORITY							
REPAIR, MAINTENANCE, AND OPERATION OF PHYSICAL ASSETS: Direct Federal programs	302	A-3400-04		01	300	300	300

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AGENCY: Department of the Interior
BUREAU: Bureau of Land Management
ACCOUNT: Recreation development and operation of recreation facilities

OMB DIVISION CODE: 0BD
BP-TEAM-ID. 30

ACCT-ID CODE: 14-5011-0-2-302	FUN CTION	LINE NO	DN // IS	SN	1980 Estimate (2)	1981 Estimate (3)	1982 Estimate (4)
OUTLAYS							
REPAIR, MAINTENANCE, AND OPERATION OF PHYSICAL ASSETS: Direct Federal programs	302	0-3400	04	01	300	300	300

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AGENCY: Department of the Interior
BUREAU: Bureau of Land Management
ACCOUNT: Service charges, deposits, and forfeitures

OMB DIVISION CODE: 059
BP-TEAM-ID: 30

ACCT-ID CODE: 14-5017-0-2-302	FUNCTION	LINE NO	DN // IS	SN	(1) 1980 Estimate	(2) 1981 Estimate	(3)	(4)	(5) 1982 Estimate
A. ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS									
CURRENT BUDGET AUTHORITY									
Appropriation	302	4000	IN	01	13,750	9,600			10,000
OUTLAYS									
Outlays	302	9000	N	01	12,000	9,500			9,900
B. DISTRIBUTION OF OUTLAYS									
CURRENT									
From New Authority	302	3110		01	10,448	6,198			6,498
From Obligated Balances	302	3130		01	779	3,302			3,402
From Unobligated Balances	302	3140		01	773	0			0
TOTAL (excluding memo ent					12,000	9,500			9,900
C. CHARACTER CLASSIFICATION									
BUDGET AUTHORITY									
REPAIR, MAINTENANCE, AND OPERATION OF PHYSICAL ASSETS: Direct Federal programs	302	A-3400-04		01	13,750	9,600			10,000

AGENCY: Department of the Interior
BUREAU: Bureau of Land Management
ACCOUNT: Service charges, deposits, and forfeitures

OMB DIVISION CODE: 020
BP-TEAM ID: 30

ACCT ID CODE: 14-5017 0-2-302	FUN CT TION	LINE NO	DN // TS	SN	(1)	1980 Estimate (2)	1981 Estimate (3)	(4)	1982 Estimate (5)	(6)
OUTLAYS										
REPAIR, MAINTENANCE, AND OPERATION OF PHYSICAL ASSETS: Direct										
Federal programs	302	0-3400-04	01			12,000	9,500		9,900	

AGENCY: Department of the Interior
BUREAU: Bureau of Land Management
ACCOUNT: Miscellaneous permanent appropriations

OMB DIVISION CODE: 650
BP TEAM ID: 30

ACCT-ID CODE: 14-9921-0-2-999

	FUN CT ION	LINE NO	DN // IS	SN	1980 Estimate	1981 Estimate	1982 Estimate
					(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
A. ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS							
PERMANENT BUDGET AUTHORITY							
Appropriation	302	6000	IN	01	~~3,000~~ ~~2,400~~	~~3,000~~ ~~2,400~~	3,000
	852	6000	IN	01	~~374,000~~ ~~362,500~~	~~454,200~~ ~~428,195~~	575,800
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY					~~377,000~~ ~~364,900~~	~~457,200~~ ~~430,595~~	578,800
OUTLAYS							
Outlays	302	9000	N	01	~~3,000~~ ~~2,805~~	~~3,000~~ ~~2,400~~	3,000
	852	9000	N	01	~~374,000~~ ~~362,600~~	~~454,200~~ ~~428,195~~	575,800
TOTAL OUTLAYS					~~377,000~~ ~~365,380~~	~~457,200~~ ~~430,595~~	578,800
B. DISTRIBUTION OF OUTLAYS							
PERMANENT							
From New Authority	302	3210		01	~~1,122~~ ~~922~~	~~1,122~~ ~~522~~	1,122
	852	3210		01	~~972,528~~ ~~361,098~~	~~452,798~~ ~~427,193~~	574,398
From Obligated Balances	302	3230		01	1,498	1,498	1,498
	852	3230		01	1,399	~~1,399~~ ~~899~~	1,399

AGENCY: Department of the Interior
BUREAU: Bureau of Land Management
ACCOUNT: Miscellaneous permanent appropriations

OMB DIVISION CODE: NPD
BP-TEAM-ID: 30

ACCT ID CODE: 14 9921 0 2 999	FUN CTION	LINE NO	DE // IS	SN	1980 Estimate (2)	1981 Estimate (3)	1982 Estimate (5)
From Unobligated Balances	302	3240		01	380	380	380
	852	3240		01	3	3	3
TOTAL (excluding memo ent					~~377,000~~ ~~365,300~~	~~457,200~~ ~~430,595~~	578,800
C. CHARACTER CLASSIFICATION							
BUDGET AUTHORITY							
REPAIR, MAINTENANCE, AND OPERATION OF PHYSICAL ASSETS: Direct Federal programs	302	A-3400-04		01	~~3,000~~ ~~2,400~~	~~3,000~~ ~~2,400~~	3,000
GENERAL PURPOSE FISCAL ASSISTANCE: Shared revenues	852	A-3500-02		01	~~374,000~~ ~~362,500~~	~~454,200~~ ~~428,195~~	575,800
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY					~~377,000~~ ~~364,900~~	~~457,200~~ ~~430,595~~	578,800
OUTLAYS							
REPAIR, MAINTENANCE, AND OPERATION OF PHYSICAL ASSETS: Direct Federal programs	302	0-3400-04		01	~~3,000~~ ~~2,800~~	~~3,000~~ ~~2,400~~	3,000
GENERAL PURPOSE FISCAL ASSISTANCE: Shared revenues	852	0-3500-02		01	~~374,000~~ ~~362,500~~	~~454,200~~ ~~428,195~~	575,800
TOTAL OUTLAYS					~~377,000~~ ~~365,300~~	~~457,200~~ ~~430,595~~	578,800

X RESOURCES

OMB DIVISION CODE: NRD
BP-TEAM-ID: 50

AGENCY: Department of the Interior
BUREAU: Bureau of Land Management
ACCOUNT: Working capital fund

ACCT-ID-CODE: 14-4525-0-4-302	FUNCTION	LINE NO	ON // IS	SN	1980 Estimate (1)	1981 Estimate (2)	1982 Estimate (3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
A. ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS										
OUTLAYS										
Outlays	302	9000	N	01	300	300	0			
B. DISTRIBUTION OF OUTLAYS										
CURRENT										
From obligated balances	302	3130		01	0	0	0			
From unobligated balances	302	3140		01	300	300	0			
TOTAL (excluding memo ent					300	300	0			
C. CHARACTER CLASSIFICATION										
OUTLAYS										
REPAIR, MAINTENANCE, AND OPERATION OF PHYSICAL ASSETS: Direct Federal programs	302	0-3400-04		01	300	300	0			

SUPPLEMENTARY SOURCE DATA (In thousands of dollars)

AGENCY: Department of the Interior
BUREAU: Bureau of Land Management
ACCOUNT: Miscellaneous trust funds

OMB DIVISION CODE: MPD
BP-TEAM-ID: 30

ACCT-ID-CODE: 14-9971-0-7-302	FUN CT TCT	LINE NO	DN // IS	SN	(1) 1980 Estimate	(2) 1981 Estimate	(3)	(4)	(5) 1982 Estimate	(6)
A. ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS										
CURRENT BUDGET AUTHORITY										
Appropriation	302	4000	IN	01	100	100			100	
PERMANENT BUDGET AUTHORITY										
Appropriation	302	6000	IN	01	600	600			600	
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY					700	700			700	
OUTLAYS										
Outlays	302	9000	N	01	700	700			700	
B. DISTRIBUTION OF OUTLAYS										
CURRENT										
From New Authority	302	3110		01	80	80			80	
From Obligated Balances	302	3130		01	10	10			10	
From Unobligated Balances	302	3140		01	10	10			10	
PERMANENT										
From Obligated Balances	302	3230		01	223	223			223	
From Unobligated Balances	302	3240		01	377	377			377	
TOTAL (excluding memo ent					700	700			700	

AGENCY: Department of the Interior
BUREAU: Bureau of Land Management
ACCOUNT: Miscellaneous trust funds

OMB DIVISION CODE: NRD
PP-TEAM ID: 30

ACCT-ID-CODE: 14 9971-0-7-302	FUNCTION	LINE NO	DN // IS	SN	(1)	1980 Estimate (2)	1981 Estimate (3)	(4)	(5)	1982 Estimate (6)
C. CHARACTER CLASSIFICATION										
BUDGET AUTHORITY										
REPAIR, MAINTENANCE, AND OPERATION OF PHYSICAL ASSETS: Direct Federal programs	302	A-3400-04	01			700	700			700
OUTLAYS										
REPAIR, MAINTENANCE, AND OPERATION OF PHYSICAL ASSETS: Direct Federal programs	302	0-3400-04	01			700	700			700

BUDGET OVERVIEW
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
($ Thousands)

Bureau Decision Units and Subunits		1980	1981	1982	Planning Estimates 1983	1984	1985	1986
A. UNCONTROLLABLE UNIT (Includes PILT)	BA	565,070	619,500	795,000	997,000	1,117,400	1,173,900	1,195,000
	BO	558,900	622,200	776,900	978,900	1,101,400	1,156,000	1,176,000
	FTE	2,116	2,116	2,116	2,297	2,797	2,874	2,954
	(FTP)	(1,196)	(1,196)	(1,196)	(1,208)	(1,220)	(1,232)	(1,244)
B. CONTROLLABLE UNITS								
1. Energy & Minerals Management	BA	94,890	117,132	122,800	138,639	154,764	158,958	167,851
	BO	93,350	105,897	109,887	123,883	138,664	142,427	152,641
	FTE	1,474	1,531	1,799	1,790	1,839	1,888	1,941
	(FTP)	(1,016)	(1,075)	(1,144)	(1,162)	(1,180)	(1,198)	(1,216)
2. Lands and Resources	BA	258,569	290,541	271,680	311,763	334,574	362,749	382,593
	BO	248,085	265,976	244,493	280,857	301,116	326,473	342,129
	FTE	6,210	6,401	6,707	7,433	7,690	7,961	8,233
	(FTP)	(3,380)	(3,425)	(3,503)	(3,580)	(3,647)	(3,714)	(3,781)
3. Acquisition, Construction, & Maintenance	BA	16,343	14,568	19,460	29,305	36,116	45,856	51,513
	BO	15,800	12,670	16,930	25,495	31,420	39,895	44,815
	FTE	285	285	325	294	303	313	323
	(FTP)	(165)	(165)	(165)	(168)	(171)	(174)	(177)
4. Recreation Development & Operation of Recreation Facilities	BA	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
	BO	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
	FTE	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	(FTP)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
TOTAL, BUREAU (all accounts)	BA	935,172	1,042,041	1,209,240	1,447,007	1,643,154	1,741,763	1,797,257
	BO	916,435	1,007,043	1,148,510	1,409,435	1,572,900	1,665,095	1,715,885
	FTE*	10,089	10,337	10,951	11,818	12,633	13,040	13,455
	(FTP)	(5,760)	(5,864)	(6,001)	(6,121)	(6,221)	(6,321)	(6,421)

*FTEs for Firefighting and Rehabilitation are not included in Bureau totals, since the figures vary depending on the severity of the fire season.

BUDGET OVERVIEW
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Bureau Decision Units and Subunits		1980	1981	1982	Planning Estimates 1983	1984	1985	1986
A. UNCONTROLLABLE UNIT								
O&C Grant Lands; Range Improvements; Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures; Permanent Appropriations; Trusts; Reimbursements; Payments in Lieu of Taxes	BA	565,070	619,500	795,000	997,000	1,117,400	1,173,900	1,195,000
	BO	558,900	622,200	776,900	978,900	1,101,400	1,156,000	1,176,000
	FTE	2,116	2,116	2,116	2,297	2,797	2,874	2,954
	(FTP)	(1,196)	(1,196)	(1,196)	(1,208)	(1,220)	(1,232)	(1,244)
B. CONTROLLABLE UNITS								
1. ENERGY & MINERAL MANAGEMENT								
Energy Onshore	BA	34,807	53,798	58,566	68,353	73,863	80,622	85,064
	BO	33,629	48,896	52,080	60,896	65,853	71,924	78,935
	FTE	862	922	1,099	1,097	1,125	1,153	1,183
	(FTP)	(605)	(667)	(736)	(747)	(758)	(769)	(780)
Energy Offshore	BA	51,653	53,752	53,752	57,233	66,339	61,875	65,354
	BO	51,371	48,377	48,373	51,510	59,705	55,688	58,416
	FTE	354	352	352	362	373	383	394
	(FTP)	(231)	(229)	(229)	(233)	(237)	(241)	(245)
Nonenergy Onshore	BA	8,430	9,582	10,482	13,053	14,562	16,461	17,433
	BO	8,350	8,624	9,434	11,477	13,106	14,815	15,290
	FTE	258	257	348	331	341	352	364
	(FTP)	(180)	(179)	(179)	(182)	(185)	(188)	(191)
2. LANDS & RESOURCES								
Lands and Realty	BA	34,426	35,970	38,679	42,507	45,413	47,182	49,883
	BO	33,051	32,362	34,808	38,256	40,872	42,464	44,595
	FTE	1,302	1,298	1,398	1,503	1,551	1,601	1,652
	(FTP)	(811)	(807)	(827)	(842)	(857)	(872)	(887)

Bureau Decision Units and Subunits		1980	1981	1982	Planning Estimates 1983	1984	1985	1986
Cadastral Survey	BA	24,360	22,334	22,334	24,455	25,352	26,352	27,749
	BO	23,801	20,100	20,100	22,113	22,817	23,717	24,774
	FTE	650	649	649	748	775	802	831
	(FTP)	(331)	(330)	(330)	(336)	(342)	(348)	(354)
Firefighting & Rehabilitation	BA	49,750	49,750	4,750	4,750	4,750	4,750	4,750
	BO	44,800	49,274	4,275	4,275	4,275	4,275	4,275
	FTE*	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	(FTP)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Administration & Law Enforcement	BA	5,176	7,094	8,594	9,605	10,081	10,557	11,117
	BO	4,519	6,386	7,734	8,665	9,073	9,500	10,000
	FTE	221	250	275	360	373	388	402
	(FTP)	(128)	(157)	(162)	(166)	(170)	(174)	(178)
3. ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE	BA	16,343	14,568	19,460	29,305	36,116	45,856	51,513
	BO	15,800	12,670	16,930	25,495	31,420	39,895	44,815
	FTE	285	285	325	294	303	313	323
	(FTP)	(165)	(165)	(165)	(168)	(171)	(174)	(177)
4. RECREATION DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION OF RECREATION FACILITIES	BA	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
	BO	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
	FTE	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	(FTP)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
TOTAL, BUREAU (all accounts)	BA	935,172	1,042,041	1,209,240	1,477,007	1,643,154	1,741,763	1,797,257
	BO	916,435	1,007,043	1,148,510	1,409,435	1,572,900	1,665,095	1,715,885
	FTE*	10,089	10,337	10,951	11,818	12,633	13,040	13,455
	(FTP)	(5,760)	(5,864)	(6,011)	(6,121)	(6,221)	(6,321)	(6,421)

Key Decision and Accomplishments Overview
Bureau of Land Management
($ Thousands)

Bureau Decision Unit & Subunits		1980	1981	1982	Planning Estimates 1983	1984	1985	1986
Energy & Minerals Mgt. (0101-00)								
Energy Onshore (0101-01)	BA	34,807	49,016	58,566	68,353	73,863	80,622	85,064
	BO	33,629	44,114	52,080	60,896	65,853	71,924	78,935
	FTE	862	922	1,099	1,097	1,125	1,153	1,183
	(FTP)	(605)	(667)	(736)	(747)	(758)	(769)	(780)

Key Decision and Accomplishments Description and Statistical Data

LEVEL	Dept. Ranking	FY 1982 Package Increments BA	BO	FTE	(FTP)	FY 1982 Cumulative Totals BA	BO	FTE	(FTP)
Minimum	#8 & #20	49,616	44,654	945	(690)	49,616	44,654	945	(690)

Coal
- Process 28 emergency lease applications
- Process 36 PRLAs
- Process 4 exchanges
- Issue 52 exploration licenses
- Inventory 4.2 million acres
- Process 11 lease modifications and 42 readjustments
- Review 67 mining/reclamation plans
- Prepare 16 site specific EISs

Geothermal:
- Hold 9 competitive sales
- Issue 55 competitive leases
- Process 200 noncompetitive lease applications
- Conduct 200 compliance checks
- Process 5 power plant licensing applications
- Process 10 direct thermal use applications

Oil and Gas:
- Issue 12,600 leases
- Review 4,500 development plans
- Perform 12,500 compliance checks
- Process 34,300 assignements
- Process 4.5 million simultaneous filings

Oil Shale:
- Conduct compliance monitoring and work related to the 4 prototype tracts

LEVEL	Dept. Ranking	FY 1982 Package Increments BA	BO	FTE	(FTP)	FY 1982 Cumulative Totals BA	BO	FTE	(FTP)
Current	# 8 & #20	--	--	--	--	49,616	44,654	945	(690)
Enhancement A	#48 & #50	8,950	7,426	154	(46)	58,566	52,080	1,099	(736)

Oil & Gas:
- Issue 1,400 leases
- Review 200 development plans
- Perform 1,000 compliance checks
- Process 1,700 assignments
- Process 500,000 simultaneous filings
- Hold one lease sale (NPR-A)

Oil Shale:
- Analyze potential prototype sites and identify resource conflicts
- Preliminarily rank tracks and group alternatives
- Conduct cumulative analysis
- Gather formal public input on prototype
- Complete MFP amendments for prototype areas
- Complete a programmatic Environmental Impact Statement for the permanent program
- Draft oil shale leasing regulations

Geothermal:
- Hold up to 21 competitive sales
- Issue up to 295 competitive leases
- Process up to 1,000 non-competitive leases
- Conduct 200 compliance checks
- Process 10 direct thermal applications

Tar Sands:
- Collect baseline data
- Amend management framework plans (MFPs)
- Begin writing regulations on tar sands leasing
- Begin preparing an environmental impact statement
- Begin resolving land title conflicts

Key Decision and Accomplishments Overview

Major Output/Workload	1980	1981	FY 1982 Decision Packages #8	#20	#50	Total
Coal						
- emergency lease applications processed (#)	22	21	28		--	28
- PRLAs processed (#)	28	56	36		--	36
- exchanges processed (#)	2	2	4		--	4
- exploration licenses issued (#)	35	43	52		--	52
- acres inventoried (millions)	3.6	3.6	4.2		--	4.2
- lease modifications processed (#)	1	12	11		--	11
- mining/reclamation plans reviewed (#)	89	97	67		--	67
- site specific EISs prepared (#)	6	14	16		--	16
- leases readjusted (#)	17	33	42		--	42
Oil and Gas:						
- leases issued (#)	9,000	12,600		12,600	1,400	14,000
- development plans reviewed (#)	3,600	4,500		4,500	200	4,700
- compliance checks performed (#)	11,300	12,500		12,500	1,000	13,500
- assignments processed (#)	31,200	34,300		34,300	1,700	36,000
- simultaneous filings process (mil)	2.0	4.5		4.5	.5	5
- lease sales held (NPRA) (#)				--	1	1
Geothermal:						
- competitive sales held (#)	7	9		9	up to 21	up to 30
- competitive leases issued (#)	40	55		55	up to 295	up to 350
- noncompetitive lease applications processed (#)	175	200		200	up to 1,000	up to 1,200
- compliance checks conducted (#)	150	200		200	200	400
- power plant licensing applications processed (#)	2	5		5	--	5
- direct thermal use applications procssed (#)	3	10		10	10	20
Oil Shale:						
- compliance monitoring and work related to existing prototype leases (#)	4	4		4	--	4

	FY 1980	FY 1981	FY 1982 #20	FY 1982 #48	Total
Oil Shale:					
- Monitor existing prototype leases	2	2	4	--	4
- Complete tract delineation	NA	--	--	1	1
- Complete resource inventories	NA	--	--	X	X
- Complete MFP amendments for prototype areas	NA	0	--	2	2
- Complete programmatic Environmental Impact Statement for the permanent program	NA	0	--	1	1
- Draft oil shale leasing regulations	NA	0	--	1	1
Tar Sands:	a/	a/			
- Collect baseline data	NA	NA	--	X	X
- Amend management framework plans (MFPs)	NA	NA	--	X	X
- Begin writing regulations on tar sands leasing	NA	NA	--	X	X
- Begin preparing an environmental impact statement	NA	NA	--	X	X
- Begin resolving land title conflicts	NA	NA	--	X	X

a/ There will be no program during this year.

Outyear Assumptions

Nonsalary cost of living increases for 1983-1986 as based on 54 percent of total costs @ 8 percent in 1983, 7.2 percent in 1984, 6.3 percent in 1985, and 5.5 percent in 1986.

Key Decision and Accomplishments Overview
Bureau of Land Management
($ Thousands)

Bureau Decision Unit & Subunits		1980	1981	1982	1983	Planning Estimates 1984	1985	1986
Energy & Minerals Mgt. (0101-00)	BA	51,653	53,752	53,752	57,233	66,339	61,875	65,354
Energy Offshore (0101-02)	BO	51,371	48,377	48,373	51,510	59,705	55,688	58,416
	FTE	354	352	352	362	373	383	394
	(FTP)	(231)	(229)	(229)	(233)	(237)	(241)	(245)

Key Decisions and Accomplishments Description and Statistical Data

LEVEL	DEPT. RANKING	FY 1982 Package Increments BA	BO	FTE	(FTPE)	FY 1982 Cumulative Totals BA	BO	FTE	(FTPE)
MINIMUM	#6	53,752	48,377	352	(229)	53,752	48,377	352	(229)

- Complete 7 final environmental impact statements and hold 7 competitive lease sales.
- Administer 2,915 leases.
- Complete various actions on 24 planned sales.
- Conduct 45 environmental studies (i.e., continue 28 studies and initiate 17 studies)

Key Decision and Accomplishments Overview

	1980	1981	FY 1982 DECISION PACKAGES	
			#6	Total
MAJOR OUTPUT WORKLOAD				
Leases administered	2,120	2,365	2,915	2,915
Environmental Impact Statements completed	4	6	7	7
Competitive lease sales held/scheduled	4	7	7	7
Planned sales requiring actions during the fiscal year	21	24	24	24
Environmental Studies funded by region:			a/	
Alaska	42	49	18	18
Lower 48 (includes generic studies)	44	41	27	27
Total	86	90	45	45

a/ These are tentative figures. Actual figures will be available by March 1.

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OUTYEAR ASSUMPTIONS

Nonsalary cost of living increases for 1982-1986 are based on 54 percent of total costs @ 8 percent in 1983, 7.2 percent 1984, 6.3 percent in 1985, and 5.5 percent in 1986.

Key Decision and Accomplishments Overview
Bureau of Land Management
($ Thousands)

Bureau Decision Unit & Subunits		1980	1981	1982	Planning Estimates 1983	1984	1985	1986
Energy & Minerals Mgmt. (0101-00)	BA	8,430	9,582	10,482	13,053	14,562	16,461	17,433
Non-Energy Onshore (0101-03)	BO	8,350	8,624	9,434	11,477	13,106	14,815	15,290
	FTE	258	257	348	331	341	352	364
	(FTP)	(180)	(179)	(179)	(182)	(185)	(188)	(191)

Key Decision and Accomplishments Description and Statistical Data

LEVEL	Dept. Ranking	FY 1982 Package Increments BA	BO	FTE	(FTP)	FY 1982 Cumulative Totals BA	BO	FTE	(FTP)
Minimum	#20	7,200	7,439	232	(162)	7,200	7,439	232	(162)

Mineral Sales:
- Issue 1,000 free use authorizations
- Perform 800 compliance checks
- Complete 280 environmental assessments
- Process 50 trespass cases

Mineral Leasing:
- Complete 100 environmental analyses and field examinations
- Conduct 175 compliance checks

Mining Law Administration:
- Process 140 mineral patent applications
- Perform 110 validity determinations
- Perform 75 mineral character determinations
- Process 300 mineral contests
- Process 5,400 notices
- Monitor 1,475 plans and notices
- Complete 800 field examinations

Current	#37	2,382	1,185	91	(17)	9,582	8,624	323	(179)

Mineral Sales:
- Issue 1,100 use authorizations (sales contracts)
- Perform 300 compliance checks
- Complete 280 environmental assessments

Mineral Leasing:
- Process 40 lease applications
- Process 220 prospecting permits

Mining Law Administration:
- Process 50 mineral patent applications
- Perform 40 validity determinations
- Perform 25 mineral character determinations
- Monitor 375 plans and notices

Enhancement A	#50	900	810	25	(--)	10,482	9,434	348	(179)

Mining Law Administration:
- Process 60 plans of operation
- Process 600 notices
- Monitor 4,600 plans and notices

Key Decision and Accomplishments Overview

Major Output/Workload	1980	1981	FY 1982 Decision Packages #20	#37	#72	Total
Mineral Material Sales:						
Use authorizations (sales contracts) issued	1,100	1,100	--	1,100	--	1,100
Free use authorizations	1,000	1,000	1,000	--	--	1,000
Compliance checks performed	1,100	1,100	800	300	--	1,100
Environmental assessments completed	560	560	280	280	--	560
Trespass cases processed	50	50	50	--	--	50
Mineral Leasing:						
Lease applications processed	40	190	--	40	--	40
Prospecting permits processed	220	220	--	220	--	220
Compliance checks conducted	100	100	175	--	--	175
Environmental analyses and field exams conducted	75	75	100	--	--	100
Mining Law Administration:						
Mineral patent applications processed	190	190	140	50	--	190
Contest applications completed	300	300	300	--	--	300
Field exams completed	800	800	800	--	--	800
Validity determinations made	150	150	110	40	--	150
Mineral character determinations made	100	100	75	25	--	100
Plans of operation reviewed	100	390	390	--	60	450
Notices reviewed	--	5,400	5,400	--	600	6,000
Monitoring (Plans and Notices)	100	1,850	1,475	375	4,600	6,450

Outyear Assumptions:

Nonsalary cost of living increases for 1983 - 1986 as based on 54 percent of total costs at 8 percent in 1983, 7.2 percent in 1984, 6.3 percent in 1985, and 5.5 percent in 1986.

Key Decision and Accomplishments Overview
Bureau of Land Management
($ Thousands)

Bureau Decision Unit & Subunits		1980	1981	1982	Planning Estimates 1983	1984	1985	1986
Land Resources (0102-00)								
Lands & Realty (0102-01)	BA	34,426	35,970	38,679	42,507	45,413	47,182	49,883
	BO	33,051	32,362	34,808	38,256	40,872	42,464	44,595
	FTE	1,302	1,298	1,398	1,503	1,551	1,601	1,652
	(FTP)	(811)	(807)	(827)	(842)	(857)	(872)	(887)

Key Decision and Accomplishments Description and Statistical Data

LEVEL	Dept. Ranking	FY 1982 Package Increments BA	BO	FTE	(FTP)	FY 1982 Cumulative Totals BA	BO	FTE	(FTP)
Minimum	#15	34,879	35,000	1,298	(807)	34,879	35,000	1,298	(807)

- Complete 91% of ANCSA conveyances by 1984 and 100% by 2000; complete 84% of Alaska state land selections by 1984 and 100% by 2000.
- Energy rights-of-way processed on pipeline basis.
- For other land cases, maintain the current 18-month backlog.
- Conduct withdrawal reviews at a rate that may not meet the 1991 deadline.
- Record unpatented mining claims, maintain public records, respond to public inquiries, and process new withdrawal applications on a pipeline basis.

Current	#33	1,200	-2,529	--	(-)	36,079	32,471	1,298	(807)

- Reduce land cases backlog to 12-monthsby 1990.

Enhancement A	#49	1,300	1,168	30	(20)	37,379	33,639	1,328	(827)

- Accelerate withdrawal review to assure completion by 1991.

Enhancement B	#72	1,300	1,169	70	(-)	38,679	34,808	1,398	(827)

- Reduce land cases backlog to 6-month by 1990.

Key Decision and Accomplishments Overview

Major Output/Workload	1980	1981	FY 1982 Decision Packages: Min. #15	Current #33	Enh. A #49	Enh. B #72	Total
- Energy R/W applications processed (#)	2,450	2,450	3,500	--	--	--	3,500
- ANCSA conveyances made (MAC*)	7.2	6.5	5.0	--	--	--	5.0
completed (%)	49	64	75	--	--	--	75
- Alaska State Selections made (cumulative)(MAC*)	47.0	57.0	67.0	--	--	--	
completed (%)	44	54	64	--	--	--	64
- Other lands cases processed (#)	2,740	3,560	2,990	570	--	520	4,080
- Mining claims filed/ recorded (thousands)	1,202	1,394	1,584	--	--	--	1,584
- Public records maintained (millions)	10	10	10	--	--	--	10
- Public inquiries responded to (thousands)	100	100	100	--	--	--	100
- Withdrawal applications processed (#)	218	221	203	--	--	--	203
- Withdrawals reviewed (#)	285	447	447	--	73	--	520

* MAC = millions of acres

Outyear Assumptions

Reduce backlogs to acceptable processing time by 1990. Asssumption includes 5% annual growth in cases so that by 1990, level funding from the 1983-1990 period just cover 1990 workload conducted on a pipeline basis.

Nonsalary cost of living increases for 1983-1986 are based on 54 percent of total costs @ 8 percent in 1983, 7.2 percent in 1984, 6.3 percent in 1985, and 5.5 percent in 1986.

Key Decision and Accomplishments Overview
Bureau of Land Management
($ Thousands)

Bureau Decision Unit & Subunits		1980	1981	1982	Planning Estimates 1983	1984	1985	1986
Land Resources (0102-00)	BA	9,000	9,264	9,964	11,479	12,472	13,242	13,944
Forest Management	BO	8,953	8,338	8,967	10,331	11,225	11,918	12,350
(0102-02)	FTE	455	444	444	532	552	574	597
	(FTP)	(175)	(164)	(164)	(167)	(170)	(173)	(176)

Key Decision and Accomplishments Description and Statistical Data

LEVEL	Dept. Ranking	FY 1982 Package Increments BA	BO	FTE	(FTP)	FY 1982 Cumulative Totals BA	BO	FTE	(FTP)
Minimum	#15	$8,470	$8,549	420	(155)	$8,470	$8,549	420	(155)

- Implement the current allowable cut level to reach the sustained yield objective on 9 of the sustained yield units. Sell 84 million board feet with an annual sales value of $8.4 million.
- Meet a portion of the demands for minor forest products by issuing 16,000 permits consistent with multiple use plans and implement Bureau policies on fair market value.
- Maintain and improve forest stand conditions and site productivity by thinning and reforesting 5,000 acres where needed to meet sustained yield objectives.
- Complete or revise inventories for forest areas where needed to implement sustained yield practices. Use existing inventory information for other planning areas.
- Carry out minimum forest management practices on public lands located in western Oregon in conjunction with the O&C Grant Land Fund.

Current	#33	$ 794	-$ 211	24	(9)	$9,264	$8,338	444	(164)

- Sell 13 million board feet of timber with an estimated additional sales value of $1.3 million.
- Meet inventory and planning schedules needed for multiple use plans and EA/EISs.
- Plant 1,000 acres of trees, make site improvements, and do precommercial thinning, to support sustained harvest levels.

Enhancement B	#72	$ 700	$ 629	--	--	$9,964	$8,967	444	(164)

- Meet the expected increase in demand for authorizations to use fuelwood instead of other energy sources by making an additional 22,000 permits available.
- Plant trees and make site and stand improvements on an additional 3,000 acres.

Key Decision and Accomplishments Overview

Major Output/Workload	1980	1981	FY 1982 Decision Packages #15	#33	#72	Total
- Volume of timber sold (MMBF)	93	97	84	13	--	97
- Fuelwood and other forest products permits issued (#)	12,000	16,000	16,000	--	22,000	38,000
- Pest control practices (acres)	50,000	50,000	50,000	--	--	50,000
- Inventory forest land (000 acres)	1,700	265	--	265	--	265
- Prepare activity plans (#)	80	90	90	--	--	90
- Planting, site & stand work (acres)	5,000	7,000	5,000	2,000	3,000	10,000
- Seedlings Planted (000)	1,400	1,400	1,400	--	600	2,000

Outyear Assumptions

The increased cost of heating homes and purchasing timber will continue to place extra demands on public land managers who could make additional wood available consistent with resource capability. Costs commensurate with a modest increase in demand are projected. No increase in western Oregon management has been shown.

Resource Summary	1980	1981	FY 1982 Cumulative Min.	Current	Enh. A	Enh. B
Total Budget Authority ($000)	9,000	9,264	8,470	9,264	9,264	9,964
Western Oregon	(1,141)	(1,151)	(1,151)	(1,151)	(1,151)	(1,151)
Public Lands	(7,859)	(8,113)	(7,319)	(8,113)	(8,113)	(8,813)

Key Decision and Accomplishments Overview
Bureau of Land Management
($ Thousands)

Bureau Decision Unit & Subunits		1980	1981	1982	Planning Estimates 1983	1984	1985	1986
Land Resources (0102-00)								
Range Mgt. (0102-03)	BA	43,008	50,756	57,156	66,489	71,330	88,006	93,170
	BO	41,690	45,680	51,435	59,877	64,195	79,205	83,053
	FTE	1,330	1,425	1,503	1,572	1,625	1,680	1,738
	(FTP)	(700)	(711)	(751)	(764)	(777)	(790)	(803)

Key Decisions and Accomplishments Description and Statistical Data

LEVEL	Dept. Ranking	FY 1982 Package Increments BA	BO	FTE	(FTP)	FY 1982 Cumulative Totals BA	BO	FTE	(FTP)
Minimum	#15	35,564	37,084	1,323	(660)	35,564	37,084	1,323	(660)

- Gather and remove 8,500 excess wild horses and burros from public lands.
- Conduct 22 million acres of resource inventory for land use planning to support grazing EISs.
- Carry out a minimum level effort to meet public demand for use authorization, use supervision, and program coordination.
- Implement 40 grazing allotment management plans.

Current	#33	15,192	8,596	102	(51)	50,756	45,680	1,425	(711)

- Implement an additional 230 grazing allotment management plans on 3.9 million acres.
- Increase grazing supervision by 20 percent to meet needs for 1,628 allotment management plans (FY 1981 level)

Enhancement A	#49	6,400	5,755	78	(40)	57,156	51,435	1,503	(751)

- Implement an additional 30 grazing allotment management plans on 0.5 million acres.
- Provide capability to monitor and make necessary revisions to grazing management plans to achieve objectives.
- Gather an additional 700 excess wild horses or burros and adopt about 680 animals.
- Supervise and monitor an additional 300 allotment management plans.

Key Decision and Accomplishments Overview

		1980	1981	FY 1982 Decision Packages			
				#15	#33	#49	Total
MAJOR OUTPUT WORKLOAD							
- Acres Inventoried	(Millions)	21.8	22.0	22.0	--	--	22.0
- Grazing EISs Completed	(#)	16	17	17	--	--	17
- AMPs Implemented	(#)	140	270	40	230	30	300
- AMPs Supervised	(#)	1,358	1,628	680	948	300	1,928
- Wild Horse & Burro Excess Animals Removed	(#)	8,500	10,500	8,500	2,000	700	11,200
- Animals Adopted	(#)	8,300	10,400	8,300	1,800	680	10,680
- Compliance Checks	(#)	800	1,000	800	200	500	1,500
- Herd Area Mgmt. Plans Dev.	(#)	14	15	15	--	--	15

OUTYEAR ASSUMPTIONS

Meet the court order for completing grazing EISs and implement all potential grazing management plans by the year 2000. Reduce and maintain wild horse and burro herds at the appropriate level determined through land use planning.

Non-salary cost of living increases for 1983-1986 are based on 54 percent of total costs at 8 percent in 1983, 7.2 percent in 1984, 6.3 percent in 1985 and 5.5 percent in 1986.

Key Decision and Accomplishments Overview
Bureau of Land Management
($ Thousands)

Bureau Decision Unit & Subunits		1980	1981	1982	Planning Estimates 1983	1984	1985	1986
Land Resources (0102-00)	BA	20,890	23,435	41,765	45,218	46,277	49,984	52,633
Recreation Management &	BO	20,203	21,092	37,587	40,696	41,650	44,986	47,069
Wilderness (0102-04)	FTE	550	554	657	785	815	845	873
	(FTP)	(280)	(279)	(309)	(326)	(332)	(338)	(344)

Key Decision and Accomplishments Description and Statistical Data

LEVEL	Dept. Ranking	FY 1982 Package Increments BA	BO	FTE	(FTP)	FY 1982 Cumulative Totals BA	BO	FTE	(FTP)
Minimum	#15	$17,652	$18,230	485	(244)	$17,652	$18,230	485	(244)

- Provide visitor management services for 6.2 million visitors to meet minimum informational and safety needs.
- Implement the California Desert Plan at the FY 1981 level.
- Provide surveillance on 3 million acres of presently identified special use areas (including ORV areas). Would be accomplished on 3 million acres of presently identified areas.
- Decrease recreation inventories by 25 percent from FY 1981 level.
- Provide interim wilderness management on 23 million acres, collect and analyze minerals data for BLM planning and start amendments for wilderness evaluation on 12 planning areas.
- Fund mineral surveys (USGS and Bureau of Mines) on 700,000 acres of wilderness study areas.

Current	#33	$ 6,783	$ 3,762	69	(35)	$24,435	$21,992	554	(279)

- Provide visitor protection and information needs for 7.2 million visitors.
- Designate 18 million acres for off-road vehicle use and prepare activity plans for these and other special use areas.
- Protect 56 cultural sites now threatened by natural deterioriation, inadvertent damage, and vandalism.
- Designate and provide some protection of 18 natural history sites.
- Start amendments for wilderness evaluation on an additional 10 planning areas.

LEVEL	Dept. Ranking	FY 1982 Package Increments BA	BO	FTE	(FTP)	FY 1982 Cumulative Totals BA	BO	FTE	(FTP)
Enhancement A	#49	$15,430	$13,887	103	(30)	$39,865	$35,879	657	(309)

- Issue 25 more antiquities permits and protect 11 more natural and cultural site areas.
- Inventory and evaluate cultural and natural history resources occurring on an additional 5.0 million acres to support energy development and designate an additional 8 natural areas.
- Implement the Wilderness Study phase for areas identified as having wilderness characteristics. Analyze values, resources, and uses within planning areas that have probable conflicts with energy development. Begin acceleration of program to complete all studies by the end of FY 1987.
- Increase USGS and Bureau of Mines mineral surveys by 3,400,000 acres.

Enhancement B	#72	$ 1,900	$ 1,708	--	(--)	$41,765	$37,587	657	(309)

- Prepare and implement on-the-ground plans to manage permits, leases, interpretive services; assist 1,200,000 visitors using the public lands; and increase surveillance on 500,000 acres.
- Increase visitor services and use supervision by 10 percent on high use areas outside the California Desert.
- Implement the critical recreation aspects of the California Desert plan to protect visitors and resources.

Resource Summary	1980	1981	FY 1982 Cumulative Min.	Current	Enhancement A	Enhancement B
Total Budget Authority ($000)	20,890	23,435	17,652	24,435	39,865	41,765
Recreation Resources	(7,970)	(7,614)	(5,885)	(7,614)	(7,614)	(9,514)
Cultural & Natural	(2,880)	(4,084)	(2,880)	(4,084)	(7,984)	(7,984)
Wilderness	(10,040)	(11,737)	(8,887)	(12,737)	(24,267)	(24,267)

Key Decision and Accomplishments Overview

Major Output/Workload	1980	1981	FY 1982 Decision Packages #15	#33	#49	#72	Total
Visitors served (000 visitors)	10,800	13,400	6,200	7,200	--	1,200	14,600
Recreation inventories (000 acres)	61,000	44,000	33,000	--	--	--	33,000
ORV designations (000 acres)	12,000	18,000	--	18,000	--	--	18,000
Surveillance (000 acres)	2,800	3,000	3,000	--	--	500	3,500
Cultural inventories (000 acres)	2,400	2,500	2,500	--	5,000	--	7,500
Antiquities permits (#)	170	195	195	--	25	--	220
Resource projects & facilities (#)	30	56	--	56	6	--	62
Natural areas supervised (#)	13	15	7	8	5	--	20
Natural area designations (#)	8	10	--	10	8	--	18
Wilderness studies							
Initiate (#)	--	18	12	10	--	--	22
Complete (#)	--	--	--	--	18	--	18
Wilderness management (000 acres)	41,000	23,000	23,000	--	--	--	23,000
Mineral surveys (USGS/BM) (000 ac)	700	700	700	--	3,400	--	4,100

Outyear Assumptions

Visitor use and the number of recreation, cultural and wilderness areas will both increase in the outyears in response to demand and existing legislation. Management and protection costs are expected to increase as use pressures cause damage and deterioration of special recreation areas, cultural and natural history sites and designated or potential wilderness areas.

Key Decision and Accomplishments Overview
Bureau of Land Management
($ Thousands)

Bureau Decision Unit & Subunits		1980	1981	1982	Planning Estimates 1983	1984	1985	1986
Land Resources (0102-00)								
Soil, Water, and Air Mgm't (0102-05)	BA	18,539	25,200	25,600	29,062	31,125	32,520	34,244
	BO	18,488	22,680	23,038	26,246	28,013	29,268	30,620
	FTE	312	343	343	364	377	390	404
	(FTP)	(188)	(201)	(201)	(206)	(211)	(216)	(221)

Key Decision and Accomplishments Description and Statistical Data

LEVEL	Dept. Ranking	FY 1982 Package Increments BA	BO	FTE	(FTP)	FY 1982 Cumulative Totals BA	BO	FTE	(FTP)
MINIMUM	#15	22,000	22,320	319	(187)	22,000	22,320	319	(187)

- Conduct the soil, water, and air inventories necessary to support the grazing EISs and the energy leasing program.
- Conduct minimum maintenance on existing water control structures and facilities.
- Provide a minimum level of effort in water rights to meet filing dates.

CURRENT	#33	3,200	360	24	(14)	25,200	22,680	343	(201)

- Increase structure and facility maintenance by 30 percent (86 percent of needs still unmet).
- Meet the necessary water rights requirements to protect existing water uses on the public lands.
- Start to implement the salinity research program, and the 208 water quality plans.

ENHANCEMENT A	#49	400	358	--	(--)	25,600	23,038	343	(201)

- Increase maintenance of water control and storage structures to protect Federal investments and restore to the condition that will serve the purpose intended (82 percent of needs still unmet).

Key Decision and Accomplishments Overview

		1980	1981	FY 1982 Decision Packages			
				#15	#33	#49	Total
MAJOR OUTPUT WORKLOAD							
- Acres Inventoried	(Millions)	20.9	20.9	20.9	---	---	20.9
- Studies Conducted	(#)	540	540	500	40	---	540
- Number of Water Uses Identified and Quantified	(#)	1,667	16,500	8,000	8,500	---	16,500
- Flood and Erosion Control Structures Maintained	(#)	14	21	14	7	5	26

OUTYEAR ASSUMPTIONS

- Outyear assumption is to conduct soil, water, and air resource inventories to support grazing EIS schedules and energy resource leasing schedules. Complete water rights identification, quantification, and filing for the estimated 95,000 existing water uses by the end of 1985. Managing flood plains and wetlands to ensure protection of lives and property, meeting water and air quality standards, stabilizing rangeland soils, and maintaining existing water control structures and facilities.

- Nonsalary cost of living increases for 1983-1986 are based on 54 percent of the total costs at 8 percent in 1983, 7.2 percent in 1984, 6.3 percent in 1985, and 5.5 percent in 1986.

Key Decision and Accomplishments Overview
Bureau of Land Management
($ Thousands)

Bureau Decision Unit & Subunits		1980	1981	1982	Planning Estimates 1983	1984	1985	1986
Land Resources (0102-00)								
Wildlife Habitat	BA	16,380	19,916	21,116	27,977	30,998	32,118	33,889
Mgm't. (0102-06)	BO	15,840	17,924	19,003	25,179	27,898	28,906	30,400
	FTE	350	401	407	436	452	469	486
	(FTP)	(169)	(181)	(187)	(191)	(195)	(199)	(203)

Key Decisions and Accomplishments Description and Statistical Data

LEVEL	DEPT. RANKING	FY 1982 Package Increments BA	BO	FTE	(FTP)	FY 1982 Cumulative Totals BA	BO	FTE	(FTP)
MINIMUM	#15	14,600	15,132	388	(175)	14,600	15,132	388	(175)

- Inventory 22.7 million acres to support grazing EIS schedules and energy leasing activities.
- Implement 27 Wildlife Habitat Management Plans to protect and develop wildlife habitats.

CURRENT	#33	5,316	2,792	13	(6)	19,916	17,924	401	(181)

- Implement an additional 22 Habitat Management Plans.

ENHANCEMENT A	#49	1,200	1,079	6	(6)	21,116	19,003	407	(187)

- Begin implementation of the Birds of Prey Management Plan.
- Provide for an accounting shift of $500,000 from the Soil, Water, and Air subactivity to the Wildlife Habitat Management subactivity for the endangered plant species program.

Key Decision and Accomplishments Overview

		1980	1981	FY 1982 DECISION PACKAGES			
				#15	#33	#49	Total
MAJOR OUTPUT WORKLOAD							
- Acres Inventoried	(Millions)	22.7	22.7	22.7	---	---	22.7
- HMPs Implemented	(#)	27	49	27	22	1	50
- Acres of Habitat Improved	(Millions)	3.5	6.3	3.5	2.8	0.1	6.4

OUTYEAR ASSUMPTIONS

Stabilize the natural variety of wildlife habitats through protection, improvement, and development of wildlife habitats on public lands.

Nonsalary cost of living increases for 1983-1986 are based on 54 percent of total costs at 8 percent in 1983, 7.2 percent in 1984, 6.3 percent in 1985 and 5.5 percent in 1986.

Key Decision and Accomplishments Overview
Bureau of Land Management
($ Thousands)

Bureau Decision Unit & Subunits		1980	1981	1982	Planning Estimates 1983	1984	1985	1986
Land Resources (0102-00)								
Fire Management (0102-07)	BA	8,710	9,305	9,305	10,443	11,117	11,274	11,872
	BO	8,724	8,375	8,374	9,399	10,005	10,147	10,585
	FTE	194	193	193	198	203	208	213
	(FTP)	(138)	(137)	(137)	(139)	(141)	(143)	(145)

Key Decision and Accomplishments Description and Statistical Data

LEVEL	Dept. Ranking	FY 1982 Package Increments BA	BO	FTE	(FTP)	FY 1982 Cumulative Totals BA	BO	FTE	(FTP)
Minimum	#15	8,000	8,130	193	(137)	8,000	8,130	193	(137)

- Implement "Normal Fire Year Plan" at 68 percent level.
- Maintain skeleton strength of force in advance of the fire season.
- Concentrate initial attack effort in problem class areas four and five.
- Prepare for fire suppression activities after the fire season begins.

Current	#33	1,305	244	--	(--)	9,305	8,374	193	(137)

- Implement "Normal Fire Year Plan" at 78 percent level.
- Increase trained presuppression force. Reduce acres burned by about 15,000.
- Use prescribed burns as a management tool.

Key Decision and Accomplishments Review

Major Output/Workload	1980	1981	FY 1982 Decision Packages #15	#33	Total
Normal fire year plan	Implement 72 percent	Implement 68 percent	Implement 68 percent	Implement 10 percent	Implement 78 percent
Acres protected (000)	423	423	423	--	423
Trained suppression force (# people)	1,800	2,000	1,200	800	2,000
Average number of fires	2,500	2,500	2,500	--	2,500
Average number of Class C and larger fires	393	367	400	-35	365
Average acres burned from Class C and larger	846,000	780,000	850,000	-15,000	835,000
Average suppression cost plus value loss ($ millions)	37.0	34.6	37.5	-1.5	36.0
Average number of man-caused fires	1,000	1,000	1,000	--	1,000
Prescribed burns (acres)	45,000	49,000	--	50,000	50,000

Outyear Assumptions

"Normal Fire Year Plan" will be implemented to 100 percent level by 1986. About 54 percent of the total costs are non-salary and are assumed to increase by 8 percent in 1983, 7.2 percent in 1984, 6.3 percent in 1985, and 5.5 percent in 1986.

Key Decision and Accomplishments Overview
Bureau of Land Management
($ Thousands)

Bureau Decision Unit & Subunits		1980	1981	1982	Planning Estimates 1983	1984	1985	1986
Land Resources (0102-00)								
Multiple Use	BA	13,340	15,731	14,131	18,374	21,734	20,380	21,460
Planning (0102-08)	BO	12,992	14,158	12,717	16,556	19,560	18,342	19,314
	FTE	562	561	538	557	573	594	612
	(FTP)	(307)	(306)	(283)	(287)	(292)	(297)	(302)

Key Decision and Accomplishments Description and Statistical Data

LEVEL	Dept. Ranking	FY 1982 Package Increments BA	BO	FTE	(FTP)	FY 1982 Cumulative Totals BA	BO	FTE	(FTP)
Minimum	15	14,131	12,717	538	(283)	14,131	12,717	538	(283)

- Develop sound land use allocation decisions for development and protection of the public land resources in cooperation with local, state, Federal, industry and environmental groups. Complete 19 plans primarily to meet legislative and court-ordered deadlines for grazing, coal and wilderness.
- Give priority to assessing the special needs of areas of critical environmental concern such as the Birds of Prey area.
- Complete plans to meet priority program needs for range, coal, and wilderness as mandated by:
  - ° Federal Land Policy & Management Act
  - ° Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act
  - ° Federal Coal Leasing Act
  - ° NRDC vs. Morton (grazing)
  - ° NRDC vs. Kleppe (timber)
- Provide an evaluation of timber harvest alternatives, off road vehicle use, withdrawal review, powerline corridors and other significant uses as part of each scheduled multiple use plan.

Key Decision and Accomplishments Overview

Major Output/Workload	1980	1981	FY 1982 Decision Packages #15	#33	#49	#72	Total
- Complete California Desert Plan (#)	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
- Complete Western Arctic Plan (#)	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
- Complete or revise land use plans (#)	19	24	19	--	--	--	19

Outyear Assumptions

FY 1983 includes the completions of 6 pilot Resource Management Plans (RMP's) and FY 1984 includes all RMP's presently scheduled to meet mandated schedules, mostly for Range Environmental Statements. In FY 1984 and thereafter, all plans will be prepared in accordance with the steps outlined in the planning regulations published in the Federal Register in October 1979. Some increases in costs will occur as the Bureau achieves full implementation of those regulations.

Key Decision and Accomplishments Overview
Bureau of Land Management
($ Thousands)

Bureau Decision Unit & Subunits		1980	1981	1982	Planning Estimates 1983	1984	1985	1986
Land Resources (0102-00)								
Data Management (0102-09)	BA	14,990	16,286	18,286	21,404	23,925	26,384	27,882
	BO	15,024	14,657	16,455	19,264	21,533	23,745	25,094
	FTE	284	283	300	378	394	410	425
	(FTP)	(153)	(152)	(152)	(156)	(160)	(164)	(168)

Key Decision and Accomplishments Description and Statistical Data

LEVEL	Dept. Ranking	FY 1982 Package Increments BA	BO	FTE	(FTP)	FY 1982 Cumulative Totals BA	BO	FTE	(FTP)
Minimum	#15	12,558	12,931	255	(137)	12,558	12,931	255	(137)

- Operate and maintain the existing 50 application packages.
- Operate and maintain the central site and field level computer equipment.
- Operate and maintain the data communication basic network.

Current	#33	3,728	1,726	28	(15)	16,286	14,657	283	(152)

- Enhance the central site computer system.
- Purchase 29 terminals.
- Initiate the system design for the second increment of the Resource Inventory System.
- Complete the system development and testing for the land and survey record system.

Enhancement B	#72	2,000	1,798	17	--	18,286	16,455	300	(152)

- Acquire graphic systems for two field offices.
- Install graphic software packages.
- Initiate the system design for case management/utilization management.
- Complete system development and testing for the second increment of resource inventory.
- Implement the land and survey records system.

Key Decision and Accomplishments Overview

Major Output/Workload	1980	1981	FY 1982 Decision Packages #15	#33	#72	Total
Develop data communication network in field offices	36	15		5		5
Data Processing						
- Operate and maintain existing 50 application packages and 8 new application packages	50	52	50	4	4	58
- Operate and maintain the central site and field level computers	14	21	21			21
- Acquire #1 graphic systems for field offices					2	2
- Acquire #2 enhancements to general purpose for field offices and the central site computer in Denver Service Center				6	1	7
- Acquire terminals				29	29	58
- Install graphic software packages					2	2
Strategic Plan						
- System design (packages)				1	1	2
- System development & testing (packages)				1	1	2
- Implementation (packages)					1	1

Outyear Assumptions

Bring the strategy plan on schedule by 1985.

Nonsalary cost of living increases for 1983-1986 are based on 54 percent of total costs @ 8 percent in 1983, 7.2 percent in 1984, 6.3 percent in 1985, and 5.5 percent in 1986.

Key Decision and Accomplishments Overview
Bureau of Land Management
($ Thousands)

Bureau Decision Unit & Subunits		1980	1981	1982	Planning Estimates 1983	1984	1985	1986
Land Resources (0102-00)								
Cadastral Survey (0102-10)	BA	24,360	22,334	22,334	24,455	25,352	26,352	27,749
	BO	23,801	20,100	20,100	22,113	22,817	23,717	24,774
	FTE	650	649	649	748	775	802	831
	(FTP)	(331)	(330)	(330)	(336)	(342)	(348)	(354)

Key Decision and Accomplishments Description and Statistical Data

LEVEL	Dept. Ranking	FY 1982 Package Increments BA	BO	FTE	(FTP)	FY 1982 Cumulative Totals BA	BO	FTE	(FTP)
Minimum	#15	20,000	20,233	619	(315)	20,000	20,233	619	(315)

Thousands of acres surveyed:
- Alaska
- ANCSA 3,140
State Selections 3,798

- Lower 48
375 for lands (mainly trespass problems in NM, CA, CO)
510 for energy development
75 for forestry
130 for other resources
40 for U.S. Forest Service

Current	#33	2,334	-133	30	(15)	22,334	20,100	649	(330)

Additional thousands of acres surveyed:
- Lower 48
200 for lands
200 for energy development
100 for forestry
100 for other resources
100 for U.S. Forest Service

Key Decision and Accomplishments Overview

Major Output/Workload	Thousands of acres*	1980	1981	FY 1982 Decision Packages #15	#33	#49	#72	Total
By Geography								
Alaska	"	6,105	5,020	6,938	--	--	--	6,938
by contract	"	2,070	920	500	--	--	--	500
by force account	"	4,035	4,100	6,438	--	--	--	6,438
Lower 48 States	"	2,060	1,830	1,130	700	--	--	1,830
Total		8,165	6,850	8,068	700	--	--	8,768
By Resource Support								
Alaska	"							
ANCSA	"	4,460	2,285	3,140	--	--	--	3,140
State Selections	"	1,645	2,735	3,798	--	--	--	3,798
Other- parcels and sites (non-add)	"	(250)	(255)	(--)	(255)	--	--	(255)
Subtotal		6,105	5,020	6,938	--	--	--	6,938
Lower 48 States								
Lands	"	645	575	375	200	--	--	575
Energy	"	800	710	510	200	--	--	710
Forestry	"	200	175	75	100	--	--	175
Other	"	260	230	130	100	--	--	230
U.S. Forest Service**	"	155	140	40	100	--	--	140
Subtotal		2,060	1,830	1,130	700	--	--	1,830
Total		8,165	6,850	8,068	700	--	--	8,768
By type of survey								
Original Survey	"	6,311	5,203	7,060	--	--	--	7,060
Resurvey/Special	"	1,854	1,647	1,008	700	--	--	1,708
Total		8,165	6,850	8,068	700	--	--	8,768

* The use of acres as a measurement of output in the lower 48 states is used here for comparison with Alaska where acres as units of accomplishment are specified in the ANCSA and the Statehood Acts.

** Excludes outputs for NPS, BIA, F&WS, etc. and for additional work for the U.S.F.S that are done through reimbursements or transfers of funds.

Outyear Assumptions

Reduce backlogs over a period of time as increased capability is added to the program. Assumption includes a continuous growth in workload in the lower 48 states, but does not consider the ultimate d-2 legislation which will add significantly to the workload in Alaska. Nonsalary costs of living increases for 1983-1986 are based on 54 percent of total costs @ 8 percent in 1983, 7.2 percent in 1984, 6.3 percent in 1985, and 5.5 percent in 1986.

Key Decision and Accomplishments Overview
Bureau of Land Management
($ Thousands)

Bureau Decision Unit & Subunits		1980	1981	1982	Planning Estimates 1983	1984	1985	1986
Land Resources (0102-00)								
Firefighting &	BA	49,750	4,750	4,750	4,750	4,750	4,750	4,750
Rehabilitation (0102-11)	BO	44,800	9,274	4,275	4,275	4,275	4,275	4,275
	FTE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	(FTP)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Key Decision and Accomplishments Description and Statistical Data

LEVEL	Dept. Ranking	FY 1982 Package Increments BA	BO	FTE	(FTP)	FY 1982 Cumulative Totals BA	BO	FTE	(FTP)
Minimum	#15	4,750 1/	4,275	--	--	4,750	4,275	--	--

- Initiate emergency presuppression efforts and actual suppression of fires starting on or threatening the public lands and subsequent emergency rehabilitation work in burned areas to reduce resource and economic losses.

1/ Since firefighting and rehabilitation expenditures are based on fire occurrences that vary from year to year, this is the minimum amount necessary to initiate emergency actions. Total firefighting and rehabilitation expenditures will be requested through supplemental appropriations. These expenditures are not subject to the four-year authorization requirements of Section 318 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act.

Key Decision and Accomplishments Overview
Bureau of Land Management
($ Thousands)

Bureau Decision Unit & Subunits		1980	1981	1982	Planning Estimates 1983	1984	1985	1986
Land Resources (0102-00)								
Administration & Law	BA	5,176	7,094	8,594	9,605	10,081	10,557	11,117
Enforcement (0102-12)	BO	4,519	6,386	7,734	8,665	9,073	9,500	10,000
	FTE	221	250	275	360	373	388	402
	(FTP)	(128)	(157)	(162)	(166)	(170)	(174)	(178)

Key Decision and Accomplishments Description and Statistical Data

LEVEL	Dept. Ranking	FY 1982 Package Increments BA	BO	FTE	(FTP)	FY 1982 Cumulative Totals BA	BO	FTE	(FTP)
Minimum	#15	5,810	5,938	250	(157)	5,810	5,938	250	(157)

- Maintain headquarters and field offices: award 625 contracts, process 1,260 personnel actions and 70,000 billings and payments documents, process 1,250,000 payroll documents, and increase seasonal employment and minority contracting
- In law enforcement, investigate 754 cases and sign 52 cooperative agreements.

Current	#33	1,284	897	--	(--)	7,094	6,835	250	(157)

- Process additional 30,000 billings and payments documents and 540 personnel actions, and award 265 contracts.

Enhancement A	#49	1,000	450	25	(5)	8,094	7,285	275	(162)

- Process additional 12,000 billings and payments documents, and 210 personnel actions, award 105 contracts, and process additional 150,000 payroll documents.
- In law enforcement, sign 25 additional cooperative agreements, investigate 86 additional cases.

Enhancement B	#72	500	449	--	(--)	8,594	7,734	275	(162)

- In law enforcement, sign 25 additional cooperative agreements, investigate 90 additional cases.

KEY DECISION AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS OVERVIEW

Major Output/Workload	1980	1981	FY 1982 Decision Packages #15	#33	#49	#72	Total
- Process payroll documents # of actions to process T/A reports, W-2's, and the various entries which are part of payroll such as deductions, bonds, etc. (000s)	1,250	1,250	1,250	--	150	--	1,400
- Process billings & payments documents (000s)	100	100	70	30	12	--	112
- Process personnel actions (#)	1,800	1,800	1,260	540	210	--	2,010
- Award negotiated contracts (#)	550	550	385	165	65	--	615
- Award formally advertised contracts(#)	340	340	240	100	40	--	380
- Cooperative agreements signed (#)	37	52	52	--	25	25	102
- Cases investigated (#)	524	754	754	--	86	90	930

Outyear Assumptions

Outyear assumption, in general administration, is that increases in administrative support capacity will be commensurate with overall increase in program workload; in law enforcement, dollar increases will coincide with a general schedule to conclude cooperative agreements with 342 of the 372 counties in the 10 western states by the end of 1990.

Nonsalary cost of living increases for 1983-1986 are based on 54 percent of total costs @ 8 percent in 1983, 7.2 percent in 1984, 6.3 percent in 1985, and 5.5 percent in 1986.

Key Decision and Accomplishments Overview
Bureau of Land Management
($ Thousands)

Bureau Decision Unit & Subunits		1980	1981	1982	Planning Estimates 1983	1984	1985	1986
Acquisition, Construction, & Maintenance (0103-00)	BA	16,343	14,568	19,460	29,305	36,116	45,856	51,513
	BO	15,800	12,670	16,930	25,496	31,420	39,895	44,815
	FTE	285	285	325	294	303	313	323
	(FTP)	(165)	(165)	(165)	(168)	(171)	(174)	(177)

Key Decision and Accomplishments Description and Statistical Data

LEVEL	Dept. Ranking	FY 1982 Package Increments BA	BO	FTE	(FTP)	FY 1982 Cumulative Totals BA	BO	FTE	(FTP)
Minimum	#15	11,732	12,104	285	(165)	11,732	12,104	285	(165)

- Provide support for projects carried over and maintain the current level of engineering, planning, and design services for future year construction, maintenance, and acquisition.
- Maintain buildings, recreation sites, and roads and trails at the budgeted FY 1981 level.
- Provide direction and interpretive information to the public on resource values by funding two sign shops for the construction of special purpose signs.

Current	#33	2,836	566	--	(--)	14,568	12,670	285	(165)

- Acquire easements required by the forest management program. The number of easements increased due to an expected decrease in the average length.
- The cost of building construction projects is increasing rapidly, and the objective is to obligate 4 building projects in FY 1982.
- The absence of recreation and major road projects at the current level reflects the increased priority being given to providing adequate employee space, utilities, energy conservation, and warehousing since GSA has been unable to meet our needs.

Enhancement A	#49	2,592	2,255	+40	(--)	17,160	14,925	325	(165)

- Complete inventory work on all structures over 25 feet and/or 50 acre-feet (approximately 1,000 structures).
- Complete inventory work on all structures over 6 feet or 15 acre-feet (approximately 20,000 structures).
- Complete emergency planning for all structures in the "high" and "significant" hazard category (approximately 50 structures).

Key Decision and Accomplishments Description and Statistical Data

LEVEL	Dept. Ranking	FY 1982 Package Increments BA	BO	FTE	(FTP)	FY 1982 Cumulative Totals BA	BO	FTE	(FTP)
Enhancement B	#72	2,300	2,005	--	(--)	19,460	16,930	325	(165)

- Build one additional high priority office space project which GSA is unable to provide.
- Increase the level and standard of maintenance on BLM buildings to protect capital investment and improve energy conservation capability.
- Provide maintenance on 415 more miles of road and 23 more miles of trail.
- Build facilities at two recreation sites to decrease critical health and safety problems.

Key Decision and Accomplishments Overview

Major Output/Workload	1980	1981	FY 1982 Decision Packages #15	#33	#49	#72	Total
Easements acquired	135	118	--	170	10	20	200
Building construction projects	3	8	--	4	--	1	5
Recreation construction projects	2	3	--	--	--	2	2
Transportation construction projects	3	4	--	1	--	--	1
Buildings maintained	576	579	579	--	--	--	579
Recreation sites maintained	433	436	436	--	--	--	436
Miles of road maintained	8,600	9,085	9,085	--	--	415	9,500
Miles of trail maintained	227	227	227	--	--	23	250

Outyear Assumptions

Outyear assumption is that acquisition, construction, and maintenance support required by resource program initiatives will be met.

About 55 percent of the total costs are non-salary and are assumed to increase by 8 percent in 1983, 7.2 percent in 1984, 6.3 percent in 1985, and 5.5 percent in 1986.

Key Decision and Accomplishments Overview
Bureau of Land Management
($ Thousands)

Bureau Decision Unit & Subunits		1980	1981	1982	Planning Estimates 1983	1984	1985	1986
Recreation Development	BA	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
and Operation of	BO	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
Recreation Facilities	FTE	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
(0104-00)	(FTP)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)

Key Decision and Accomplishments Description and Statistical Data

LEVEL	Dept. Ranking	FY 1982 Package Increments BA	BO	FTE	(FTP)	FY 1982 Cumulative Totals BA	BO	FTE	(FTP)
Minimum	15	300	300	4	(3)	300	300	4	(3)

- Provide for corrective and preventative maintenance at 45 campgrounds on the public lands where fees are collected.
- Manage visitor use of 430 sites and operate developed recreation sites totaling more than 2,000 family units.
- Continue to inventory safety and health hazards and reduce identified hazards at 20 sites by constructing barriers, removing trees and upgrading sanitary facilities.

Major Output/Workload	1980	1981	FY 1982 Decision Packages Min.	Current	Enh. A	Enh. B	Total
Operate fee campgrounds (#)	45	45	45	--	--	--	45
Manage visitor use (# sites)	430	430	430	--	--	--	430
Reduce hazards (#)	20	20	20	--	--	--	20

Outyear Assumptions

Authorized recreation use under the Bureau permit system has been increasing and receipts are estimated to reach $400,000 in FY 1983.

Key Decision and Accomplishments Overview
Bureau of Land Management
($ Thousands)

Bureau Decision Unit & Subunits		1980	1981	1982	Planning Estimates 1983	1984	1985	1986
Uncontrollable (0106-00)								
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	BA	108,000	81,000	114,000	117,000	120,000	123,000	126,000
(0106-07)	BO	103,000	86,000	114,000	117,000	120,000	123,000	126,000
	FTE	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	(FTP)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)

Key Decision and Accomplishments Description and Statistical Data

LEVEL	Dept. Ranking	FY 1982 Package Increments BA	BO	FTE	(FTP)	FY 1982 Cumulative Totals BA	BO	FTE	(FTP)
Minimum	N/A	114,000	114,000	5	(5)	114,000	114,000	5	(5)

Payments will be made to local governments for lands administered by the BLM, USFS, and the NPS and for certain other Federal lands within the jurisdictional boundaries to relieve fiscal burdens created by the presence of these lands in accordance with P.L. 94-565 (31 U.S.C. 1601).

Table B-2
Key Decision and Accomplishments Overview
Bureau of Land Management
($ Thousands)

Bureau Decision Unit & Subunits		1980	1981	1982	Planning Estimates 1983	1984	1985	1986
Uncontrollables (0106-00)	BA	55,000	57,500	78,000	78,000	79,500	89,000	94,700
	Obligations	57,140	58,200	72,535	78,000	79,500	89,000	94,700
O&C Grant Lands (0106-01)	BO	55,000	55,000	60,000	60,000	63,600	71,200	75,800
	FTE	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,484	1,979	2,050	2,125
	(FTP)	(757)	(757)	(757)	(768)	(779)	(790)	(801)

Key Decision and Accomplishments Description and Statistical Data

LEVEL	Dept. Ranking	FY 1982 Package Increments BA	BO	FTE	(FTP)	FY 1982 Cumulative Totals BA	BO	FTE	(FTP)
Minimum	N/A	78,000	60,000	1,308	(757)	78,000	60,000	1,308	(757)

Forest Management
- Offer the full allowable cut annually. For the purpose of this estimate, the allowable cut volume of 1.1 billion board feet incorporates the recomputed cut levels for the Medford District and assumes the revised cut levels for the other districts will average out to approximately current levels. The value of timber sold is estimated to be $330 million annually.
- Continue intensified management activities on the remaining timber production land base. This increased workload to handle the more complex planning and layout activities associated with timber sale preparation requires increased manpower and funding to conduct the forest development activities that enhance growth.

Range Management
- Supervise 156 grazing allotments and maintain 23 rangeland improvements to benefit small livestock owners.
- Continue to develop the Medford Environmental Impact Statement for grazing started in FY 1981 and scheduled for completion in FY 1983.

Recreation Management
- Begin studies on 3 wilderness study areas in FY 1981 and continue the evaluation and surveys in FY 1982.
- Manage Rogue Wild River, Pacific Crest Trail, 104 cultural and natural history properties, and 1 million visitor use days.

Soil, Water and Air Management
- Meet the objectives of the Clean Water Act, Clean Air Act, and executive orders by preparing studies, implementing projects and monitoring the effectiveness of land use practices to maintain and enhance these resources.

Wildlife Management
- Supervise 13 habitat management plans, develop 65 wildlife facilities, and improve 4 miles of stream habitat.
- Maintain wildlife habitat inventory and prepare threatened and endangered species studies to meet the court-ordered timber statements and to improve other program decisions.

Fire Management
- Meet the contractual obligations to the State of Oregon which provides fire protection for 2.4 million acres in Western Oregon.
- Reduce hazardous fuels on 17,000 acres.

Multiple Use Planning
- Provide for state and local coordination with 11 land use plans.

Data Management
- Provide for system design, development, testing, computer utilization, and ADP equipment leasing in support of O&C resource programs.

Construction and Acquisition
- Acquire 50 easements and 1 land acquisition to support the timber, recreation, and lands programs.
- Produce 380,000 tons of aggregate for surfacing roads.
- Construct Eugene District Complex to provide office, warehouse, and shop space at one location.
- Provide recreation facility improvements at Steelhead, Rocky Riffle and Hellgate sites.

Maintenance
- Maintain 91 warehouses, communications buildings, YACC/YCC buildings, offices, and other site buildings.
- Maintain 1,300 camp sites and picnic sites, clean up 64 undeveloped sites, and reduce hazards at 42 sites.
- Maintain 7,300 miles of timber roads, trails, and bridges.

Key Decision and Accomplishments Overview

Major Output/Workload	1980	1981	FY 1982 Decision Packages N/A				Total
Timber sales (MMBF)	1,130	1,120	1,110	--	--	--	1,110
Reforestation (acres)	38,000	42,000	41,000				41,000
Site preparation(acres)	33,000	35,000	35,000				35,000
Site protection (acres)	6,800	9,000	8,000				8,000
Stand improvement (acres)	43,300	54,000	60,000				60,000
Development surveys (acres)	200,000	200,000	200,000				200,000

Outyear Assumptions

The Bureau has proposed that $78,000,000 be appropriated in FY 1982 and remain available until expended for the same purposes as are currently provided by the O&C Grant Land Fund, and that an amount equivalent to 25% of all receipts during each year shall become available on October 1 of the following year, and remain available until expended. The amount of budget authority and obligations shown in the outyear reflect the above assumptions.

In addition, the budget authority, based on 25% of prior year receipts is shown to increase by about 20% over the four year period based on the BLM's estimate of increasing sales value of standing timber.

Key Decision and Accomplishments Overview
Bureau of Land Management
($ Thousands)

Bureau Decision Unit & Subunits		1980	1981	1982	Planning Estimates 1983	1984	1985	1986
Uncontrollables (0106-00)								
Range Improvement	BA	10,620	13,500	13,500	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
(0106-02)	BO	10,900	13,500	13,500	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
	FTE	160	160	160	165	170	176	181
	(FTP)	(77)	(77)	(77)	(78)	(79)	(80)	(81)

Key Decision and Accomplishments Description and Statistical Data

LEVEL	Dept. Ranking	FY 1982 Package Increments BA	BO	FTE	(FTP)	FY 1982 Cumulative Totals BA	BO	FTE	(FTP)
MINIMUM	N/A	13,500	13,500	160	(77)	13,500	13,500	160	(77)

- Provide on-the-ground rangeland project capability to implement management plans:
  - 355 water facilities
  - 420 miles of fence
  - 235 management facilities (cattleguards, trails, etc.)
  - 1,080 projects surveyed and designed

- Provide maintenance for the following on-the-ground rangeland projects:
  - 1,590 water facilities
  - 1,175 miles of fence
  - 265 management facilities (cattleguards, trails, etc.)

Key Decision And Accomplishments Overview
($ Thousands)

Major Output/Workload	1980	1981	FY 1982 Decision Packages N/A	Total
Develop				
- Water facilities (#)	345	370	355	355
- Fences (miles)	400	440	420	420
- Management Facilities (#)	65	240	235	235
Projects surveyed & designed (#)	922	1,080	1,080	1,080
Maintain				
- Water facilities (#)	1,336	1,600	1,590	1,590
- Fences (miles)	718	1,200	1,175	1,175
- Management Facilities (#)	102	270	265	265
Easements acquired (#)	--	82	82	82

Outyear Assumptions

Receipts are expected to increase in 1982 for use in 1983. Increases beyond that point are difficult to project since the index used in the grazing fee formula cannot be accurately predicted from year to year. However, indications are that the index prices will not go up in the next several years.

Key Decision and Accomplishments Overview
Bureau of Land Management
($ Thousands)

Bureau Decision Unit & Subunits		1980	1981	1982	Planning Estimates 1983	1984	1985	1986
Uncontrollables (0106-00)	BA	13,750	9,600	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Service Charges,	BO	12,000	9,500	9,900	9,900	9,900	9,900	9,900
Deposits, & Forfeitures	FTE	182	182	182	182	182	182	182
(0106-03)	(FTP)	(87)	(87)	(87)	(87)	(87)	(87)	(87)

Key Decision and Accomplishments Description and Statistical Data

LEVEL	Dept. Ranking	FY 1982 Package Increments BA	BO	FTE	(FTP)	FY 1982 Cumulative Totals BA	BO	FTE	(FTP)
Minimum	N/A	10,000	9,900	182	(87)	10,000	9,900	182	(87)

- Process R/W applications (costing $5,000+ to process).

Transmission lines	41
Pipelines (including TAPS surveillance)	31
Power plants	11
Railroads	3
Reservoirs	2
Miscellaneous	4
Title I (over public lands administered by two or more Federal agencies)	100
Total	192

- $850,000 will be deposited from forfeited bonds and deposits and will be used to correct damages done to public lands or attendant improvements.
- $900,000 will be recovered from associated transportation, veterinary, and animal maintenance costs from persons adopting 10,680 excess wild horses and burros.

Key Decision and Accomplishments Overview
Bureau of Land Management
($ Thousands)

Bureau Decision Unit & Subunits		1980	1981	1982	Planning Estimates 1983	1984	1985	1986
Uncontrollables (0106-00)	BA	377,000	457,200	578,800	776,300	892,200	936,200	948,600
Permanent Appropriations	BO	377,000	457,200	578,800	776,300	892,200	936,200	948,600
(0106-04)	FTE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	(FTP)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)

Key Decision and Accomplishments Description and Statistical Data

LEVEL	Dept. Ranking	FY 1982 Package Increments BA	BO	FTE	(FTP)	FY 1982 Cumulative Totals BA	BO	FTE	(FTP)
Minimum	N/A	578,000	578,800	--	(--)	578,800	578,800	--	(--)

Key Decision and Accomplishments Overview
Bureau of Land Management
($ Thousands)

Bureau Decision Unit & Subunits		1980	1981	1982	Planning Estimates 1983	1984	1985	1986
Uncontrollables (0106-00)								
Miscellaneous Trust Funds (0106-05)	BA	700	700	700	700	700	700	700
	BO	700	700	700	700	700	700	700
	FTE	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
	(FTP)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)

Key Decision and Accomplishments Description and Statistical Data

LEVEL	Dept. Ranking	FY 1982 Package Increments BA	BO	FTE	(FTP)	FY 1982 Cumulative Totals BA	BO	FTE	(FTP)
Minimum	N/A	700	700	20	(3)	700	700	20	(3)

Provide certain public services made possible with contributions from the private sector.

Key Decision and Accomplishments Overview
Bureau of Land Management
($ Thousands)

Bureau Decision Unit & Subunits		1980	1981	1982	Planning Estimates 1983	1984	1985	1986
Uncontrollables (0106-00)	BA							
Reimbursements (0106-06)	BO							
	FTE	441	441	441	441	441	441	441
	(FTP)	(267)	(267)	(267)	(267)	(267)	(267)	(267)

Key Decision and Accomplishments Description and Statistical Data

LEVEL	Dept. Ranking	FY 1982 Package Increments BA	BO	FTE	(FTP)	FY 1982 Cumulative Totals BA	BO	FTE	(FTP)
Minimum	N/A	--	--	441	(267)	--	--	441	(267)

The information displayed here indicates the number of FTE and (FTP) carried in the Reimbursement account. There is no BA or BO.

Key Decision and Accomplishments Overview
Bureau of Land Management
($ Thousands)

Bureau Decision Unit & Subunits		1980	1981	1982	Planning Estimates 1983	1984	1985	1986
Uncontrollables (0106-00) Working Capital Fund (0106-06)	BA							
	BO	300	300	--	--	--	--	--
	FTE							
	(FTP)							

Key Decision and Accomplishments Description and Statistical Data

LEVEL	Dept. Ranking	FY 1982 Package Increments BA	BO	FTE	(FTP)	FY 1982 Cumulative Totals BA	BO	FTE	(FTP)
Minimum	N/A	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

The information displayed here indicates the amount of BO in the Working Capital Fund in 1980 and 1981. There is no BA.

Appropriation Summary Statement

Appropriation: Management of Lands and Resources

The Management of Lands and Resources appropriation, the largest of BLM's 10 major appropriations, provides for a variety of functions necessary to develop, manage and protect the resources of onshore and offshore lands under BLM's jurisdiction. These functions include energy and minerals management, lands and realty management, renewable resource management, planning and data management, cadastral survey, firefighting and rehabilitation, and administration and law enforcement.

Energy and Minerals Management includes such activities as the sale of coal, oil and gas, geothermal resources, and nonenergy minerals; the assessment of environmental impacts of proposed energy and mineral developments; and the implementation of lease stipulations and other environmental protection measures to mitigate adverse effects. In FY 1982, the program provides for up to 15,300 onshore oil, gas, and geothermal leases, two competitive regional coal lease sales, seven competitive sales on the Outer Continental Shelf, and administering the various nonenergy minerals activities.

Lands and Realty Management includes such activities as use authorization in support of energy production, transmission, and distribution as well as other programs dependent upon the occupancy or transfer of public lands; maintenance of official land records; land classification; providing information about public realty and mineral laws; and processing applications for transfer of public lands for use by other Federal agencies, State and local governments, and private individuals. The program is directed toward retaining public land in Federal ownership unless, as a result of land use planning, it is determined that disposal of a particular parcel will better serve the national interest. Lands and realty activities in FY 1982 will emphasize processing minor rights-of-way applications for energy-related development, native land selections in Alaska under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, State selections of land entitlements under the Alaska Statehood Act, and other nonenergy-related cases.

Renewable Resources Management includes range management; soil, water and air management; wildlife habitat management; forest management; recreation management; and fire protection.

Range Management includes such activities as authorizing grazing; preparing environmental impact statements on grazing practices; improving range conditions through on the ground improvements and improved management; and protecting, controlling, and managing an estimated 65,000 wild horses and burros that get all or a part of their forage requirements on public lands.

Soil, Water, and Air Management includes such activities as stabilizing soils; improving water and air quality through land treatment or construction stipulations;identifying and protecting water rights for public land uses; and conducting soil/vegetative inventories necessary to meet requirements and commitments for grazing, timber, and energy related environmental assessments and statements.

Forest Management includes activities for sustaining the yield on 2.1 million acres of commercial forest land available for timber production and for protecting, maintaining, and enhancing 22 million acres of woodlands that are a valuable source of other forest products, water, wildlife habitat, forage, and recreation uses. Public services such as providing fuel wood and Christmas trees are part of the management program on all 24.1 million acres.

Wildlife Habitat Management includes activities for the protection, management, and improvement of fish and wildlife habitats for all species dependent totally or partially on public lands for food and shelter; for cooperative management with other federal and state wildlife agencies responsible for species management; and the protection and management of 47 species of endangered fish and wildlife and 22 endangered plant species.

Recreation Management includes activities for the orderly use of public lands for recreation; protection, interpretation, and management of historic and archeological sites; the management of recreational resources in the 12 million acres of the California Desert; the identification of areas that are suitable for wilderness designation; and the management of 5,000 miles of rivers and 1,000 miles of trails for recreation use, other important recreational resources, and off-road vehicle use.

Fire Management includes activities for developing fire techniques as a tool for resource management and for developing methods to prevent and suppress fires to minimize loss of resources from wildfires.

Planning and Data Management includes such activities as data analysis, land use planning, and automated data management. These activities support the development of land use plans to meet schedules for coal production, rangeland management, timber production, wilderness studies, and oil and gas development in the Lower 48 States and in Alaska. Data management also supports Bureau programs through the development and operation of automated systems for acquiring, storing, using, and disseminating data required for all aspects of the agency's programs, including both financial and natural resource management.

Cadastral Survey includes activities for the identification of land boundaries and legal property descriptions to facilitate the Bureau's land management programs. During the current year 6,850,000 acres will be surveyed in Alaska and the Lower 48 States.

In Alaska, surveys are performed on lands selected by the State for transfer under the Alaska Statehood Act; and for Native townsites, Native allotments, and other entitlements under the Alaska Native Claim Settlement Act; and other special purposes. Surveys in the Lower 48 States identify land boundaries that are prerequisite to resource management activities and decisions. This involves both new surveys and resurveys to reestablish obliterated boundary markers.

Firefighting and Rehabilitation includes activities for protecting public lands and their natural resources and other values from loss or depletion due to wildfires. Based on a 10-year annual average of 1.2 million acres burned, fire causes damages averaging $14.0 million each year.

Administration and Enforcement includes activities for general administration, equal employment opportunities, and law enforcement on the public lands. Administration includes executive management and general support services such as financial management, personnel management, management analysis, budget and program development, procurement, and property management. The Equal Employment Opportunity Program will integrate a feasible and effective equal employment opportunity program into the entire fabric of BLM's programs. Law enforcement provides for enforcement of laws and regulations governing the management, use, and protection of public lands through cooperative agreements with state, local and other federal law enforcement agencies, federal special agents, and a uniformed ranger force in the California Desert.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Summary of Requirements
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation: Management of Lands and Resources

Summary of adjustments to base and built-in changes:	FTPE	Amount
President's Budget as Amended, 1981		$352,391
Adjustments to base:		
Adjustment for Transfer of Funds to Department for Solicitor's Office	—	+ 109
1982 Base		$352,500

Comparison by activities:	1980 Appropriation Enacted To Date FTPE	1980 Appropriation Enacted To Date Amount	1981 President's Budget As Amended FTPE	1981 President's Budget As Amended Amount	1982 Base FTPE	1982 Base Amount	1982 Estimate FTPE	1982 Estimate Amount	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) over 1982 Base FTPE	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) over 1982 Base Amount
1. Energy and Minerals Mgmt.										
A. Energy Onshore	605	34,807	667	49,016	690	49,616	736	58,566	+46	+8,950
B. Energy Offshore	231	51,653	229	53,752	229	53,752	229	53,752	—	—
C. Nonenergy Onshore	180	8,430	179	9,582	179	9,582	179	10,482	—	+900
Subtotal	1,016	94,890	1,075	112,350	1,098	112,950	1,144	122,800	+46	+9,850
2. Lands and Realty Mgmt.										
A. Lands & Realty Mgmt. Subtotal	811	34,426	807	35,970	807	36,079	827	38,679	+20	+2,600
3. Renewable Resource Mgmt.										
A. Range Management	700	43,008	711	50,756	711	50,756	751	57,156	+40	+6,400
B. Wildlife Habitat Mgmt	169	16,380	181	19,916	181	19,916	187	21,116	+ 6	+1,200
C. Soil, Water, & Air Mgmt	188	18,539	201	25,200	201	25,200	201	25,600	—	+400
D. Forest Management	175	9,000	164	9,264	164	9,264	164	9,964	—	+700
E. Recreation Management	280	20,890	279	23,435	279	24,435	309	41,765	+30	+17,330
F. Fire Management	138	8,710	137	9,305	137	9,305	137	9,305	—	—
Subtotal	1,650	116,527	1,673	137,876	1,673	138,876	1,749	164,906	+76	+26,030
4. Planning and Data Mgmt.										
A. Planning	307	13,340	306	15,731	283	14,131	283	14,131	—	—
B. Data Management	153	14,990	152	16,286	152	16,286	152	18,286	—	+2,000
Subtotal	460	28,330	458	32,017	435	30,417	435	32,417	—	+2,000
5. Cadastral Survey										
A. Cadastral Survey Subtotal	331	24,360	330	22,334	330	22,334	330	22,334	—	—
6. Firefighting & Rehab.										
A. Firefighting & Rehab Subtotal	—	49,750	—	4,750	—	4,750	—	4,750	—	—
7. Administration & Enforcement										
A. Administration	114	4,253	143	5,383	143	5,383	143	5,883	—	+500
B. Enforcement	14	923	14	1,711	14	1,711	19	2,711	+ 5	+1,000
Subtotal	128	5,176	157	7,094	157	7,094	162	8,594	+ 5	+1,500
8. Common Program Services										
A. Services		(53,558)		(59,400)		(59,400)		(75,000)		(15,600)
INCREASES										
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	4,396	353,459	4,500	352,391	4,500	352,500	4,647	394,480	+147	+41,980

JUSTIFICATION OF ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE AND BUILT-IN CHANGES

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Base Adjustment	FTPE	Amount
1. Transfer from planning to coal and wilderness. This transfers the funds for coal leasing amendments and wilderness study amendments out of the planning subactivity into the programs that have generated the needs.		
Planning	-23	-$1,600
Coal	+23	+$600
Wilderness	--	+$1,000
2. Adjustment to the lands and realty reduction in FY 1981 that was transferred to fund the Department's Solicitor's Office.		+$109
3. Transfer from energy related realty to non-energy related realty where the actual workload exists.		
Energy Related Realty		-$3,000
Non-Energy Related Realty		+$3,000

Activity: 1. Energy and Minerals Management
Subactivity: A. Energy Onshore

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		1981 President's Budget As Amended	FY 1982 Base	FY 1982 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Coal	$	30,655	31,255 a/	31,255	--
	(FTPE)	(353)	(376)	(376)	--
Oil and Gas	$	15,138	15,138	16,838	+1,700
	(FTPE)	(258)	(258)	(263)	(+ 5)
Geothermal	$	2,707	2,707	3,707	+1,000
	(FTPE)	(52)	(52)	(52)	--
Oil Shale/Tar Sands	$	516	516	6,766	+6,250
	(FTPE)	(45)	(45)	(45)	--
(Common Program Services)	($)	(6,532)	(6,654)	(7,868)	(+1,214)
Total Requirements	$	49,016	49,616	58,566	+8,950
	(FTPE)	(667)	(690)	(736)	(+46)

	Estimate ($000)	Authorization
43 U.S.C. 1748 P.L. 94-579 P.L. 95-352	$43,681	Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), Section 318 (a) and (b), and the Quadrennial Authorization Act of 1978 authorize the appropriation of funds necessary to carry out the purposes and provisions of FLPMA based on a period of four fiscal years.
30 U.S.C. 181 et. seq. 41 Stat. 437 P.L. 66-146		The Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended, provides for classification and leasing of coal, oil, oil shale, natural gas, phosphate, and sodium.
30 U.S.C. 1001 P.L. 91-581		The Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 provides for leasing and development of geothermal energy resources.

a/ The 1982 coal program base was increased by $600,000 over the 1981 President's Budget. This increase represents an accounting shift from the land use planning subactivity FY 1982 base. The $600,000 will be used for the same purpose (i.e., land use planning conducted specifically for the Coal Program), but the shift into the coal subactivity base will allow better tracking of Coal Program costs in FY 1982.

P.L. 94-377 90 Stat. 1083	The Federal Coal Leasing Amendments of 1975 require competitive leasing of coal on public lands.
42 U.S.C. 4321, 4331-4335, 4341 - 4347 P.L. 91-190	The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 requires preparation of environmental impact statements for Federal projects having a significant effect on the environment.
43 U.S.C. 1711 P.L. 94-579	The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 provides for the preparation and maintenance of inventories of public land resource values.
92 Stat. 2073 P.L. 95-554	This Act amends the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, and authorizes the Secretary of Interior to exchange Federal coal leases and to encourage recovery of certain coal deposits.
P.L. 96-294	The Defense Production Act Amendment of 1980 establishes a national goal for synthetic fuel production.

Objectives

BLM's onshore energy leasing programs make oil, gas, coal, geothermal, oil shale, and tar sands resources available to meet the growing demand for energy.

The Bureau's objectives in managing the onshore energy leasing programs are to provide for the orderly and timely development of energy resources to meet national needs, giving full consideration to other land and resource values; to minimize adverse environmental impacts from energy development; and to assure a fair return to the public for the resources sold.

Base Program

The public onshore mineral estate includes about 840 million acres which include Federal lands, acquired lands, and lands that have been patented with some or all minerals reserved to the United States.

Base Program - Coal

Fifty-four percent of the coal reserves in the U.S. are located west of the Mississippi River. In the past few years western coal production has increased rapidly, and in 1978 it comprised 21 percent of total U.S. coal production. Federally owned western coal is concentrated in six key coal producing states: Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming. Other Federal coal is located in Oklahoma, Alabama, Washington, Kentucky, and in small amounts in several other states.

Federal coal is becoming an increasingly important part of both western and national coal production. About 60 percent of western coal reserves are owned by the Federal Government, and an additional 20 percent are dependent upon the availability of complementary Federal coal for its production. Coal production on Federal lands has increased from 1.8 percent of national coal production (10.3 million tons) in calendar year 1971 to 8.0 percent of national production (59.1 million tons) in 1979. Estimated receipts to the Treasury from Federal coal leasing will increase from $23.1 million in FY 1980 to an estimated $45 million in FY 1981 and $74 million in FY 1982.

In June, 1979 the Secretary of Interior made several decisions which resulted in a new Federal Coal Management program. The program's major new leasing initiatives, which incorporate balanced land use and environmental considerations, will make the nation less dependent on foreign energy resources in the future. BLM's FY 1982 request for the coal program ensures the offer for leasing of substantial amounts of Federal coal, especially that coal most desirable for synthetic fuels plants, between 1982 and 1984.

The program's major short-term goals include:

- holding competitive sales in two coal regions in FY 1982;
- responding to emergency short-term lease applications to maintain current operations, to avoid situations where small islands of federal coal would be left that could not be economically mined at a later date, and to meet leasing needs in areas outside coal production regions;
- processing the 182 current preference right lease applications (PRLAs) promptly, with all actions on all PRLAs to be completed by December,1984;
- processing exchanges, modifications, readjustments, and reviews of mining/reclamation plans for existing leases.

BLM received $1.8 million through a supplemental in FY 1980 to accelerate pre-sale activities for sales in FY 1982 and beyond. This funding level continues into FY 1981 and FY 1982 to accelerate inventories, specific contract work required for Management Framework Plan (MFP) amendments, and tract delineation, environmental assessments, and regional EIS preparation related to planning for future sales.

Close coordination between BLM, U.S. Geological Survey, Fish & Wildlife Service, Office of Surface Mining, U.S. Forest Service, Department of Justice, and Department of Energy is critical to meeting program objectives.

The base program in FY 1982 provides for the following competitive sales and associated tentative leasing targets.

Coal Production Region	FY 1982 Sale Schedule	Leasing Target (million tons)
Powder River	April 1982	776
Western Interior	Third Quarter	Not established

In addition to activity planning for the above sales, activity planning for future sales will be conducted.

The coal program will also fund technical investigations that are needed to make and support land use and activity planning decisions. These studies (formerly funded under the Energy Minerals Rehabilitation Inventory and Analysis - EMRIA Program) are restricted to investigations in these categories: hydrology, overburden, and soils/vegetation. BLM state offices ensure that these technical investigations relate to specific information gaps identified by managers in the field for surface management of specific lease sale areas.

Processing, follow-up investigations, and settlement proceedings for trespass cases will continue in the Eastern States Office. As of March 20, 1980, 29 cases required further investigation.

Other major workload items are shown below.

Workload Measures	Estimated Cost Per Item (1980 Dollars) ($000)	Units 1981	Units 1982 Base and Estimate	Change
Preference right lease applications	39 a/	56	36	-20
Emergency lease applications	34	21	28	+ 7
Site-specific EISs	710	14	14	--
Inventory (million acres)	b/	3.6	4.2	+ .6
Exchanges	85	2	4	+ 2
Lease modifications	31	12	11	- 1
Lease readjustments	29	33	42	+ 9
Mining/Reclamation plan reviews	3.4	97	67	-30
Exploration Licenses issued	4.1	43	52	+ 9

a. Cost per unit is less when PRLAs are grouped.

b. Varies with complexity of ownership and geology; can range from $.10 to $2.00 per acre.

No funding increase is requested for FY 1982.

Increase for 1982 - Coal

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		1982 Base	1982 Estimate	Increase
Coal	$	31,255	31,255	--
	(FTPE)	(376)	(376)	--

Base Program - Oil and Gas

As a percent of total U.S. domestic production, oil and natural gas produced from the public lands in 1979 was about the same as in 1978: 5 percent of domestic oil production and 5.4 percent of domestic gas production. Existing onshore Federal leases contain about 3.7 percent of oil reserves and 6.1 percent of gas reserves in the United States are contained in existing onshore Federal leases.

Receipts to the U.S. Treasury from onshore oil and gas rents, bonuses, and royalties amounted to $418 million in FY 1979 and about $609 million in FY 1980. They are estimated to be $721 million in FY 1981 and $982 million in FY 1982.

In FY 1979 11,356 leases were issued, covering about 13 million acres. This represents a 10 percent increase over the number of leases issued in 1978. About 97 percent of all oil and gas leasing is noncompetitive. In FY 1980 approximately 9,000 leases were issued covering about 10 million acres. This substantial decrease in leasing was the result of a moratorium on noncompetitive leasing which was in effect from February 29, 1980 to June 16, 1980. The moratorium began when fraud and abuses were identified in the noncompetitive simultaneous oil and gas leasing system. It was lifted in June after the implementation of administrative and regulatory measures to prevent such abuses. BLM is assisting the Justice Department in the fraud investigation. The investigation may last four years or more as the trail of evidence is followed to the source of the fraud.

Major activities in the onshore oil and gas leasing program include preparing environmental assessments, issuing leases, processing assignments and applications for permits to drill, reviewing development plans, operating and unit agreements, and making compliance inspections.

The FY 1982 base program will focus on implementing those administrative and regulatory changes recently put into effect or scheduled to take effect in FY 1980. In the noncompetitive simultaneous oil and gas leasing system the purpose of these changes is to increase exploration and reduce fraud, abuses, and inefficiencies. Regulatory changes include holding simultaneous drawings bi-monthly (rather than monthly) to enable the assembly of more attractive drilling blocks; extending the time for filing applications from 5 to 15 working days; increasing the maximum size of individual leases from 2,560 acres to 10,240 acres; and requiring personal signatures on critical documents. There has been one drawing since the new regulations went into effect on June 16, 1980. While the regulations greatly improve the integrity of the leasing system, they will significantly increase the time required to lease. After several more drawings, a better estimate of this increased workload can be made. The simultaneous oil and gas program is partially automated now and will be fully automated by February 1982 to detect and, where possible, to prevent abuses. BLM is also currently studying additional ways to detect and prevent abuses in this program.

Another major emphasis in the base program in FY 1982 will be to expand the use of and update area-wide environmental assessments. This will cut workload and response time to keep up with increasing public interest in federal oil and gas. This is part of the Bureau's efforts to cut backlogs and put the system on a pipeline basis. As of November 15, 1979 there were 18,395 oil and gas lease applications pending, of which 10,972 were being acted on with no delays. Of the 1,423 remaining, 2,032 were delayed pending BLM action and 5,391 were awaiting action of other agencies.

Industry interest in leasing and development is accelerating rapidly. New technologies and higher prices are now making some previously marginal oil and gas resources economic to develop. Recent discoveries in the overthrust belt are stimulating demand for leases and permits to drill, and increasing prices are also stimulating exploration activities. In New Mexico, the number of applications for permits to drill doubled in the last year, and other states are experiencing similar increases. In Arizona - a state with little previous oil and gas interest - there are over 800 oil and gas lease applications pending. Arizona's mineral leasing casework has expanded five-fold within the last two years. Simultaneous filings have increased over 300 percent since 1974. Furthermore, the completion of wilderness inventories in FY 1980 will remove uncertainties which have been causing industry to delay some development-oriented activities and increased workload in the oil and gas program.

There is also an increasing workload for environmental review and assessment as standards of environmental protection become stiffer and sections of FLPMA such as the wilderness provisions, are fully implemented. An additional increase in workload is associated with assignments and use permits which have both increased dramatically as activity in the lease market has risen and development has picked up.

During FY 1981, BLM will begin preparation of an EIS for leasing within the National Petroleum Reserve - Alaska (NPRA). Additionally, a leasing process will be developed and implemented specifically tailored for Alaska. The organization necessary to accomplish these goals and to provide multiple use management will be developed in FY 1981. A separate management unit for administering NPRA will be establisehd in Barrow, Alaska during FY 1981.

Workload Measures	Cost Per Unit	1980	1981	1982 Base
Leases issued	$300	9,000	12,600	12,600
Development plans reviewed	$250	3,600	4,500	4,500
Compliance checks conducted	$150	11,300	12,500	12,500
Simultaneous filings processed (million)	--	2.0	4.5	4.5
Assignments processed	$ 50	31,200	34,300	34,300

Increase for 1982 - Onshore Oil and Gas

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		1982 Base	1982 Estimate	Increase
Oil and Gas	$	15,138	16,838	+1,700
	(FTPE)	(258)	(263)	(+ 5)

An increase of $1 million will fund the actions that are prerequisite to a 1982 competitive oil and gas lease sale for the National Petroleum Reserve - Alaska (NPRA). This increase will be used to continue and expand work that is planned to start primarily in FY 1981 in anticipation of enactment of NPRA legislation. Assuming that NPRA legislation is enacted this year or early next year with a 20-month time frame for holding the first oil and gas lease sale, the sale would fall in FY 1982. The requested funds are also needed to implement the leasing process to begin actions prerequisite to the next sale and to carry out an increasing number of operational activities. These include issuing pre-leasing permits for seismic work, issuing permits for subsistence shelter sites and other uses, and coordinating ongoing activities in the Reserve (or management area). Close coordination with industry, state, and native planners must be established early because the first BLM leases are likely to be issued on lands adjacent to state and native lands.

The $700,000 increase requested for Lower-48 oil and gas activities would enable BLM to issue 1,400 more leases, review and process 200 more development plans and 1,700 assignments and make 1,000 more compliance checks to ensure better environmental protection. This would reduce the pending lease applications (i.e., caused by BLM) from 2,032 to 632. It would also enable BLM to stay current by acting on the increased development plans and assignments on a pipeline basis.

Oil & Gas Workload Measures

	1981	1982 Base	1982 Proposed	1982 Increase
	#	#	#	#
Leases Issued (#)	12,600	12,600	14,000	1,400
Development plans reviewed (#)	4,500	4,500	4,700	200
Compliance checks (#)	12,500	12,500	13,500	1,000
Assignments (#)	34,300	34,300	36,000	1,700
Simultaneous filings processed (millions)	4.5	4.5	5.0	.5
NPRA Lease sale (#)	—	1	1	1

Object Classification Distribution

The object class detail for the proposed $1,700,000 increase is as follows:

Positions other than permanent	$1,000,000
Other personnel compensation	40,000
Total compensation	$1,040,000
Civilian benefits	150,000
Travel and transportation of persons	60,000
Transportation of things	45,000
Printing and reproduction	90,000
Other services	160,000
Supplies and materials	135,000
Equipment	20,000
Total	$1,700,000

Base Program - Geothermal

BLM is authorized to lease geothermal resources on 638 million acres of federal lands (including U.S. Forest Service lands) in 11 western states. These lands contain about 65 percent of the known or potential geothermal resource areas in the U.S. The Department of Energy estimates that annual geothermal electric capacity will be 20,000-40,000 megawatts by the year 2000. For comparison, current hydro-electric capacity is about 70,000 megawatts annually. Direct thermal use applications (space heating, crop drying, etc.) could save an estimated 1 to 2 million barrels of oil per day by the year 2000.

Through FY 1979, BLM had issued 296 competitive geothermal leases covering 510,453 acres and 1,378 noncompetitive leases covering 2.4 million acres. Exploration through May, 1979 included drilling 250 temperature gradient holes and 67 deep tests. Locations for another 110 temperature gradient holes and 145 deep tests have been approved by The U.S. Geological Survey for drilling. By late 1981 federal geothermal wells will be contributing to five power plants that are sited on private lands and have a total electrical generating capacity of 520 megawatts. Another four power plants with a total capacity of 178 megawatts will be supplied entirely by federal geothermal wells by early 1982.

BLM's principal workload in this program includes preparing necessary environmental assessments, issuing geothermal leases, processing applications for power plant licenses, conducting compliance checks to assure conformance with lease stipulations and other protective requirements, and administering existing leases.

Workload Measures	Cost Per Unit	1980	1981	1982 Base
Competitive sales	$35,000	7	9	9
Competitive leases issued	—	40	55	55
Noncompetitive leases issued	$ 400	175	200	200
Power plant licensing applications in process	$50,000	2	5	5
Compliance checks	$ 200	150	200	200
Direct thermal use applications	—	3	10	10

Increase for 1982 - Geothermal

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		1982 Base	1982 Estimate	Increase
Geothermal	$	2,707	3,707	+1,000
	(FTPE)	(52)	(52)	(—)

Legislation passed by both the House and Senate is expected to increase the number of lease to be processed in FY 1982. It will require BLM to process noncompetitive applications within 18 months and process up to 1.3 million acres of known geothermal resource areas (KGRAs) not yet offered for lease if the acreage is nominated. The current limitation of 20,480 acres per lessee per state has hindered exploration. The proposed legislation would increase this acreage limitation to 50,200 acres. It would also provide federal assistance to private industry for geothermal development. The additional funds requested for FY 1982 will be used to issue up to 295 competitive leases and 1,000 noncompetitive leases. The need for compliance checks is expected to increase from 200 in FY 1981 to 400 in FY 1982.

Another added workload anticipated in FY 1982 is direct thermal use applications, which include space heating, crop drying, hydroponic greenhousing, and heat for distillation of gasahol, among others. Idaho, Oregon, and Nevada are currently using geothermal energy for some of these purposes. Regulations on direct thermal use of geothermal resources have been published by the U.S. Geological Survey, and we expect applications to increase from 10 in FY 1981 to 20 in FY 1982.

Workload Measures	1982 Base	1982 Estimate	1982 Increase
Competitive sales	9	up to 30	up to 21
Competitive leases issued	55	up to 350	up to 295
Noncompetitive leases issued	200	up to 1,200	up to 1,000
Power plant licensing applications in process	5	5	--
Compliance checks	200	400	200
Direct use applications	10	20	10

Object Classification Distribution

The object class detail for the proposed $1,000,000 increase is as follows:

Positions other than permanent	$ 335,000
Other personnel compensation	96,000
Special personal services payments	54,000
Total compensation	$ 485,000
Personnel benefits	80,000
Travel and transportation of persons	50,000
Transportation of things	40,000
Printing and reproduction	80,000
Other services	140,000
Supplies and materials	105,000
Equipment	20,000
Total	$1,000,000

Base Program - Oil Shale

About 80 percent of oil shale resources in the U.S. are located on public land. The equivalent of almost two trillion barrels of shale oil is in the Green River formation located in northwestern Colorado, northeastern Utah, and southwestern Wyoming. The deposits are contained in a 25,000 square mile area, 17,000 square miles of which are believed to contain oil shale with the potential for commercial development.

Under the Department of Interior's Prototype Oil Shale Program, four of six tracts offered were leased in 1974, two each in Colorado and Utah. The tracts offered in Wyoming did not receive any bids. Development has begun on the two tracts in Colorado; development of the two Utah tracts was stalled by a legal challenge from the State of Utah. In May, the Supreme Court held that the United States was authorized to reject in-lieu selections filed by the State of Utah. This decision should resolve one of the factors that led to the delays in developing the Utah tracts.

The goals of this prototype program include:
- stimulating private sector development of commercial oil shale technology,
- assuring an equitable return to all parties in the development of the public resource,
- testing different extraction and retorting technologies,
- developing management expertise in leasing and supervision of oil shale development; and
- protecting the environmental integrity of affected areas while developing a full range of environmental safeguards and restoration techniques.

In the FY 1982 base program, BLM will continue to assure that the Colorado leasees conform to the strict environmental requirements stipulated in the leases, as well as to state and federal pollution control and environmental quality laws. Facilities on tract C-a should be in full commercial operation by 1986. The facility on tract C-b should also be in full operation by 1986. The Department of Energy has recently projected 1990 production from tract C-a at 60,000 barrels per day and 40,000 barrels per day from tract C-b.

The President's Import Reduction Program set a production goal for oil shale of 400,000 barrels per day by 1990. This led to a recent Departmental decision both to expand the prototype oil shale program by leasing up to four new tracts and to develop a permanent leasing program. A FY 1981 budget supplemental for $4,782,000 has been submitted to initiate these new programs.

This supplemental will enable BLM to offer up to four prototype leases in FY 1983 and to complete regulations for and prepare a programmatic environmental impact statement on the permanent leasing program by the end of 1983. The FY 1981 actions for the prototype program include: tract delineation, inventory, site specific analyses, and preliminary ranking of tracts and grouping of alternatives. All of these FY 1981 actions support the Management Framework Plan Amendment/EIS in FY 1982 and the lease sales in FY 1983.

Base Program - Tar Sands

There are an estimated 30 billion barrels of tar sand oil with a proven recoverable reserve estimated at 1 to 2 billion barrels. Over 90 percent of tar sands are in five deposits in Utah. Federal control of the tar sands is estimated at 90 percent. The deposits cover an estimated 700,000 acres, including acreage in and adjacent to national parks and national recreation areas.

Since 1965 there has been a moratorium on the leasing of tar sands due to the inability of geologists to physically distinguish tar sand from conventional oil prior to well completion. Under present law each resource is leased separately under Sections 21 and 17 respectively of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 (MLA). On August 26, 1980 the Under Secretary announced that the Department would undertake a leasing program under Section 21 of the MLA in the event that legislation establishing a combined hydrocarbon lease is not enacted.

The decision to undertake a tar sands leasing program is so recent that no funds have been included in the President's Budget, as amended, for FY 1981. It is possible that a request for supplemental appropriations for FY 1981 could be submitted. Even if supplemental funds were approved, they would not be available until late in the FY 1981 field season. As a result we do not presently have, nor anticipate having, funds or personnel to initiate a tar sands program in FY 1981. Therefore, there is no base program for tar sands.

Increase for 1982 - Oil Shale/Tar Sands

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	1982 Base 1/	1982 Estimate	Increase
$	516	6,766	+6,250
(FTPE)	(4)	(45)	(41)

1/ This assumes no supplemental increase of $4,782,000 in FY 1981.

Object Classification Distribution

The object class detail for the proposed $6,250,000 increase is as follows:

	GS Grade	No.	Amount
Natural Resource Specialists	GS-7 thru 9	41	$1,210,000
Lapse			-110,000
Permanent Postions			1,100,000
Positions other than permanent			243,000
Total Personnel Compensation			1,343,000
Civilian benefits			157,000
Travel and transportation of persons			90,000
Transportation of things			126,000
Standard level user charges			600,000
Communications, utilities and other rent			100,000
Other services			2,860,000
Supplies and materials			10,000
Equipment			964,000
Total			$6,250,000

The increase will initiate actions to lease four prototype oil shale leases in FY 1984, completion of regulation, and the programmatic environmental impact statement in FY 1984. The regulations and FEIS will result in establishment of a permanent leasing program. Initial actions for the prototype program will include tract delineation, inventory, site specific analyses and preliminary tract ranking and alternatives grouping. All prototype actions are in support of the Management Framework Plan amendment/EIS in FY 1984 and lease sales in FY 1984. Initial actions for the permanent program include pre-planning analysis, contract preparation and award, inventory, development of regulations, start the programmatic EIS, and resolve all land title conflicts that could affect the leasing processes. All the permanent program actions are in support of completing the FEIS and publishing final regulations in FY 1984.

The August 26, 1980 decision to undertake a tar sands leasing program is so recent that few decisions have been made concerning implementing the program. A schedule is being prepared to identify implementation steps.

It has been decided that leasing would be confined to two areas due to the uncertainties regarding the environmental consequences of tar sand development. The decision as to which areas to include in tar sand leasing will be made on the basis of both resource quality and environmental risks. In addition, leasing will be designed to encourage the use of various recovery technologies. Early employment of various technologies will hasten tar sand development and provide us with the understanding of the environmental impacts before going into a full scale leasing program. Neither the two general leasing areas nor the number of leases that will be issued can be determined at this time.

If a prototype leasing program is established, similar to the oilshale program, we anticipate that the first leases would be issued in FY 1984. Fiscal year 1981 funding might advance this leasing date to late FY 1983 or early FY 1984.

It is premature to identify the specific tasks and workload units that will be accomplished in FY 1982. By October, 1980 a preliminary list of tasks will be identified for the tar sands program. However, it appears that some of the major tasks that will be undertaken prior to leasing tar sands include, but are not limited to:

- Collection of baseline data for planning and environmental assessment purposes
- Amending the Management Framework Plan (MFPs)
- Writing regulations or issuing new tar sand leases or converting existing oil and gas leases to include the right to tar sand development
- Preparing of environmental impact statement(s) which will identify the areas that will be selected for tar sand leasing
- Resolving of all land title conflicts which could affect the ability to offer tar sand leases.

The majority of these tasks would be initiated in FY 1982.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: 1. Energy and Minerals Management
Subactivity: B. Energy Offshore

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		1981 President's Budget as Amended	FY 1982 Base	FY 1982 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Energy Offshore	$	53,752	53,752	53,752	--
	(FTPE)	(229)	(229)	(229)	--
(Common Program Services)	($)	(4,297)	(4,297)	(4,877)	(+580)
Total Requirements	$	53,752	53,752	53,752	--
	(FTPE)	(229)	(229)	(229)	--

	Estimate ($000)	Authorization
43 U.S.C. 1748 P.L. 94-579 P.L. 95-352	$80,475	Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), section 318(a) and (b); and the Quadrennial Authorization Act of 1978 authorize the appropriation of such sums as are necessary to carry out the purposes and provisions of FLPMA based on a period of four fiscal years.
43 U.S.C. 1331-1343 67 Stat. 462 P.L. 83-212		The Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act of 1953, as amended, extended the jurisdiction of the United States to the Outer Continental Shelf and authorized the Secretary to lease to develop offshore energy and minerals.
43 U.S.C. 4321, 4331-4335, 4341-4347 P.L. 91-190		The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 requires the preparation of environmental impact statements for Federal projects having a significant effect on the environment.
43 U.S.C. 1801 92 Stat. 629 P.L. 95-372		The Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act Amendments of 1978 establishes policies for managing oil and gas resources in the Outer Continental Shelf and requires revision of bidding and lease administration, coordination and consulation with affected state and local governments, environmental studies for lease sale areas, and development of a five-year leasing program.

Objectives

The objectives of BLM's offshore energy program are to: facilitate the timely development and transportation of the oil and gas resources of the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS); assure the environmental integrity of the affected areas and coordinate with affected coastal states; receive fair market value for the resources sold; and minimize adverse impacts of offshore oil and gas activities by making environmental and socio-economic data available for decisionmakers at critical OCS decision points.

Base Program

The oil and gas resources of the Outer Continental Shelf, particularly those in frontier areas being leased for the first time, are a potentially vital and significant source of increased domestic oil and gas production. FY 1979 oil production from Federal OCS leases was approximately nine percent of national oil production while OCS gas production provided approximately 23 percent of national gas production. Although OCS oil production has declined about 29 percent since 1974, OCS gas production has increased 41 percent since 1974. These trends are expected to continue through 1982.

Industry interest is demonstrated by the sizeable investments in OCS sales. In FY 1979 (including the transition quarter) five sales brought $2.8 billion in bonuses. In FY 1980, four sales are expected to account for about $4 billion in bonuses, with about $2.7 billion from Gulf of Mexico sales alone. Sales in the frontier North Atlantic and Beaufort Sea brought bonuses of $817 million and $492 million, respectively. Seven sales in FY 1981 are expected to bring bonuses of a similar magnitude.

Between 1954 and 1978, total Federal revenues from OCS bonuses, rents, and royalties amounted to over $35.9 billion. Revenues in FY 1979 amounted to $3.3 billion, and they are expected to be $4.5 billion in FY 1980, $5.2 billion in FY 1981 and $6.9 billion in FY 1982. Revenues in FY 1981 and FY 1982 will be 29 percent of all OCS revenues collected since 1954.

BLM costs of funding the OCS program from 1969 (when OCS funding was first separately identified) through 1979 are approximately $319 million or about 0.9 percent of the revenue collected from OCS activities during the same period. In FY 1982, program costs will again represent less than one percent of the revenues.

Principal activities of the OCS leasing program are holding lease sales to meet the 5 year OCS leasing schedule, administering approximately 2,915 existing leases, and conducting the environmental studies program to provide decisionmakers with necessary environmental and socio-economic data for use at specific decision points in the OCS leasing and development process. Actions in administering existing leases include processing assignments, mergers, name changes, relinquishments, and operating agreements; maintaining all lease records; preparing environmental reports; issuing pipeline right-of-way permits; and performing compliance checks to assure conformance to lease stipulations.

The Secretary's final Five-Year OCS Oil & Gas Leasing Schedule increases the number of OCS sales to be held annually and includes sales in most frontier OCS areas. This schedule proposes seven sales in FY 1981, seven in FY 1982, eight in FY 1983, and seven in FY 1984. This compares to three sales in FY 1978, five in FY 1979, four in FY 1980. Because preliminary work must begin as much as three and one-half years in advance of a sale, preleasing activities will be underway on 24 scheduled sales in FY 1981 and 24 scheduled sales in FY 1982. Preleasing activities include preparing and issuing the call for nominations, tentatively selecting tracts, preparing the environmental impact statements, holding public hearings, issuing notices of sale, and coordinating with affected states. BLM will hold the competitive lease sale, evaluate bids, and issue leases for each sale.

The Department has also worked with advisory groups since 1974. In 1978, the OCS Advisory Board was reorganized into a Policy Committee, a Scientific Committee and six Regional Technical Working Group Committees. The latter two report to the Department through the Director, BLM. They are funded and administratively supported by BLM. The Scientific Committee gives advice on the appropriateness, feasibility, and scientific values of BLM's environmental studies program. The Regional Technical Working Groups (RTWG) are composed of representatives of coastal states, industry, interest groups, and federal agencies, and provide for field level coordination.

The environmental studies program provides data to OCS decisionmakers at 14 critical decision points in the overall leasing and development process. The data are gathered under contract with universities, private industry, and other government agencies. Both in field and Washington offices, 44 BLM positions are needed to develop the regional and national studies plan(s); write, issue, and adminster the contracts; and coordinate with other Federal agencies.

The OCS Lands Act Amendments of 1978 require that "the Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, enter into appropriate arrangements to utilize on a reimbursable basis the capabilities of the Department of Commerce." Thus, BLM has conducted the Alaska environmental studies through an Interagency Agreement with NOAA (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration). A new agreement in which BLM assumes a more active management role in selection, design, and execution of the studies has been developed with NOAA. NOAA will remain the principal manager of OCS studies in FY 1982, but the involvement of other Federal agencies and private corporations may increase in response to BLM's need for expanded technical expertise.

In FY 1982, about 45 environmental studies will be undertaken at a cost of $38.9 million. Eighteen of these studies will occur in Alaska, and the remaining 27 studies will be in OCS areas in the Lower 48 States. The 18 Alaskan studies comprise about half of the total studies budget.

Of the 45 projected studies, 28 are continuations of studies initiated prior to FY 1982. Most of the remaining 17 studies represent initiatives to support forthcoming California sales (#73 and #80) and sales in the Bering Sea and the Arctic Ocean. The majority of the Alaskan initiatives are socio-economic studies required to support the impact analysis and post-sale monitoring.

About $3.7 million of studies budget will be devoted to assessing the impacts of sales in the Arctic Ocean and the Bering Sea on endangered whales. These studies will include analyses of migration routes; areas of importance for feeding, mating, and calving; effects of noise and other potential disturbances from OCS activities; and other ecological components of importance to these species. These studies are required under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act.

About $2.7 million of studies will be directed toward the Georges Bank. These studies will include a continuing evaluation of geohazards, an analysis of the biota of the submarine canyons bordering the Bank, and a study of the effects of oil and operational discharges on finfish and shellfish of the Bank.

The Pacific OCS Office will invest about $1.1 million in air quality analysis for sales in northern and southern California. An additional investment of $1.5 million is scheduled for a series of studies to determine the impacts associated with platform emplacement and operation.

The costs to perform OCS environmental studies have escalated dramatically during the past two years. The most apparent cost increases result from higher prices for fuel. The studies program is heavily dependent upon ships and aircraft, therefore, fuel costs are a significant portion of the studies budget. In Alaska, approximately 20 percent of the NOAA/OCS Environmental Assessment Program (EAP) is devoted to fuel. In FY 1980 NOAA/OCSEAP received approximately $3.0 million for logistics, principally fuel. During June 1980 OCSEAP requested an additional $0.5 million to purchase fuel because its original allocation was insufficient for summer operations. OCSEAP has projected a shortfall of $1.0 million in FY 1981. Similar cost increases have occurred in the lower 48 states. These increased costs result in a larger number of studies costing more than $1.0 million and fewer studies being performed each year.

OCS Funding Summary ($000)

	FY 1981 President's Budget As Amended	1982 Base	1982 Proposed	1982 Increase
Leasing & Management	14,818	14,818	14,818	--
Environmental Studies	38,934	38,934	38,934	
(Program Services)	(4,279)	(4,279)	(4,279)	--
Total	53,752	53,752	53,752	--

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: 1. Energy and Minerals Management
Subactivity: C. Non-Energy Onshore

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		1981 President's Budget As Amended	FY 1982 Base	FY 1982 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Mineral Material Sales	$	2,212	2,212	2,212	--
	(FTPE)	(66)	(66)	(66)	
Mining Law Administration	$	5,048	5,048	5,948	+900
	(FTPE)	(92)	(92)	(92)	
Mineral Leasing	$	2,322	2,322	2,322	--
	(FTPE)	(21)	(21)	(21)	--
(Common Program Services)	$	(1,855)	(1,855)	(2,304)	(+449)
Total Requirements	$	9,582	9,582	10,482	+900
	(FTPE)	(179)	(179)	(179)	--

	($000)	Authorization
43 U.S.C. 1748 P.L. 94-579 P.L. 95-352	$13,544	Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), section 318(a) and (b); and the Quadrennial Authorization Act of 1978 authorizes the appropriation of funds necessary to carry out the purposes and provisions of FLPMA based on a period of four fiscal years.
30 U.S.C. 22 17 Stat. 91		The Mining Law of 1872, as amended, provides for classification and patenting of locatable minerals.
30 U.S.C. 181 et. seq. 41 Stat. 437 P.L. 66-146		The Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended, provides for classification and leasing of coal, oil, oil shale, natural gas, phosphate, and sodium.
30 U.S.C. 601, 602 61 Stat. 681 P.L. 80-291		The Material Sales Act of 1947, as amended, provides for disposal of common variety materials for commercial or industrial uses, and free use for governmental entities.

42 U.S.C. 4321, 4331-4335, 4341-4347 P.L. 91-190	The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 requires the preparation of environmental impact statements for Federal projects having a significant effect on the environment.
43 U.S.C. 1711 P.L. 94-579	The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 provides for the preparation and maintenance of inventories of public land resource values (Section 201a).
30 U.S.C. 21a P.L. 91-361	The Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970 establishes Federal policy to foster and encourage private enterprise to develop domestic mineral resources in an orderly and economic manner.

Objectives

The objectives of BLM's onshore nonenergy minerals management program are to: ensure the orderly and timely development of nonenergy mineral resources to meet national needs, giving adequate consideration to other land and resource values; minimize adverse environmental impacts from mineral development; and assure a fair return to the public for the resources sold.

Base Program

BLM's nonenergy minerals management encompasses three individual programs: (1) The material sales program supplies such mineral materials as sand and gravel through competitive and noncompetitive sales or through free use permits to qualified government agencies for public projects. (2) The mining law administration program makes such minerals as gold, uranium, bentonite, and copper available for domestic production through mining claims and mineral patents. (3) The minerals leasing program makes such minerals as sodium, potassium, sulphur, phosphate, and potash available to the public through prospecting permits and competitive and noncompetitive leases.

Mineral Material Sales - Base Program

Public lands are an important local source of building stone, sand, gravel, and common barrow. BLM may sell such materials to a qualified individual or company, and BLM may give a free use permit to a qualified governmental agency for its public projects. Environmental assessments covering one or more use areas are conducted before authorizations are given. The Bureau establishes community pits and common use areas to provide a convenient source of saleable minerals to meet local needs, minimize administrative work in processing sales, and concentrate use in limited areas. Stipulations covering minimum safety standards and restoration requirements are included in sales contracts. Site checks are necessary to assure compliance with these stipulations, collection of appropriate payments, and to prevent or take action on trespass cases. Revenues for mineral material sales in 1979 were $84,494 and are estimated to be $90,000, $95,000, and $100,000 in FYs 1980, 1981, and 1982 respectively.

Existing capability is adequate to carry out the expected FY 1982 workload. There is no requested increase for this program.

Workload Data

Base:	Units 1980	1981	1982
Mineral material use authorization			
Sales contracts issued	1,100	1,100	1,100
Free use permits issued	1,000	1,000	1,000
Trespass cases processed	50	50	50
Compliance checks conducted	1,100	1,100	1,100
Environmental assessments completed	560	560	560

Mining Law Administration - Base Program

Under this program, BLM determines the validity of mining claims; issues mineral patents; prepares mineral character reports for withdrawals, land exchanges and sales, and other land disposal actions; and administers new surface management regulations.

BLM is working to reduce the backlog (as of March 31, 1980) of 399 mineral patent applications by the end of FY 1981. While Congress provided additional funds for this purpose in FY 1979, failure to receive personnel increases has slowed progress. Processing mineral patent applications involves three principal actions - adjudication, mineral field evaluations, and patent issuance or contest proceedings. These actions cannot be contracted out, although non-BLM expert witnesses may be used during contest actions.

Workload in this program will increase significantly in FY 1981 and FY 1982 as the result of two new sets of surface management regulations designed to prevent unnecessary damage to the public lands from mining. The first set of regulations ("3802") was implemented in April, 1980 and addresses surface management of mining claims on areas under wilderness review. The 3802 regulations prevent damage to these areas; recognize valid existing rights and allow grandfathered activities to continue; and allow continued location and operations under the mining laws. During FY 1980 about 100 mining plans were processed under these regulations. The second set of regulations ("3809") apply to public lands not under wilderness review. They are scheduled to be published as a final rulemaking during October 1980. The 3809 regulations are designed to prevent undue or unnecessry degradation from mining as mandated by Section 302(b) of FLPMA.

Over 1.2 million mining claims have been filed as of June, 1980. Each claim will be reviewed under either the "3802" or the "3809" regulations. A mining plan will be done for each claim or group of claims within wilderness study areas. In other areas, all mining claim operations except those of "casual use" are expected to have a "notice" or a "plan of operations", depending on the extent of surface disturbance. For activities of 5 acres or less, a notice must be filed with the authorized officer 10 calendar days prior to the commencement of the activity. This notice requires no approval or bonding. Activities on areas greater than 5 acres will require a mining plan.

BLM review of plans and notices will considerably increase our workload in FY 1981 and FY 1982. About 65 percent (or 780,000) of the 1.2 million claims are on BLM managed lands. We expect that mining claim assessment work will be done on an average group of 25 claims. As a result, about 31,200 groups of claims could require either a notice or a plan describing the assessment work unless they are areas of casual use. Our Districts estimate that some of this assessment work will be done under "casual use" and in other cases more than 25 claims will be grouped. As a result, we anticipate receiving 5,400 notices and 390 plans in FY 1981.

BLM's original proposed 3809 regulations required a mining plan on each group of claims. Thus, 5,900 mining plans were expected in FY 1981. This would have been a major workload. Since originally proposing them, BLM has redesigned the regulations in an effort to fully accomplish their environmental objectives more efficiently. BLM's redrafted regulations, by considering not only plans but also casual use and notices, would cost BLM about $8,000,000 less to implement in FY 1981 then estimated originally.

Under the redesigned regulations, field examinations, inventories and preparation of environmental analyses may be required prior to approval of plans. Each plan is expected to take ten days to review. BLM anticipates taking one day to review a notice. Monitoring and compliance checks on each notice and plan are expected to take one-half day. By monitoring, BLM can assure that project work is being done as planned, environmental stipulations are being complied with, and resource management objectives are being achieved. Funding limitations restrict monitoring to only 1,850 of an estimated 5,800 projects.

Workload Data

Base	Cost per Unit ($)	Units 1980	Units 1981	1982 Base
Mineral patent applications processed	7,200	190	190	190
Contest actions completed	250	300	300	300
Field exams completed	--	800	800	800
Validity determinations	5,100	150	150	150
Mineral character determinations	2,000	100	100	100
Plans of operation processed	1,600	100	390	390
Notices processed	160	--	5,400	5,400
Monitoring (Plans and Notices)	80	--	1,850	1,850

Increase for 1982

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Mining Law Administration	1982 Base	1982 Estimate	Increase
$	$5,048	$5,948	+$900
(FTPE)	(92)	(92)	--

BLM expects 450 plans and 6,000 notices to be filed in FY 1982 under the 3802 and 3809 regulations. This is an increase of 60 plans and 600 notices over FY 1981. About $308,000 of the $900,000 increase in FY 1982 will enable BLM to review all these plans and notices and stay on a pipeline basis. In FY 1981, funding is inadequate to provide for monitoring more than 32 percent of the plans and notices. About $592,000 of the requested increase will enable BLM to monitor all plans and notices received in FY 1982. In practice, BLM will make compliance checks on some of the more significant FY 1981 backlogged projects and not make compliance checks on some of the FY 1982 projects that are considered less important. By the end of FY 1982, however, BLM will be monitoring on a pipeline basis and any project not monitored will be considered a foregone opportunity.

Workload Measures:	1982 Base	1982 Estimate	Increase
Mineral patent applications processed	190	190	—
Validity determinations made	150	150	—
Mineral character determinations made	100	100	—
Plans of operation processed	390	450	60
Notices processed	5,400	6,000	600
Monitoring (Plans & Notices)	1,850	6,450	4,600

Object Classification Distribution

The object class detail for this proposed $900,000 increase is as follows:

Positions Other-Than-Permanent	$558,000
Other personnel compensation	100,000
Total Personnel Compensation	$658,000
Civilian Benefits	60,000
Travel and Transportation of Persons	65,000
Transportation of Things	37,000
Printing & Reproduction	40,000
Supplies and Materials	30,000
Equipment	10,000
Total	+$900,000

Mineral Leasing - Base Program

The nation relies on Federal lands for 40 percent of domestic sodium production, 12 percent of domestic phosphate production, and 86 percent of domestic potash production. However, significant mineral imports are still needed to meet national demand. For example, 60 percent of the potash consumed in the United States annually is now imported.

BLM administers approximately 480 existing non-energy mineral leases and 244 permits. The program provides for processing applications, making field exams, preparing necessary environmental analyses, and conducting compliance checks to assure proper application of protective stipulations in the leases or permits. This program also provides mineral expertise to support other BLM resource management activities such as withdrawals, exchanges, and grazing environmental impact statements.

In FY 1979 receipts from nonenergy mineral leases amounted to $40 million; and they are estimated to be $45 million in FY 1980, $50 million in FY 1981, and $55 million in FY 1982. The majority of receipts are royalties from production.

An increase was authorized in FY 81 to reduce the backlog of lease applications. As a result, BLM expects to process almost five times more leases (190 leases) in FY 1981 than in FY 1980 (40 leases). This will eliminate the backlog and mineral leasing appliations will then be on a pipeline basis. In FY 1982 this increased capability will be used to more than double the number of compliance checks made on both these new leases and older leases.

There is no requested increase for this program. The FY 1982 base program will include the following.

Workload Data

	Units		
Base:	1980	1981	1982
Lease applications processed	40	190	40
Prospecting permits processed	220	220	220
Environmental analyses and field exams completed	100	100	100
Compliance checks conducted	75	75	175

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: 2. Lands and Realty Management

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		1981 President's Budget as Amended	FY 1982 Base	FY 1982 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Energy Related Realty	$	10,981	10,981	7,981	-3,000
	(FTPE)	(136)	(136)	(100)	(-36)
Nonenergy Related Realty	$	21,016	21,016	25,425	+4,409
	(FTPE)	(604)	(604)	(640)	(+36)
Withdrawal Processing and Review	$	3,973	3,973	5,273	+1,300
	(FTPE)	(67)	(67)	(87)	(+20)
(Common Program Services)	($)	(9,898)	(9,898)	(12,050)	(+2,152)
Total Requirements	$	35,970	35,970	38,679	+2,709
	(FTPE)	(807)	(807)	(827)	(+20)

	Estimate ($000)	Authorization
43 U.S.C. 1748 P.L. 94-579 P.L. 95-352	$43,264	The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), section 318 (a) and (b), and the Quadrennial Authorization Act of 1978 authorize the appropriation of such sums as are necessary to carry out the purposes and provisions of FLPMA based on a period of four fiscal years.
43 U.S.C. 1713 P.L. 94-579		The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), authorizes the Secretary: - to sell a tract of public land if the sale of such tract meets certain disposal criteria;

43 U.S.C. 1714	- to review, over fifteen years, certain withdrawals existing as of October 21, 1976, to determine whether, and for how long, the existing withdrawal should be continued;
43 U.S.C. 1716	- to exchange public lands if the public interest will be well-served by making that exchange;
43 U.S.C. 1721	- to convey omitted public lands to a qualified occupant if it is in the public interest to do so;
43 U.S.C. 1722	- to process by October 21, 1981 all applications for unintentional trespass filed under the Act of September 26, 1968 and sale of those lands as appropriate;
43 U.S.C. 1732	- to manage the use, occupancy, and development of the public lands through leases and permits;
43 U.S.C. 1744	- to locate mining claims that have been filed;
43 U.S.C. 1761-1771	- to determine whether public lands are suitable for right-of-way purposes (other than those for oil and gas pipelines) and to specify the boundaries of each right-of-way; and
43 U.S.C. 1711	- to prepare and maintain inventories of all public lands.
30 U.S.C. 185 P.L. 66-146	Section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended, authorizes the Secretary to determine whether public lands are suitable for oil and gas pipeline rights-of-way.
43 U.S.C. 315 48 Stat. 1269 P.L. 73-482	Section 7 of the Taylor Grazing Act authorizes the Secretary to classify lands within grazing districts or withdrawn or reserved by Executive Orders 6910 and 6964 1/, and to open lands as appropriate to entry, selection, or disposal after classification. Disposal, settlement, or occupation of such lands are not permitted before classification and opening.

1/ Executive Order 6910 (November 26, 1934) and Executive Order 6964 (February 5, 1935) withdrew all public lands, with certain exceptions (including Alaska), from settlement, location, sale or entry under the nonmineral public land laws.

43 U.S.C. 1616	Section 17(d) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act authorizes the Secretary to classify or reclassify lands in Alaska and to withdraw 2/ or open such lands as appropriate after classification.

2/ Under various Public Land Orders, public lands in Alaska are subject to classification and reclassification and have been withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including State selections, with some exceptions; location and entry under the mining laws, except locations for metalliferous minerals (30 U.S.C. 2); and leasing under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C. Sections 181-287 (1970)).

43 U.S.C. 869	The Recreation and Public Purposes Act of 1926, as amended, authorizes the Secretary to classify public lands for lease or sale for recreation or public purposes. Lands withdrawn for use by a Federal agency or a State or local government may may be leased or sold with the consent of the head of that agency.
43 U.S.C. 687b	The Carey Act of August 30, 1949, as amended, authorizes the Secretary to dispose of public lands and certain withdrawn Federal lands in Alaska that are classified as suitable for housing and industrial or commercial purposes.
16 U.S.C. 1277	Section 6(d) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act authorizes the Secretary to exchange or dispose of suitable Federally-owned properties for non-Federal property within the authorized boundaries of any Federally administered component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.
	Section 4 of the Act of August 18, 1894 authorizes the Secretary, with the approval of the President, to patent to states, desert lands which are reclaimed, cultivated, and settled.

43 U.S.C. 4321, 4331-4335, and 4341-4347 P.L. 91-190	The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 requires the preparation of environmental impact statements for Federal projects that will have a significant effect on the environment.
16 U.S.C. 4601 84 Stat. 1067 P.L. 91-476	The King Range Act of 1970 authorizes for the acquisition and exchange of lands the King Range National Conservation Area.
43 U.S.C. 1181 50 Stat. 874 P.L. 75-405	The Conservation of Timber Act of 1937 provides for classification of lands more suitable for purposes other than forestry.
30 U.S.C. 621 P.L. 86-507	The Mining Claim Rights Restoration Act of 1955 provides for withdrawal of lands for power development.
43 U.S.C. 932 14 Stat. 253	The Federal Aid Highway Act of 1966 provides for the granting of rights-of-way on public lands for highways.

Objectives

The objectives of the Lands and Realty Management Program are to:

- maintain and improve public land records;
- provide land status information to the public; and
- make public lands available to other governmental agencies or the private sector through lease, permit, sale, exchange, or direct conveyance where consistent with land use plans or specific legislation.

Base Program

Energy Related Realty. Energy related casework includes all actions necessary to process applications for rights-of-way and associated land use authorizations for minor oil and gas pipelines, small power transmission lines, and other energy development and distribution facilities, energy related land exchanges, and other miscellaneous energy related cases.

An estimated 3,500 small energy related cases will be processed under this account in the FY 1982 base program, the same level as in FY 1981. Processing these cases includes preliminary investigations which consider alternate site analysis, adjudication, preparation of environmental analysis reports, appraisal, development of special permit stipulations and permit issuance, construction supervision, and compliance monitoring.

These 3,500 applications and projects are non-cost recoverable because their small size does not warrant the keeping of detailed cost records. A non-returnable filing fee is required and specified in regulations. Costs for processing these cases is estimated to be $2,300/case in FY 1982.

Other non-cost recoverable efforts include asssisting with other Federal agencies' energy related land use environmental statements and processing right-of-way applications for true public utilities operated by municipalities or local governments. The costs of these activities in FY 1982 are estimated at $91,000.

In addition to these 3,500 non-cost recoverable cases, BLM will process approximately 75 major energy related rights-of-way, including those for the Alaska Natural Gas Transportation Systems, The Northern Tier Pipeline, and the ETSI Coal Slurry Pipeline. Costs for these projects are reimbursed by the applicant or permittee under authority of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act and of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 as amended. They are funded by deposits made into the "Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures" appropriation. BLM will invest about 110 workyears in processing these major energy rights-of-way in FY 1982.

BLM will also process 100 applications under Title I of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 as amended where jurisdiction exists in two or more federal agencies. Except for management overhead costs, which under Section 304 of FLPMA are not subject to cost recovery, costs for these projects are also reimbursed by the applicant through the "Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures" appropriation. The management overhead costs of about $80,000 are absorbed in the Lands and Realty Management Program. Workloads remain essentially constant through fiscal year 1982, and we are essentially on a pipeline basis in processing cases.

Costs of BLM's participation in the MX Missile Project, which will include participation in the EIS and issuance of R/W permits and withdrawals, are reimbursed by the U.S. Air Force. No provisions have been made in this program for the related impacts of community development and other off-site activities which will be funded in this appropriation. When the timing and magnitude of these activities are better known, we will be seeking funding for them.

Decrease for 1982

		1982 Base	1982 Estimate	Decrease
Energy Related Realty	$	10,981	7,981	-3,000
	(FTPE)	(136)	(100)	(-36)

This decrease of $3,000,000 is simply an accounting shift from the energy related realty subactivity to the non-energy realty subactivity where the actual workload exists.

Object Classification Distribution

The object class detail for this proposed $3,000,000 decrease (shift) is as follows:

Position Title	GS Grade	No.	Actual Salary
Land Law Examiner	GS-7 thru 11	4	$ 132,000
Soil Scientist	GS 9 thru 12	2	60,000
Contracting Specialist	GS 9 thru 12	1	30,000
Botanist	GS 9 thru 12	2	60,000
Realty Specialist	GS 9 thru 12	9	300,000
Archaeologist	GS 7 thru 11	1	30,000
Hydrologist	GS 9 thru 12	2	63,000
Mining Engineer	GS 9 thru 12	2	63,000
Geologist	GS 9 thru 12	2	60,000
Economist	GS 9 thru 12	2	60,000
Sociologist	GS 9 thru 12	1	30,000
Environmental Specialist	GS 9 thru 12	2	60,000
Air Quality Specialist	GS 9 thru 12	2	60,000
Clerk/Typist	GS 4 thru 5	4	74,000
		36	$1,082,000
Permanent Positions			1,082,000
Positions other than permanent			668,000
Total personnel compensation			1,750,000
Personnel benefits			133,000
Travel and transportation of persons			133,000
Transportation of things			100,000
Standard level user charges			540,000
Other rent, communications and utilities			30,000
Printing and reproduction			30,000
Other services			105,000
Supplies and materials			134,000
Equipment			45,000
Total			$3,000,000

Base Program

Non-Energy Related Realty. This program preserves, improves, and maintains public land records; records unpatented mining claims, responds to public inquiries; and processes land-use and land tenure applications referred to as case work.

BLM maintains at least 10 million basic land records and related documents for the 26 public land states. These records include land status records, patents, survey plats, and field survey notes. An estimated 100,000 public inquiries about land laws and statutes are handled annually. Costs of processing, handling, and updating these records and responding to inquiries will be about $2.5 million in FY 1982, which is charged to all subactivities.

Under a requirement in FLPMA, approximately 1,100,000 mining claims located prior to October 21, 1976 were recorded by the deadline of October, 1979. Some 190,000 new claims are being filed with the Bureau annually. Notice of annual assessments or intent to hold claims will be submitted on all these filings and must be recorded annually. Processing these claims and notices will cost about $3.1 million in FY 1982.

Non-energy related realty activities also include processing all realty cases other than withdrawals and energy related cases. Processing these cases includes preliminary investigation which considers feasibility; adjudication; preparation of environmental analysis reports where appropriate; appraisals; development of special permit or lease stipulations; issuance of permit/lease document; construction supervision; compliance monitoring and collection of fees where appropriate during the life of the lease/permit.

FY 1982 base program will include the following:

Alaska

Conveyances (transfer of lands in thousands of acres) under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) and the Alaska Statehood Act, as follows:

		Conveyed as of the end of Fiscal Year					
		thru FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986
ANCSA	increase	—	5,000	4,000	3,000	3,500-4,000	
(44,000)	cumulative	28,300	33,300	37,300	40,300	Balance	
State	increase	—	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	7,500-10,000
(104,500)	cumulative	57,000	67,000	77,000	87,000	97,000	Balance

Other types of Alaskan lands cases (including homesteads, rights-of-way, home and townsites, recreation and public purposes, non-mineral leases and permits, and Native allotments) are worked concurrently at a fluctuating rate averaging 300 per year. The number of pending cases is building at an annual rate of 1 - 2 percent but will be reduced to a manageable level after FY 1986 when capability currently existing for ANCSA and State Selections will be shifted to Native allotments and this other casework. Current capability of $9.9 million is sufficient to meet the schedule above for the estimated cost of conveyances and the land case processing in Alaska in FY 1982.

The current projections do not take into consideration the impact of d-2 legislation on workload, funding, and schedules.

Lower 48 States

Processing 3,560 cases of non-energy rights-of-way permits, recreation and public purposes, state grants and indemnity selections, exchanges, desert land entries, cases related to unauthorized occupancy, public sales, compliance checks, and non-mineral permits and leases. Timely processing of these cases is the essence of BLM public service. Failure to respond promptly creates ill will and further erodes the public confidence in BLM's ability to perform.

The following table illustrates backlog work flow which will be accomplished in the FY 1982 base program.

	Est. Cases Pend. end of FY 81	Anticipated New Cases FY 82	FY 82 Cases Processed w/Base	Estimated Cases Pend. end of FY 82
Land Use Authorizations (permits, leases, R/Ws)	1,000	1,500	1,340	1,160
Land Tenure Adjustments (sales, exchanges, state indemnity selections)	5,000	1,850	2,220	4,630
Total	6,000	3,350	3,560	5,790

At this rate of case processing, the pending cases would not be eliminated until well into the 21st century. The cost of processing an estimated 3,560 non-energy related cases will be about $2,700/case in FY 1982, or $9.6 million for processing 3,560 cases.

Increase for 1982

		(Dollar amounts in thousands) 1982 Base	1982 Estimate	Increase
Non-Energy Related Realty	$	21,016	25,425	+4,409
	(FTPE)	(604)	(640)	(+36)

Of the $4,409,000 increase, $3,000,000 is an accounting shift from the energy related realty subactivity. The remaining $1,409,000 of the increase will be used to process an additional 520 cases at an average cost of $2,700/case. With this increase, we will be able to reduce the backlog to a normal processing time by FY 1990.

Object Classification Distribution

The object class detail of the proposed $1,409,000 increase is as follows:

Positions other than permanent	$ 830,000
Total personnel compensation	830,000
Personnel Benefits	80,000
Travel and transportation of persons	50,000
Standard level user changes	70,000
Printing and reproduction	20,000
Other services	249,000
Supplies and materials	60,000
Equipment	50,000
Total	$1,409,000

The object class detail for the proposed $3,000,000 shift is as follows:

Position Title	GS Grade	No.	Actual Salary
Land Law Examiner	GS 7 thru 11	4	$ 132,000
Soil Scientist	GS 9 thru 12	2	60,000
Contracting Specialist	GS 9 thru 12	1	30,000
Botanist	GS 9 thru 12	2	60,000
Realty Specialist	GS 9 thru 12	9	300,000
Archaeologist	GS 7 thru 11	1	30,000
Hydrologist	GS 9 thru 12	2	63,000
Mining Engineer	GS 9 thru 12	2	63,000
Geologist	GS 9 thru 12	2	60,000
Economist	GS 9 thru 12	2	60,000
Sociologist	GS 9 thru 12	1	30,000
Environmental Specialist	GS 9 thru 12	2	60,000
Air Quality Specialist	GS 9 thru 12	2	60,000
Clerk/Typist	GS 4 thru 5	4	74,000
		36	$1,082,000
Permanent Positions			$1,082,000
Positions other than permanent			668,000
Total Personnel Compensation			$1,750,000
Personnel Benefits			133,000
Travel and Transportation of persons			133,000
Transportation of things			100,000
Standard level user charges			540,000
Other rent, communications and utilities			30,000
Printing and reproduction			30,000
Other Services			105,000
Supplies and materials			134,000
Equipment			45,000
Total			$3,000,000

Base Program

Withdrawal Review and Processing. Section 204 of FLPMA requires BLM to review by October 1991 all withdrawal applications existing or pending as of October 21, 1976. As of that date, there were about 5,800 withdrawals existing and 1,740 withdrawal and revocation applications pending. A withdrawal review can change the status of these lands and make them available for other purposes, such as energy development and mineral leasing, recreational purposes, and special needs of state or local governments. An inventory to determine the number of existing withdrawals and the magnitude of the workload was completed in FY 1979. The FY 1982 requested increase is based on this inventory. The base program for 1982 provides the capability to process 22 new or pending withdrawal and revocation applications and to review 447 existing withdrawals. Mineral survey costs ranging from $200 to $200,000 per review, will be a significant cost factor for other agencies' budgets starting in FY 1983 when some holding agency reviews are scheduled to begin.

Increase for 1982

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	1982 Base	1982 Estimate	Increase
Withdrawal Review and Processing	$ 3,973	5,273	+1,300
	(FTPE) (67)	(87)	(+20)

The proposed FY 1982 increase provides the capability to review an additional 73 existing withdrawals at an average cost of $18,000 per review. This increase is necessary to meet the 1991 deadline. In-house mineral survey costs (estimated at $100,000) are included in the FY 1982 request.

Object Classification Distribution

The object class detail for this proposed $1,300,000 increase is as follows:

Position Title	GS Grade	No.	Actual Salary
Realty Specialists	GS 9 thru 12	15	$ 435,000
Land Law Examiners	GS 7 thru 11	5	140,000
			+$ 575,000
Lapse			- 35,000
Permanent Positions			540,000
Positions other than permanent			300,000
Total personnel compensation			840,000
Personnel Benefits			70,000
Travel and transportation of persons			50,000
Transportation of things			40,000
Standard level user changes			120,000
Printing and reproduction			10,000
Other services			60,000
Supplies and materials			50,000
Equipment			60,000
			$1,300,000

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: 3. Renewable Resources Management
Composite Subactivity: Rangeland Management

The Renewable Resources Management activity includes three subactivities that make up BLM's rangeland management program: Range Management; Soil, Water, and Air Management; and Wildlife Habitat Management. In addition, the Range Improvement appropriation, funded from grazing fees, also supports on-the-ground rangeland improvements. The Range Improvement fund is included below to reflect the total rangeland management program but is described in the Range Improvement appropriation section.

RANGELAND MANAGEMENT

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		1981 President's Budget As Amended	FY 1982 Base	FY 1982 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Range Management					
Wild Horse and Burro Management	$	6,717	6,717	8,517	+ 1,800
	(FTPE)	(53)	(53)	(56)	(+ 3)
Grazing Management	$	44,039	44,039	48,639	+ 4,600
	(FTPE)	(658)	(658)	(695)	(+37)
Wildlife Habitat Management	$	19,916	19,916	21,116	+ 1,200
	(FTPE)	(181)	(181)	(187)	(+ 6)
Soil, Water and Air Management	$	25,200	25,200	25,600	+ 400
	(FTPE)	(201)	(201)	(201)	(--)
Range Improvement	$	13,500	13,500	13,500	+ --
	(FTPE)	(77)	(77)	(77)	(--)
(Common Program Services)	($)	(16,476)	(16,476)	(20,451)	(+ 3,975)
Total Requirements	$	109,372	109,372	117,372	+ 8,000
	(FTPE)	(1,170)	(1,170)	(1,216)	(+46)

The Rangeland Management Program proposed for FY 1982 provides for full funding of authorizations under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) and the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (PRIA). Of the $117.4 million requested, $13.5 million comes from actual range use fee receipts in the Range Improvements Fund, which is separately authorized. The remaining $103.9 of the request is authorized under FLPMA and PRIA as shown below:

Authorization for Rangeland Management:

	1981	1982
Base Authority		
FLPMA	79.0	93.0
PRIA	9.0	7.0
Subtotal	88.0	100.0
1979 Payraise	1.4	1.4
1980 Payraise	2.5	2.5
PRIA-Carry in	4.7	--
Total authorization	96.6	103.9 a/

a/ The authorization will increase in proportion to the 1981 pay supplemental allocated to the Rangeland Program.

Objectives

The long-term objectives for the Rangeland Management Program to be accomplished by 1999 are to:

- improve the condition of rangeland vegetation and maintain it at desired levels of quality, quantity, and diversity;
  (Target: Improve 135 million acres of vegetation currently in poor or fair condition to higher classes.)

- reduce erosion, minimize sedimentation and siltation, promote infiltration and ensure the stability and productivity of rangeland soils;
  (Target: Reduce erosion occurring on 68 million acres currently in severe, critical, or moderate condition and stabilize 80 million acres now in slight erosion condition.)

- ensure that water of sufficient quantity and quality is available to provide for the basic needs of the vegetation, protect ground water recharge, meet Federal and State water quality standards, and provide for recognized uses;

- through cooperation in management, minimize short-term disruption and ensure the long-term growth of the Western livestock industry and the economies of many Western communities dependent upon the public lands;

- increase forage supplies for livestock, wild horses and burros, and wildlife as a principal output of improving the rangeland ecosystem;
  (Target: Double the current annual forage production from 5.6 million tons to 11.2 million tons per year.)

- ensure the protection of threatened or endangered plant and animal species and their habitats;
  (Target: Manage 54 million acres of potential habitat for six endangered species presently identified in recovery plans until further information on the location of and kinds of habitat protection needed is more precisely determined.)

- provide and protect habitat for fish and wildlife to ensure stability and natural diversity; enhance streamside, shoreline, emergent, and submergent vegetation; and provide water of a quantity and quality necessary for fish, other aquatic organisms, and waterfowl;
  (Target: Protect and enhance 155 million acres of terrestrial habitat; improve and protect 6,500 miles of streams.)

- regulate and manage flood plains and wetlands to ensure protection of lives and property and to improve and conserve riparian systems.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: 3. Renewable Resources Management
Subactivity: A. Range Management

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		1981 President's Budget as Amended	FY 1982 Base	FY 1982 Estimate	Inc. (+) Dec. (-)
Wild Horse and Burro Management	$	6,717	6,717	8,517	+ 1,800
	(FTPE)	(53)	(53)	(56)	(+ 3)
Grazing Management	$	44,039	44,039	48,639	+ 4,600
	(FTPE)	(658)	(658)	(695)	(+ 37)
(Common Program Services)	($)	(10,510)	(10,510)	(13,426)	(+ 2,916)
Total Requirements	$	50,756	50,756	57,156	+ 6,400
	(FTPE)	(711)	(711)	(751)	(+ 40)

	Estimate ($000)	Authorization
43 U.S.C. 1748 P.L. 94-579 P.L. 95-352	$42,406	Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), sections 318 (a) and (b), and the Quadrennial Authorization Act of 1978 authorize the appropriation of such sums as are necessary to carry out the purposes and provisions of FLPMA based on a period of four fiscal years.
43 U.S.C. 1711, 1732, 1751, 1753 90 Stat. 277 P.L. 94-579		The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 authorizes range management, rehabilitation, protection, improvement, planning, and administration on the basis of sustained yield. It also provides for the preparation and maintenance of an inventory of public land resources on a continuing basis.
43 U.S.C. 1901 92 Stat. 1803 P.L. 95-514	$ 7,000	The Public Rangeland Improvement Act of 1978 requires the improvement of range conditions on public rangelands, research on horse and burro population dynamics, and other range management practices.

43 U.S.C. 315 48 Stat. 1269	The Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, as amended, provides for the P.L. 73-482 regulation of livestock grazing, improvement of the productive capacity of the public range, and stabilization of the livestock industry.
42 U.S.C. 4321, 4331-4335, and 4341-4347 P.L. 91-190	The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 requires the preparation of an environmental impact statement for any federal project which has a significant effect on the environment.
7 U.S.C. 1012-1013A 50 Stat. 522 P.L. 75-210	The Farm Tenant Act of 1937 ("Bankhead-Jones Act") provides for management of acquired farm tenant lands.
16 U.S.C. 1331-1340 P.L. 92-195	The Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971, as amended by PRIA, provides for management and protection of wild horses and burros.

Objectives

The objectives of BLM's Range Management Program are to:

- improve the condition of rangeland vegetation and maintain it at desired levels of quality, quantity, and diversity;
- minimize short-term disruption and ensure the long-term growth of the Western livestock industry and the economics of many Western communities dependent upon the public lands; and
- increase forage supplies for livestock, wild horses and burros, and wildlife as a major output of improving the rangeland ecosystem.

Base Program

BLM administers approximately 174 million acres of public lands in the 16 Western states of which 170 million acres are classified as rangelands. These lands provide most of the forage needs of an estimated 2.9 million cattle, 3.7 million sheep and goats, 16,000 domestic horses, and approximately 65,000 wild horses and burros. There are also 15,000 reindeer authorized to graze on public lands in Alaska. BLM's Range Management Program includes the wild horse and burro and grazing management components. The grazing management component generates receipts for grazing use estimated at $27.8 million in 1981 and $30.0 million in 1982.

Wild Horse and Burro Management - When the Wild Horse and Burro Act of 1971 was passed, BLM was given the responsibility to protect and manage these animals as a part of the public land's natural system. As of January 1980, an estimated 65,000 wild horses and burros grazed on the public lands. On that date, more than 19,500 animals had been identified as excess and removed and placed under adoption. Our removal program has not kept pace with reproduction rates therefore, population levels are higher than they were when the Act was passed in 1971.

Because of increased protection under the Act, the wild horse and burro herds have increased at various rates depending upon weather and rangeland conditions and other environmental factors. BLM's primary goal in this program is to maintain healthy herds at a manageable population level.

As land use plans are completed, the appropriate wild horse and burro population levels are determined based on the amount of forage available for all competing uses. Once these management numbers have been determined, our aim is to maintain the herds at that number. About 50 percent of BLM's management capability in this program is now required to remove excess animals from the public rangelands. After they are removed, the animals are made available for adoption by qualified applicants, not to exceed four animals per person in any one year. Applicants may acquire title after one year if they have proven their ability to properly care for their adopted animals.

The Bureau has established distribution centers near heavily populated areas of the country to ensure a sufficient number of adopters. Adopters reimburse the government for transportation costs, health certificates, and center service fees which average $147/head. Once the animals have been adopted, it is BLM's responsibility to insure that the use and care of these animals meets the requirements of the Wild Horse and Burro Act until ownership (title) is transferred.

The Public Rangeland Improvement Act required BLM to undertake studies necessary to determine appropriate wild horse and burro management levels and to contract for research that will improve the knowledge of population dynamics and the interrelationships of wild horses and burros with other competing uses. Research is now underway to identify the best methods to determine yearly growth and the environmental impacts of wild horse and burro populations. These studies were started in FY 1980 and will continue through FY 1982. A report will be submitted to the Congress by January 1, 1983.

Current and projected units of accomplishments in the Wild Horse and Burro Base Program are described below:

Workload Measure	1980	1981	1982 Base
Millions of acres inventoried	14.4	9.0	9.0
Number of holding facilities (corrals) maintained	9	9	9
Number of distribution centers in operation	4	5	5
Number of animals adopted	5,000	10,000	10,000
Number of herd management area plans developed	14	15	15
Number of excess animals removed from public lands	8,500	10,500	10,500
Number of WH&B compliance checks after adoption (adopters)	800	1,000	1,000

Increase for FY 1982

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		1982 Base	1982 Estimate	Increase
Wild Horse and Burro Management	$	6,717	8,517	+ 1,800
	(FTPE)	(53)	(56)	(+ 3)

Increased funding will provide capability for:

- gathering and removing an additional 700 excess wild horses and burros;
- conducting an additional 500 compliance checks to insure proper use and care of adopted animals;
- processing and placing under adoption an additional 680 excess wild horses or burros;
- operating one additional distribution center to provide increased capability for adoption; and
- carrying out PRIA mandated research to meet the Congressional reporting date of January 1, 1983.

An analysis shows that the costs of gathering, transporting, handling, adopting and conducting compliance checks of excess wild horses and burros have increased by 20 percent in the past two years to an average of $450 per head. Budget estimates developed two years earlier have not taken this cost escalation into account, and budget deficits occurred in this program in 1979 and in 1980. Rising costs are a result of increasing costs for feed, transportation, handling at adoption centers, and increased efforts for compliance checks. About $1,200,000 of the increase is to cover these increased costs. At the requested funding level, 11,200 animals will be gathered and adopted without funding short falls in FY 1982. Some of the increased costs are being passed on to the adopters without jeopardizing the adoption market. Spot checks, however, show that potential adopters are generally not willing to pay more than $150 per animal.

The remaining $600,000 of the $1,800,000 increase will provide a total of $1,200,000 in FY 1982 for wild horse and burro research in response to the PRIA mandate. The National Academy of Science (NAS) has been involved in developing this research project, and has estimated costs at $1,500,000 each year starting in FY 1980. In FY 1980 $400,000 was available for this research and $600,000 is available for FY 1981. The three-year funding of $2,200,000 for this research, including the $1.2 million proposed for FY 1982, is about half the amount that NAS estimates is needed to conduct a thorough and responsive research program.

The additional accomplishments from this increase will be as follows:

Workload Measure	1982 Base	1982 Proposed	1982 Increase
Number of distribution centers in operation	5	6	+ 1
Number of animals adopted	10,000	10,680	+ 680
Number of herd management plans developed	15	15	-----
Number of excess animals removed from public lands	10,500	11,200	+ 700
Number of adopter compliance checks after adoption	1,000	1,500	+ 500

Object Classification Distribution

The object class detail for the proposed $1,800,000 increase is as follows:

Position Title	GS Grade	No.	Actual Salary
Natural Resource Specialists	GS 7 thru 9	3	+$ 48,000
Lapse			- 5,000
Permanent Positions		3	43,000
Total Personnel Compensation			43,000
Personnel Benefits			5,000
Travel and Transportation of Persons			3,000
Standard Level User Charges			5,000
Printing & Reproduction			20,000
Other Services			1,704,000
Supplies and Materials			20,000
TOTAL			+$1,800,000

Grazing Management - Approximately 6.7 million cattle, sheep, goats, or horses depend upon the public rangelands for all or part of their yearly forage requirement. BLM issues 24,600 grazing permits annually to authorize grazing use on 170 million acres.

Administering grazing on the public lands requires sufficient capability for: determining the amount of vegetation available for livestock, developing proper methods of grazing, implementing grazing management systems, conducting studies to determine management effectiveness, supervising grazing for compliance with management systems, monitoring and revising management systems and methods, and maintaining rangeland improvement projects.

In the mid-1960s, BLM initiated an intensive grazing management program to improve rangelands that were considered to be in less than satisfactory condition. Studies indicate that, with proper management the productivity of the public rangelands can be doubled. By 1975 1,158 separate management systems called allotment management plans (AMPs) had been implemented on 25 million acres and the rangelands covered by these plans have shown a marked improvement. In 1975, BLM's AMP program was brought to a halt by the Natural Resource Defense Council (NRDC) v. Morton suit. As a result BLM is required to complete a grazing environmental impact statement (EIS) prior to implementing any new AMPs in a particular geographic area. BLM was required to prepare 212 EISs by the end of 1988. In April of 1978, the court ruling was amended to require a total of 144 EISs on the same acreage within the same time frame. Currently, BLM has completed 30 EISs on 49.6 million acres of public lands. An additional 17 EISs are scheduled for completion during FY 1981 and another 17 in 1982.

Meeting the grazing EIS schedule and the new Resource Management Planning (RMP) schedule with a product that would be useful, informative, and defensible required an up-to-date inventory. Vegetation, soil, wildlife, and, to a lesser extent, all other natural resource inventory was accelerated in FY 1979, to provide information necessary to develop meaningful land use plans and grazing and RMP EISs. Inventory will continue at various levels based on pre-inventory analysis until all grazing and RMP EISs are completed. These inventories, costing an average of 50 cents per acre, also provide the information necessary to prepare grazing management plans for protection and improvement of rangeland resources and support for other programs including forestry, recreation, watershed, wildlife, and energy.

With completion of the first grazing EISs, BLM resumed implementation of AMPs; 60 AMPs in 9 grazing EIS areas in 1979, 140 in 22 completed EIS areas in FY 1980, and 270 in 47 completed EIS areas in FY 1981. Implementation includes making rangeland improvements such as fences, water facilities, and land treatments so the proposed grazing system can succeed.

As grazing management plans are implemented, selective monitoring is begun to determine if applied management practices are succeeding.

Supervision and compliance checks are needed to see that actual use accords with authorized use and grazing management systems design. There are over 20,000 individual operators grazing livestock on the public lands who must be supervised.

There are thousands of improvement projects on the public lands. Most of these projects are maintained by the users. However, many have multiple use values; so the maintenance responsibilities rest with BLM. Since proper functioning of these projects is central to the protection or improvement of the rangeland conditions, it is necessary that these projects be at least minimally maintained.

Accomplishments in the Grazing Management Base Program are as follows:

Workload Measure	1980	1981	1982 Base
Grazing EISs completed	16	17	17
Millions of acres inventoried	21.8	22	22
AMPs implemented	140	270	270
AMPs supervised	1,358	1,628	1,628
Grazing permits issued	25,000	25,000	25,000

Increase for FY 1982

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		1982 Base	1982 Estimate	Increase
Grazing Management	$	44,039	48,639	+ 4,600
	(FTPE)	(658)	(695)	(+37)

Increased funding will provide capability for:

- developing on-the-ground rangeland improvements to implement an additional 30 allotment management plans on .5 million acres of public land ($2.1 million);

- supervising 300 additional AMPs and increasing capability to reduce trespass and ensure compliance with authorized use for rangeland protection on those allotments where AMPs have not been developed ($+0.6 million); and

- providing monitoring capability for existing grazing management plans to ensure that the goals and objectives for protection and improvement of rangeland conditions are being reached ($2.5 million).

The additional accomplishments from this increase will be as follows:

Workload Measure	1982 Base	1982 Proposed	1982 Increase
AMPs implemented	270	300	+ 30
AMPs supervised and monitored	1,628	1,928	+300

With completion of grazing EISs, BLM is implementing allotment management plans (AMPs) as the basic tool for protecting and improving public rangeland conditions using cost benefit analysis to determine the most efficient methods. Without grazing management, rangeland conditions will not reach their productive potential and in many areas will deteriorate. Rangeland condition studies conducted for grazing EISs show that conditions are less than desirable and have adverse effects on watersheds, subsurface water recharge areas, wildlife populations, wild horse and burro habitats, livestock production, water quality, and local economies.

Since grazing management provides the means to improve rangeland conditions, BLM's allotment management plan program is being accelerated. By the end of FY 1981 2,436 allotment management plans on completed grazing EIS areas will be available for implementation on 72.7 million acres of public land at an estimated total cost of $121.3 million. This is an average cost of $50,000 per plan which is not expected to increase sharply in the next several years. Moderate cost increases will result, however, from increasing material costs even though offset by some cost savings due to more contract competition.

Through FY 1981, 470 of the 2,436 AMPs will be implemented, and an additional 300 will be implemented in FY 1982. The 770 that will be implemented by the end of FY 1982 is only 29 percent of the total current need. As grazing EISs are completed, additional AMPs will be available for implementation, further increasing our needs in the out years.

Once an allotment management plan (AMP) is implemented, it must be supervised and monitored to determine if the goals are being achieved, if the improvements are effective, if future improvements can be developed more efficiently, if the plan is being followed, and if vegetation allocations are equitable. By the end of FY 1982, 770 AMPs will have been implemented since the court ordered moritorium in 1975. These 770 plans together with 1158 implemented before the moratorium, will make a total of 1,928 AMPs implemented on public lands. Supervision and monitoring costs average about $3,300/AMP/ year, requiring $6.4 million for the 1,928 implemented plans. The proposed $2.5 million increase will make a total of about $6 million for this program, or 94 percent of the needs. An adequate supervision and monitoring program should be developed to protect the multi-million dollar AMP investment and ensure protection or improvement of rangeland conditions; it is central to implementing grazing use adjustments equitably and efficiently and to gaining user acceptance.

Object Classification Distribution

The object class detail for the proposed $4,600,000 increase is as follows:

Position Title	GS Grade	No.	Actual Salary
Civil Engineer & Technicians	GS 5 thru 11	12	+$ 216,000
Natural Resource Specialist	GS 7 thru 9	10	160,000
Range Conservationist	GS 5 thru 7	15	200,000
		37	576,000
Lapse			- 60,000
Permanent Positions			516,000
Positions Other Than Permanent			600,000
Total Personnel Compensation			1,116,000
Personnel Benefits			140,000
Travel and Transportation of Persons			80,000
Transportation of Things			100,000
Standard Level User Charges			160,000
Printing and Reproduction			50,000
Other Services			851,000
Supplies and Materials			583,000
Equipment			20,000
Lands and Structures			1,500,000
TOTAL			+$4,600,000

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: 3. Renewable Resources Management
Subactivity: B. Wildlife Habitat Management

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		1981 President's Budget as Amended	FY 1982 Base	FY 1982 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Wildlife Habitat Management	$	19,916	19,916	21,116	+ 1,200
	(FTPE)	(181)	(181)	(187)	(+ 6)
(Common Program Services)	($)	(2,930)	(2,930)	(3,525)	(+ 595)
Total Requirements	$	19,916	19,916	21,116	+ 1,200
	(FTPE)	(181)	(181)	(187)	(+ 6)

	Estimate ($000)	Authorization
43 U.S.C. 1748 P.L. 94-579 P.L. 95-352	$25,827	Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), section 318(a) and (b); and the Quadrennial Authorization Act of 1978 authorize the appropriation of such sums as are necessary to carry out the purposes and provisions of FLPMA based on a period of four fiscal years.
43 U.S.C. 1701, 1711 90 Stat. 2762 P.L. 94-579		The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 directs that the public lands be managed in a manner that will provide food and habitat for fish and wildlife. Section 201(a) provides for the preparation and maintenance of an inventory of public land resources on a continuing basis.
16 U.S.C. 715 P.L. 70-770		The Migratory Bird Conservation Act of 1929, as amended, provides for the designation of certain areas of lands and water for migratory birds.
16 U.S.C. 1531 et. seq. P.L. 93-205		The Endangered Species Act of 1973 provides for the protection of endangered species and their habitats.

16 U.S.C. 670 A-F P.L. 93-452	The Sikes Act of 1974 provides for the conservation, restoration, and management of species and their habitats in cooperation with state wildlife agencies.
43 U.S.C. 1181 P.L. 75-405	The Conservation of Timber on Certain Lands in Oregon Act of 1937, as amended, provides for multiple-use management of the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands.
43 U.S.C. 315 48 Stat. 1269 P.L. 73-482	The Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, as amended, provides for wildlife management on public lands.
16 U.S.C. 673 90 Stat. 1190 P.L. 94-389	Joint Resolution for Federal Participation in Preserving the Tule Elk Population in California, provides for the protection and management of the Tule Elk herds in California.
43 U.S.C. 1901 92 Stat. 1803 P.L. 95-514	The Public Rangeland Improvement Act of 1978 directs that condition of the public rangelands be improved.

Objectives

The objectives of the Wildlife Habitat Management Program are to:

- improve the condition of rangeland vegetation and maintain it at desired levels of quality, quantity, and diversity;
- insure the protection of threatened or endangered plant and animal species and their habitats; and
- provide and protect habitat for fish and wildlife by insuring stability and natural diversity, enhance streamside shoreline and emergent and submergent vegetation, and provide water of a quantity and quality necessary for fish, other aquatic organisms, and waterfowl.

Base Program

All of the 417 million acres administered by BLM provide habitat for some species of wildlife. This important wildlife habitat includes 326 million acres of big game habitat, 355 million acres of small game habitat, 82 million acres of waterfowl habitat, 95 thousand miles of fishable streams, and 14 million acres of known threatened or endangered wildlife species habitat.

BLM's Wildlife Habitat Management Program protects, manages, and enhances the wildlife habitat on public lands by:

- providing expertise for collecting and analyzing habitat and species information for land use decisions;
- carrying out statutes, mandates, and executive orders for fish and wildlife habitat and species on public lands and the Outer Continental Shelf;
- coordinating with State and Federal agencies concerning wildlife and their habitats;
- incorporating public demands and interests into the management of all fish and wildlife habitats on areas administered by BLM.

Wildlife habitat inventory was accelerated in 1979 to provide the information necessary for land use planning that supports the grazing EISs and energy related development. Approximately 22.7 million acres of wildlife habitat inventory will be conducted in 1980. This same level will be required each year through 1983 but will decrease in 1984 to coincide with the reduction in the number of EISs scheduled. However, energy development will continue to require additional wildlife inventory as part of the environmental impact assessments.

Since the habitat management plan (HMP) program was initiated in 1970, 238 plans have been implemented to some stage on 33 million acres of public land. These plans are developed and implemented in cooperation with state and federal wildlife agencies to insure that common objectives are met.

Currently, 47 endangered wildlife species and 22 endangered plant species are found on public lands. The wildlife program provides the protection and management necessary to sustain healthy populations and meet the requirements of the Endangered Species Act.

Accomplishments in the Wildlife Habitat Management Base Program are as follows:

Workload Measure	1980	1981	1982 Base
Millions of acres inventoried	22.7	22.7	22.7
HMPs implemented	27	49	49
Millions of acres of wildlife habitat improved	3.5	3.5	3.5

Wildlife habitat inventories average 30 cents per acre. Fiscal year 1982 costs are expected to increase by an estimated 5 percent for increased costs of transportation and contracting.

Implementation of habitat management plans costs an average of about $217,000 per plan, and takes about five years to complete. Since implementation of these plans has a wide cost range, the average cost per plan in 1982 is not expected to change significantly.

Increase for FY 1982

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		1982 Base	1982 Estimate	Increase
Wildlife Habitat Management	$	19,916	21,116	+ 1,200
	(FTPE)	(181)	(187)	(+6)

Increased funding of $700,000 will be used to begin implementation of the Birds of Prey Management Plan. This includes research and studies, habitat development, public information, computer equipment, and supervision and enforcement of the area. The remaining $500,000 is an accounting shift from the Soil, Water, and Air subactivity to the Wildlife subactivity for the endangered plant species program that was placed in the Wildlife Habitat subactivity in FY 1981.

OBJECT CLASSIFICATION DISTRIBUTION

The object class detail for the proposed $1,200,000 increase is as follows:

Position Title	GS Grade	No.	Actual Salary
Wildlife Biologist	9 thru 11	6	$ 200,000
		6	200,000
Lapse			-20,000
Permanent Positions			180,000
Positions Other Than Permanent			-0-
Total Personnel Compensation			180,000
Personnel Benefits			18,000
Travel and Transportation of Persons			9,000
Standard Level User Charges			7,000
Communications, Utilities and Other Rent			30,000
Printing and Reproduction			25,000
Other Services			475,000
Supplies and Materials			6,000
Equipment			400,000
Lands and Structures			50,000
TOTAL			+$1,200,000

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: 3. Renewable Resource Management
Subactivity: C. Soil, Water and Air Management

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		1981 President's Budget as Amended	FY 1982 Base	FY 1982 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Soil, Water and Air Management	$	24,180	24,208	24,608	+400
	(FTPE)	(201)	(201)	(201)	--
Employee Compensation Fund	$	1,020	992	992	--
	(FTPE)	--	--	--	--
(Common Program Services)	($)	(3,036)	(3,036)	(3,500)	(+464)
Total Requirements	$	25,200	25,200	25,600	+400
	(FTPE)	(201)	(201)	(201)	--

	Estimate ($000)	Authorization
43 U.S.C. 1748 P.L. 94-579 P.L. 95-352	$28,691	Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), section 318(a) and (b), and the Quadrennial Authorization Act of 1978 authorize the appropriation of funds necessary to carry out the purposes and provisions of FLPMA based on a period of four fiscal years.
43 U.S.C. 1701, 1711 P.L. 94-579		The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 provides for management of public lands in a manner that will protect ecological, environmental, air and atmospheric, and water resource values. It also provides for the preparation and maintenance of an inventory of public land resources and other values on a continuing basis.
43 U.S.C. 315 48 Stat. 1269 P.L. 73-482		The Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, as amended, provides for the study of erosion control and development of improvements necessary to maintain and increase water supply.

43 U.S.C. 4321, 4331-4335, and 4341-4347 P.L. 91-190	The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 requires preparation of environmental impact statements for Federal projects having a significant effect on the environment.
16 U.S.C. 590 a et. seq. P.L. 74-46	The Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1935, as amended, provides for the prevention and control of erosion on grazing and forest lands.
33 U.S.C. 404 P.L. 95-217	The Clean Water Act, as amended, requires BLM to comply with State and Federal water quality and permitting activities and water resource planning.
43 U.S.C. 1901 92 Stat. 1803 P.L. 95-514	The Public Rangeland Improvement Act of 1978 provides for improving the condition of the public rangelands.
42 U.S.C. 201 91 Stat. 1393 P.L. 95-190	The Safe Drinking Water Amendments of 1977 amended Section 2 of the Safe Drinking Water Act requiring compliance with all Federal, State, or local statutes for safe drinking water.
16 U.S.C. 2001 91 Stat. 1407 P.L. 95-192	The Soil and Water Resources Conservation Act of 1977 provides for the conservation, protection, and enhancement of the nation's soil, water, and related resources for sustained use.
42 U.S.C. 1857 77 Stat. 392 P.L. 88-206	The Air Quality Control Act of 1963, as amended, requires BLM to meet air quality standards designated by state governments.

Objectives

The objectives of the Soil, Water, and Air Management Program are to:

- reduce erosion, minimize sedimentation and siltation, promote infiltration, and ensure the stability and productivity of rangeland soils;
- ensure that water of sufficient quantity and quality is available for basic vegetation needs; and
- meet Federal and State water-quality standards;
- protect ground water recharge areas and preserve groundwater quality from indiscriminate contamination.

- regulate and manage flood plains and wetlands to protect lives and property and to improve and conserve riparian systems;

- ensure that public land uses comply with air quality standards; and

- give full consideration to air quality in decisions on the public land resources such as mineral development and wilderness designation.

Base Program

The Soil, Water, and Air Management Program primarily supports other BLM resource programs, primarily through basic inventory and management recommendations for soil, water, and air resources. The program also controls accelerated erosion of soil resources. Because common soil, water, and air information is used by all resource programs, the inventory is centralized in this program to prevent fragmentation and to streamline the coordination and consolidation of information. SVIM inventory costs are currently averaging about $1.15 per acre.

The base program conducts studies and research necessary to determine the effectiveness of applied management practices, water quality and quantity measurements, soil erosion, and air quality.

The soil, water, and air inventories play a key role in developing land use plans, particularly for preparing grazing EISs and energy-related development. Inventories also identify and quantify current water uses on the public lands to ensure continued availability of water for authorized uses that depend upon an annual source of water. The FY 1981 water inventory program was increased to identify and quantify Federal water rights, and determine Federal reserve rights based on realistic estimates of need. This accelerated program will continue through FY 1985 when the estimated 95,000 existing water uses have been appropriated or reserved for authorized public land uses.

The Soil, Water, and Air Management Program is also responsible for implementing 208 Water Quality Plans.

During the past 40 years, BLM has invested hundreds of millions of dollars in erosion control structures and facilities. The Soil, Water, and Air Program provides the funds to maintain these structures and protect the Federal investment. Funds are also provided to restore eroded watersheds such as the San Simon and Rio Puerco.

BLM has been notified that its assessment for employee compensation in FY 1982 will be $991,958; a decrease of $28,000 over FY 1981.

Accomplishments within the soil, water, and air base program are as follows:

Workload Measure	1980	1981	1982 Base
- Millions of acres inventoried	20.9	20.9	20.9
- Studies conducted	540	540	540
- Number of water uses identified and quantified @ $315 each	1,667	16,500	16,500
- Number of flood and erosion control structures maintained at $80,000 each	14	21	26

Increase for FY 1982

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		1982 Base	1982 Estimate	Increase
Soil, Water and Air Management	$	25,200	25,600	+400
	(FTPE)	(201)	(201)	—

The $400,000 increase will fund maintenance of five water control and water storage structures. We estimate that there are 20,000 water structures on the public lands, of which 2,000 are for flood and erosion control. An estimated 400 structures require maintenance in FY 1982 ranging in costs from $10,000 to $80,000 depending on the size. About $1,700,000 in the base will maintain 21 of these structures. The base plus the increase will fund the maintenance of 26 of the 400 structures, or 6.5 percent of the total.

Maintenance on the major structures that have the highest safety hazards will be funded in priority order.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has published final rules for hazardous waste disposal activities. Our work to comply with these rules is uncertain at this time, therefore, this budget contains no funds for this activity. It is anticipated that EPA rules will have a significant effect on future funding needs, and a supplemental request may be needed.

In FY 1982, the endangered plant species program will be transferred from soil, water, and air to the wildlife subactivity. This accounting shift of $500,000 increases the soil, water, and air program's ability to install facilities (fences, earthwork, and salinity control) on public lands that are included in 208 Water Quality Plans ($200,000); and to construct erosion control structures, water quality monitoring facilities, and fencing associated with ongoing salinity research programs ($300,000).

Object Classification Distribution

The object class detail for the proposed $400,000 increase over base and the $500,000 resulting from the accounting shift is as follows:

Other Services	$+200,000
Lands and Structures	+700,000
Total	$+900,000

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: 3. Renewable Resources Management
Subactivity: D. Forest Management

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		1981 President's Budget as amended	FY 1982 Base	FY 1982 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Forest Management and Development (Public Domain)	$	8,113	8,239	8,813	+700
	(FTPE)	(144)	(144)	(144)	(--)
Forest Management (Western Oregon)	$	1,151	1,151	1,151	--
	(FTPE)	(20)	(20)	(20)	(--)
(Common Program Services)	($)	(2,397)	(2,578)	(2,926)	(+348)
Total Requirements	$	9,264	9,390	9,964	+700
	(FTPE)	(164)	(164)	(164)	(--)

Estimate ($000)	Authorization
43 U.S.C. 1748 9,382 P.L. 94-579 P.L. 95-352	Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), section 318(a) and (b), and the Quadrennial Authorization Act of 1978 authorize the appropriation of such sums as are necessary to carry out the purposes and provisions of FLPMA based on a period of four fiscal years.
43 U.S.C. 1711, 1732; 90 Stat. 2762 P.L. 94-579	The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, Section 302, provides for management, protection, and marketing of resources on a sustained yield basis; Section 201(a) provides for the preparation and maintenance, on a continuing basis, of an inventory of public land resources and other values.
16 U.S.C. 594 42 Stat 857 P.L. 67-315	The Timber Protection Act of 1922 provides for the protection of timber from fire, disease, and insects.

43 U.S.C. 4321, 4331-4335, and 4341-4347 P.L. 91-190	The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 requires the preparation of environmental impact statements for Federal projects having a significant effect on the environment.
30 U.S.C. 601, 602 61 Stat. 681 P.L. 80-291	The Material Sales Act of 1947, as amended, provides for the disposal of materials, including timber on public lands.

Objectives

The objectives of the Forest Management program are to:

Assure that all public land forests available for harvest are managed effectively and efficiently to help meet current and future domestic need for timber and other forest products;

- Collect information and prepare analyses on alternative forest practices and harvest levels as required by the National Environmental Policy Act;
- implement environmentally sound harvesting and management practices on all forest areas;
- Make approximately 1.0 billion board feet of timber available over the next decade;
- Make an estimated 50,000 cords of fuelwood available annually to meet the increasing demand for wood to heat homes from commercial forest lands and 20 million acres of other forest lands.

Base Program

The Forest Management program consists of two components: (1) forest management and development on the public domain outside of western Oregon, and (2) forest management in western Oregon. This subactivity funds the total forest management and development outside western Oregon and partially funds public lands in western Oregon. The Oregon and California Grant Land Fund appropriation funds the management of forest lands in Western Oregon.

Receipts from all forest products from public lands outside of western Oregon are estimated to be $6.5 million in FY 1981 and $7.4 million in FY 1982.

Forest Management and Development (Public Domain). In FY 1976, BLM completed a reinventory of commercial forests on public lands. The inventory showed 2.1 million acres of commercial forest land, standing timber of 11 billion board feet, and an annual producing capacity of 178 million board feet in the 11 western states, excluding Alaska and western Oregon. Based on an analysis of multiple use values, some of these commercial forest lands will be excluded from intensive forest production. These exclusions reduced the area of commercial forest land available for full timber production from 2.1 million acres to 1.5 million acres, and the potential yield from 178 million board feet to 110 million board feet annually. Recently completed environmental statements in northern California and Idaho indicate further reductions in potential annual yield from 110 million board feet to 97 million board feet. The reductions are expected to benefit water quality, wildlife habitat, and recreation. The reductions will also help protect steep slopes and other fragile sites which could be permanently damaged from full scale timber harvests.

An estimated 100 miles of new road are constructed annually to support the timber sale program. Acquisition of an estimated 30 easements is a critical part of this construction program. Funding for this construction and easement acquisition is provided in the Acquisition, Construction and Maintenance appropriation.

An estimated 22 million acres of woodlands are also managed under this program to protect the trees from insects and disease, to prevent trespass, and to satisfy public demand for fuelwood, posts, poles, Christmas trees and other vegetative materials. Fuelwood demand as an energy alternative has increased by 200 percent over the past 5 years. This is one of our highest visibility public service good neighbor programs in the west.

The FY 1982 base program continues the FY 1981 level of effort. At the current level of funding, timber sale offerings will be approximately 97 million board feet (MMBF), the same as FY 1981. A summary of workload data is shown below.

Workload Measure

	1980	1981	1982 Base
Volume of timber sold (MMBF)	93	97	97
Fuelwood and other forest products permits issued (#)	12,000	16,000	16,000
Pest control practices (acres)	50,000	50,000	50,000
Inventory forest land (000 acres)	1,700	265	265
Prepare activity plans (#)	80	90	90
Planting, site & stand work (acres)	5,000	7,000	7,000
Seedlings planted (000)	1,400	1,400	1,400

Increase for 1982

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		1982 Base	1982 Est.	Increase
Forest Management and Development (Public Domain)	$	$8,113	$8,813	$+700
	(FTPE)	(144)	(144)	(--)

With the proposed increase, the number of fuelwood, post and pole permits will be stepped up by about 130 percent to respond to greatly increasing public demand, and forest development work such as tree planting, tree thinning, and land preparation for reforestation can be carried out on an additional 3,000 acres. The 3,000 acre increase consists of planting harvested lands throughout the intermountain forest regions where shelterwood management is usually employed. Under this type of management mature trees are left standing to provide shelter, and dependence is placed on natural reseeding of cut areas. The time period necessary to reforest shelterwood cutting areas averages 10 to 15 years. These areas can be immediately reforested by planting nursery grown seedlings thus returning the land to full production within 5 to 7 years. Also, some cutover lands have not reforested naturally and are included in the 3,000 acre increase proposed.

It currently costs approximately $150-175 per acre to carry out reforestation and tree thinning practices. The cost of issuing fuelwood permits is estimated at $10 each where wood is available at old logging areas.

Workload Measure

	1982 Base	1982 Proposed	1982 Increase
Fuelwood and other forest products permits (#)	16,000	38,000	+22,000
Planting, site & stand work (ac.)	7,000	10,000	+ 3,000
Seedlings planted (000)	1,400	2,000	600

Forest Management (Western Oregon). This component provides the minimum funds necessary to implement forest management practices on public domain and Coos Bay wagon road lands in western Oregon which are intermingled with revested O&C lands. These funds are combined with the O&C Grant Lands Funds for the management of all BLM administered lands in western Oregon. No funding change is proposed in this account for FY 1982.

Object Classification Distribution

The object class detail for this proposed increase of $700,000 is as follows:

Position Title	GS Grade	No.	Actual Salary
Positions-Other-Than-Permanent			+$280,000
Total Personnel Compensation			280,000
Personnel Benefits			70,000
Travel and Transportation of Persons			35,000
Communications, Utilities and Other Rent			50,000
Other Services			265,000
Total			+$700,000

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: 3. Renewable Resources Management
Subactivity: E. Recreation Management

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		1981 President's Budget as Amended	FY 1982 Base	FY 1982 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Natural History & Cultural Resource Mgmt.	$	4,084	4,084	7,984	+3,900
	(FTPE)	(53)	(53)	(63)	(+10)
Wilderness Mgmt.	$	11,737	12,737	24,267	+11,530
	(FTPE)	(110)	(110)	(130)	(+20)
Recreation Resource Mgmt.	$	7,614	7,614	9,514	+ 1,900
	(FTPE)	(116)	(116)	(116)	--
(Common Program Services)	($)	(5,041)	(5,245)	(9,480)	(+ 4,326)
Total Requirements	$	23,435	24,435	41,765	+17,330
	(FTPE)	(279)	(279)	(309)	(+30)

	Estimate ($000)	Authorization
43 U.S.C. 1748 P.L. 94-579 P.L. 95-352	$31,015	Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), Sections 318(a) and (b), and the Quadrennial Authorization Act of 1978 authorize the appropriation of such sums as are necessary to carry out the purposes and provisions of FLPMA based on a period of four fiscal years.
43 U.S.C. 1701, 1711, 1782 90 Stat. 2743 P.L. 94-579		The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976: - identifies recreation as a major use of public lands; - directs that public lands be managed in a way that will protect scientific, scenic, historical, ecological and archaeological values; preserve and protect certain public lands in their natural condition; and provide for outdoor recreation, human occupancy, and use; - provides for interim management of the California Desert Conservation Area and implementation of the Desert Plan;

- directs that areas of critical environmental concern be given priority in the inventory of public lands, in the development and revision of land use plans, and in applying special protective management;

- directs that a review of potential wilderness areas be completed within 15 years of enactment of the Act and that existing primitive and natural areas be reported on by July 1, 1980; and

- provides for the preparation and maintenance of an inventory of public land resources on a continuing basis.

16 U.S.C. 1242, 1243 92 Stat. 3511 P.L. 95-625	The National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978 establishes a number of national historic trails which cross public lands.
16 U.S.C. 432 34 Stat. 225 P.L. 59-209	The Antiquities Act of 1906 authorizes BLM to issue permits for the examination of ruins.
42 U.S.C. 4321, 4331-4335, and 4341-4347 P.L. 91-190	The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 requires preparation of environmental impact statements for Federal projects having a significant effect on the environment.
16 U.S.C. 1271 P.L. 90-542	The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, as amended, provides for the acquisition and development of recreation facilities for certain rivers under the jurisdiction of BLM.
16 U.S.C. 1241-1249 P.L. 90-543	The National Trails Systems Act of 1968, as amended, establishes a national trails system.
16 U.S.C. 4601 84 Stat. 1067 P.L. 91-476	The King Range Act of 1970 provides for management and development of the King Range National Conservation Area for recreational and other multiple-use purposes.
16 U.S.C. 1131 et. seq. 78 Stat. 890 P.L. 88-577	The Wilderness Act of 1964 provides for the designation and preservation of wilderness areas.

16 U.S.C. 470aa, 470cc, and 470ee. 93 Stat. 721 P.L. 96-95	The Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 requires permits for excavation of sites and removal of artifacts and provides for the protection of archaeological resources.
16 U.S.C. 470 80 Stat. 915 P.L. 89-665	The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 provides for the protection of sites and objects significant to American history, archaeology, and culture.

Cultural and Natural History Resource Management

Objectives

The purposes of the Cultural and Natural History Programs are to:

- locate and identify scientific, historic and Native American cultural resources and natural resources with special scientific values on lands administered by BLM, especially areas of critical environmental concern and resources with national significance;

- ensure that such resources are available for research, study, and enjoyment by the public, where possible;

- preserve these resources (consistent with Federal legislation, Executive Orders, State and local plans, and Native American interests) through physical protection to prevent further losses or damage and through salvage, detailed recordation, or other appropriate mitigation measures.

Base Program

These programs inventory cultural and natural history resources for use in developing and applying suitable management practices. Activities which protect and manage about 70 sites are provided for in the base program.

Under the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, 195 permits for research and consultation purposes will be issued and administered by BLM in the FY 1982 base program. About 2.5 million acres will be inventoried for cultural resources in the FY 1982 base program, the same level as in FY 1981, at an average cost of $.50 per acre. The majority are related to the statutory requirement to consider cultural resources before proposed federal or federally assisted actions are undertaken. The recent increase in the number of these permits issued is directly related to the increase in energy-related activities on the public lands.

At least a half-million cultural resource sites or properties are on BLM-administered lands; some estimates run as high as five million. They range from southwestern prehistoric ruins to historic ghost towns, from aboriginal rock art to early wagon roads, and from small scatters of ancient stone tools to abandoned military posts. There are presently over 100 BLM cultural resource properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places. About 100 more sites and properties are pending nomination for the National Register. More than 500 identified sites on BLM lands possess National Register qualities.

Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 is being streamlined by developing new procedures to protect cultural resources prior to tract delineation for coal leasing. A memorandum of understanding developed with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation requires early identification of cultural sites.

Significant cultural resources on public lands are being effected by increased energy-related activities. In many cases, the Bureau and its permittees have been able to mitigate adverse impacts on specific projects.

In addition to impacts from energy-related and other activities, an estimated 500 significant sites are deterioriating or being damaged by unauthorized use. An example is a 200-room pueblo site located on BLM land in New Mexico, which is thought to be Teypama, one of the first pueblos encountered by the Spanish conquistadores in the sixteenth century. This site has been bulldozed and extensively pothunted.

There is also a black market for archaeological and historical artifacts. The Bureau has a number of documented cases where commerical pothunters have illegally dug sites to uncover artifacts saleable for thousands of dollars. This is especially true in areas like Grand Gulch, Utah, where there is a high artifact site density and relatively easy public access.

Fifty-six cultural sites are scheduled for protection measures in FY 1981 and FY 1982. The cost of specific site protection varies from site to site. The placement of a protection sign at a site costs as little as $250, while a long-term project such as Escalante in southwest Colorado has a base funding of $200,000.

The specific natural systems under BLM jurisdiction that merit Natural History Program designation, protection, and management as Research Natural Areas, Experimental Ecological Reserves, National Natural Landmarks (NNL's) or Biosphere Reserves are largely unidentified at present. Most of the 200 or more natural areas on BLM lands that have been identified as having significant scientific values are not formally designated for appropriate management and many may be accidentally lost or damaged every year without the Bureau's knowledge.

Workload Measures	1980	1981	1982 Base
Cultural Inventory (million acres)	2.4	2.5	2.5
Cultural Site Protection (number)	30	56	56
Antiquities Permits (number)	170	195	195
Natural Area Designations (number)	8	10	10
Natural Areas Supervised (number	13	15	15

Increase for 1982

		1982 Base	1982 Est.	Increase
Cultural and Natural History	$	4,084	7,984	+3,900
	(FTPE)	(53)	(63)	(+10)

About $200,000 of the increase will be used to protect Dalton Cache (Alaska), Mill Iron Site (Montana), Mt. Bennett Hills Petroglyphs (Idaho), Ojo Caliente (New Mexico), Grand Junction District Petroglyphs (Colorado), and Battleship Rockshelter (Arizona), a 10 percent increase over FY 1981 workload; $2,000,000 will be used for an additional 5.0 million acres of on-the-ground field inventory, a 200 percent increase over FY 1981 workload; to keep pace with energy development, $300,000 will be used to meet the increased demands for permits under the Archaeological Resource Protection Act of 1979.

About 60,000 cultural sites have been recorded on BLM-administered land. Of these, about 7,000 or 12 percent are receiving some form of protection by means of patrol and/or surveillance.

An increase of $400,000 is proposed to implement the cultural resources part of the California Desert Plan. The work proposed includes an additional 10,000 acres of surveillance, nomination of nine areas to the National Register, and four additional projects to protect such cultural values as rock art, intaglios, Native American sacred sites, and Early Man sites.

The Natural History proposed increase in FY 1982 of $1,000,000 will be used for contracts to obtain resource data and analyses from State National Heritage programs operated by The Nature Conservancy in conjunction with several western state governments; for cooperating with the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service to identify potential NNL's; and for implementation of relevant parts of the California Desert Conservation Area Management Plan. This proposed budget will allow an increase in the amount of interim protective management devoted to specially designated natural areas, and will permit activity planning to be initiated to determine specific and permanent natural history resource management protection needs.

Ten full-time permanent archaeologist positions are needed to undertake the workload associated with these proposed program increases.

Workload Measures	1982 Base	1982 Proposed	1982 Increase
Cultural Inventory (million acres)	2.5	7.5	+5.0
Cultural Site Protection (#)	56	62	+6
Antiquities Permits (#)	195	220	+25
Natural Area Designations (#)	10	18	+8
Natural Areas Supervised (#)	15	20	+5

Object Classification Distribution

The object class detail for this proposed increase of $3,900,000 is as follows:

Position Title	GS Grade	No.	Actual Salary
Archaeologists	9 thru 12	10	$ 320,000
Lapse			- 30,000
Permanent Positions			290,000
Positions-Other-Than-Permanent			1,400,000
Total Personnel Compensation			$1,690,000
Personnel Benefits			220,000
Travel and Transportation of Persons			90,000
Standard Level User Charges			130,000
Communications, Utilities and Other Rent			50,000
Other Services			1,500,000
Supplies and Materials			130,000
Equipment			90,000
Total			+$3,900,000

Wilderness Management

Objectives

The objectives of this program are to prevent damage to potential wilderness areas already identified in inventories; and to continue to identify potential additions to the Wilderness System as directed by Congress; and to study areas already identified on an accelerated schedule to resolve potential conflicts between wilderness values and other resource development, particularly energy objectives.

Base Program

In FY 1982, the base Wilderness Program will:

- Complete studies on 55 Instant Study Areas (ISA);

  Final wilderness recommendations have been submitted on 1 Primitive Area (PA) and 18 Natural Areas (NA). Additional final wilderness recommendations will be submitted during FY 1981 on 7 PAs and 10 NAs. The final recommendations on the remaining 19 ISAs have been delayed to enable the BLM to study the ISAs concurrently with their contiguous wilderness study areas and develop one wilderness recommendation for the total public lands which contain wilderness characteristics. A schedule is being developed to report the remaining 19 ISAs by 1987. It is estimated that 6 of these 19 ISAs will be reported during FY 1982. The cost range for each ISA wilderness report has varied from $100,000 to $150,000 for a nonsuitable recommendation to $300,000 to $500,000 for a suitable recommendation.

- Based on the inventory, study new wilderness proposals in 18 planning areas on the estimated 23 million acres.

- Carry out interim management requirements for all areas identified as having wilderness characteristics. There are 23 million acres which must be protected. (The base interim management effort in FY 1982 will be to protect WSAs formally designated in 1980.)

- Conduct preliminary minerals inventory and gather information from other agencies in advance of planning amendments and formal minerals survey.

- Provide funding and personnel for the U.S. Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines to conduct mineral surveys as required by FLPMA. An estimated .7 million acres will be surveyed.

The estimated increase in mineral survey costs is needed to complete a more thorough survey in high potential mineral areas and an increase in contract costs for sample analysis.

The base program also includes a proposed $1.0 million transfer from the planning subactivity to this subactivity to start the wilderness studies. In FY 1981, 18 planning amendments will be started, and 22 amendments will be started in FY 1982.

Workload Measures	1980	1981	1982 Base
Instant Study Areas (#)	19	17	6
New Study Areas			
Initiate (#)	--	18	22
Complete (#)	--	--	--
Wilderness Management (mil. acrs.)	41.0	23.0	23.0
Mineral Surveys (mil. acrs.)	0.7	0.7	0.7

Increase for 1982

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		1982 Base	1982 Est.	Increase
Wilderness Management	$	12,737	24,267	+11,530
	(FTPE)	(110)	(130)	(+20)

Once wilderness study areas are identified through the inventory, site specific recommendations must be made to the President and Congress. Potential conflicts between wilderness management and other uses -- such as energy and other rights-of-way, new roads, oil and gas development, and coal slurry pipelines -- will be resolved through the Bureau's multiple use planning system.

In order to speedily resolve many potential conflicts over wilderness proposals, the Bureau has developed a schedule to complete all wilderness studies by the end of 1987, or four years ahead of the 1991 deadline required by FLPMA. As a result of this proposal, the proposed program includes $8,350,000 for mineral surveys, including a proposed increase of $6,950,000, to be conducted by the U.S. Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines. The cost of these mineral surveys will be $5.30/acre.

The increase will allow mineral surveys to be accelerated so that reviews of potential energy areas including 2 million acres in the California Desert can be completed in FY 1982. A comprehensive mineral survey of these areas will enable BLM to accurately assess the national value of these energy resources and resolve energy/wilderness conflicts as quickly as possible before making recommendations as to the suitability or nonsuitability for wilderness designation of each area.

The proposed increase will be used to complete the wilderness studies to determine which roadless areas should be recommended for preservation as wilderness and which areas should be returned to multiple use management. Specifically, the proposed increase will be used to: (1) provide funds for BLM to collect preliminary minerals information for 18 planning areas; (2) complete land use planning amendments for 18 areas and start amendments for 22 areas; and (3) provide funds for U.S. Geological Survey and Bureau of Mines to conduct formal mineral surveys on an additional 3.4 million acres. The increased funds will be distributed as follows:

	Budget Authority
Prepare study reports	$+ 380,000
Collect minerals information	+ 600,000
Complete 18 and begin 22 new plan amendments	+ 3,600,000
USGS/BM minerals surveys	+ 6,950,000
	$+11,530,000

The schedule to complete all wilderness studies by FY 1987 can be implemented with the proposed FY 1982 budget increase. The total estimated number of planning amendments needed through 1987 is 84, which includes all areas presently identified. Without the proposed increase, an estimated 20 percent of all study areas will remain under interim management and severe restrictions, and conflicts with energy and non-energy minerals will go unresolved in these areas.

Workload Measures	1982 Base	1982 Proposed	1982 Increase
New Study Areas			
Initiate (#)	22	22	--
Complete (#)	--	18	18
Mineral Surveys (mil. acr.)	0.7	4.1	3.4

The request includes 20 full time permanent positions for preparing amendments to existing land use plans so that the new wilderness study areas can be evaluated against other resource values and uses. These positions serve as the team leaders supervising the contracts and work of temporary personnel.

RECREATION RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Objectives

The objectives of this program are to: 1) provide recreation opportunities to the public while assuring the long-term protection of significant recreational resources; 2) promote visitor safety; and 3) assess the impacts of specific resource developments on the scenery of the public land. This program must:

- designate and manage all public lands as open, closed, or restricted for off-road vehicles as required by Executive Order 11644, as amended;
- identify and protect recreation and scenic resources, including areas of critical environmental concern, in advance of minerals, timber, water development, and intensive grazing management;
- study and manage rivers and trails, including nationally significant areas identified by Congress as possible additions to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers and National Trails System;
- provide for the protection and management of the public lands in the California Desert Conservation Area under the completed Desert Plan;
- develop, use, and protect other important recreational resources identified through the Bureau's planning system;
- manage visitor use at developed and undeveloped sites and other special areas to ensure visitor safety and to protect the resources; and
- minimize adverse impacts on the scenery.

Base Program

The base program manages off-road vehicle (ORV) events and designates ORV special management areas; plans, designates, and manages rivers and trails for recreation use; protects scenic resources; and inventories and manages other recreational resources for public use and enjoyment.

The BLM is presently providing protection and management for recreational resources on public lands which include:

- 4 Wild and Scenic Rivers (with 15 more under study; and 26 recommended for study in existing legislation),
- 10 National Scenic or Historic Trails crossing 1,200 miles of public land (designated by legislation);
- the 12 million acres of California Desert National Conservation Area;
- 215 developed campgrounds and 231 primitive campgrounds;
- 30 special recreation areas totaling 1.5 million acres.

Object Classification Distribution

The object class detail for this proposed increase of $11,530,000 is as follows:

Position Title	GS Grade	No.	Actual Salary
Regional Economist	9 - 12	8	$ 200,000
Geologist	9 - 12	5	100,000
Outdoor Recreation Planner	9 - 12	3	60,000
Writer/Editor	9 - 12	2	60,000
Community Planner	9 - 12	1	40,000
Environmental Coordinator	9 - 12	1	40,000
Lapse			- 50,000
Permanent Positions		20	$ 450,000
Positions-Other-Than-Permanent	--	-	2,800,000
Total Personnel Compensation			$ 3,250,000
Personnel Benefits			390,000
Travel and Transportation of Persons			330,000
Standard Level User Charges			250,000
Communications, Utilities and Other Rent			100,000
Printing and Reproduction			440,000
Other Services			6,440,000
Supplies and Materials			165,000
Equipment			165,000
Total			$11,530,000

The FY 1982 base program includes:

- managing over 4,000 miles of floatboating along 52 rivers or 84 river segments for an estimated 7.2 million visitor days;
- designating 18 million acres as open, closed, or limited for off-road vehicles and management of 30 million acres already designated through the planning system;
- developing data and stipulations to mitigate undesirable impacts on scenic resources from 2,000 projects and actions;
- inventoring 33,000,000 acres to identify recreation resources, a decrease of 11,000,000 acres from the FY 1981 level;
- managing over 27 million visitor days of use at recreation sites and other heavily used areas, including the California Desert; and
- providing surveillance on 3.0 million acres, about 20 percent of high use areas.

Workload Measures Outside CDCA	1980	1981	1982 Base
Visitors served (000 visitors)	10,800	13,400	13,400
Recreation Inventories (000 acres)	61,000	44,000	33,000
Off-Road Vehicle Designations (000 acres)	12,000	18,000	18,000
Surveillance (000 acres)	2,800	3,000	3,000

Increase for 1982

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		1982 Base	1982 Est.	Increase
Recreation Resource Management	$	7,614	9,514	+1,900
	(FTPE)	(116)	(116)	--

About $1.3 million of the proposed increase will be needed to begin implementing the recreation activities of the California Desert Plan (CDCA). About $600,000 of the increase will provide for increased supervision at each of the high use areas covering a total of 3.5 million acres and over 4,000 miles of floatboating rivers.

California Desert Conservation Area (CDCA)

The Bureau's recreation program in the CDCA must respond to significantly increasing pressures. Intensive recreation management and vigorous visitor use supervision will be needed to protect the desert's recreation resources and its visitors. Public interest in off-road vehicle use is expected to be intense. About $800,000 of the increase will be used for the comprehensive Visitor Services Program begun in FY 1981. This program will provide a much needed, increased on-the-ground presence of Desert Rangers and Specialists, who will provide information, education, assistance, and protection, both to the visitors and to the lands and resources. Funds will also be used to protect fragile resources found in Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs) including protecting resources in the Kelso Dunes areas from ORV use.

Increased CDCA Outputs:

	1982 Base	1982 Proposed	1982 Increase
Permits (#)	153	185	52
Visitor days (000)	14,000	16,000	2,000
Acres protected (000)	8,000	8,800	800
Areas protected	56	115	59
Visitors contacted	18	40	22
Projects	15	19	4

The California Desert Conservation Area was established by Section 601 of FLPMA and encompasses about 12 million acres of public land with an estimated 17 million visitor days. Extreme pressures are being placed on all of the resources within this area because it borders the Los Angeles Basin and because it stretches from the Mexican border 500 miles north and from Los Angeles to the Colorado River.

The authorizing legislation required that a comprehensive, long-range plan be completed before September 30, 1980 and that implementation of this plan begin in FY 1981. The President's Budget for FY 1981 includes funds to start implementation of various program actions, and additional funds are proposed in the FY 1982 Budget Estimate. Each subactivity within the Management of Lands and Resources Appropriation includes an estimate to implement the California Desert Plan, and these requests are shown below.

	1981 President's Budget as Amended	FY 1982 Base	FY 1982 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Energy Minerals	460	460	1,005	(+545)
Non-Energy Minerals	635	635	770	(+135)
Lands and Realty	490	490	550	(+60)
Range Management	355	355	1,360	(+1,005)
Recreation and Cultural	1,350	1,350	3,200	(+1,850)
Wilderness	490	490	500	(+10)
Soil, Water, and Air	795	795	1,100	(+305)
Wildlife	475	475	705	(+230)
Fire Management	340	340	435	(+95)
Multiple Use Planning	180	180	180	--
Data Management	165	165	170	(+5)
Cadastral Survey	260	260	405	(+145)
Law Enforcement	70	70	100	(+30)
	$6,065	$6,065	$10,480	(+4,415)

Increased Workload Outputs Exclusive of CDCA

The remainder of the $1.9 million increase for the Recreation Resources Program ($600,000) will be used for increased supervision at intensive use areas such as the Organ Mountain Recreation Area near Las Cruces, New Mexico, which is receiving an estimated 100,000 visitor days of use annually; the Little Sahara Sand Dune area in Utah, which is receiving 200,000 visitor days annually; the lower Colorado River in Arizona and California, which is receiving 500,000 visitor days annually; and other heavy use areas.

Workload Measures	1982 Base	1982 Proposed	1982 Increase
Visitors served (000 visitors)	13,400	14,600	1,200
Surveillance (000 acres)	3,000	3,500	500

Object Classification Distribution

The object class detail for this proposed increase of $1,900,000 is as follows:

Positions-Other-Than-Permanent	+$1,400,000
Total Personnel Compensation	1,400,000
Personnel Benefits	10,000
Travel and Transportation of Persons	140,000
Standard Level User Charges	105,000
Supplies and Materials	175,000
Equipment	70,000
Total	+$1,900,000

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: 3. Renewable Resources Management
Subactivity: F. Fire Management

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

		1981 President's Budget As Amended	FY 1982 Base	FY 1982 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Fire Management	$	9,305	9,305	9,305	
	(FTPE)	(137)	(137)	(137)	--
(Common Program Services)	($)	(2,397)	(2,397)	(2,926)	+529
Total Requirements	$	9,305	9,305	9,305	
	(FTPE)	(137)	(137)	(137)	+529

	Estimate ($000)	Authorization
43 U.S.C. 1748 P.L. 94-579 P.L. 95-352	$22,422	Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), Sections 318 (a) and (b), and the Quadrennial Authorization Act of 1978 authorize the appropriation of such sums as are necessary to carry out the purposes and provisions of FLPMA based on a period of four fiscal years.
43 U.S.C. 1732 90 Stat. 2792 P.L. 94-579		The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 Section 303(a) provides for the management, use, and protection of the public lands, including the property located on them.
16 U.S.C. 594 42 Stat. 857 P.L. 67-315		The Timber Protection Act of 1922 provides for protection of timber from fire and other threats.
43 U.S.C. 1856 a-d 59 Stat. 66		The Reciprocal Fire Protection Agreement Act of 1955 provides authority for mutual aid in fire protection.

Objectives

The objectives of BLM's Fire Management Program are to protect the public lands and their resources from loss or depletion due to wildfire and to develop techniques for using controlled fire as a tool for resource management.

Base Program

BLM is responsible for protecting more than 423 million acres of public land from wildfire. Of this total, approximately 6 million acres are protected through contracts with state, local, or other federal fire protection agencies.

Losses to timber, watersheds, recreation, rangelands, wildlife habitat, and property, from fire on the public lands averages about $32,000,000 annually.

An average of 2,500 fires occur each year on public lands, varying in size from less than one acre to more than several hundred thousand acres. An average of about one million acres are burned each year.

Fire occurrence cannot be accurately predicted. However, conditions that are conducive to fire, such as lightning storms, heavy fuel buildup, and high public use, are analyzed to determine the probability of a fire occurring. Close observation of high probability areas and readiness for quick action on reported fires has reduced the size of the average wildfire as well as losses from fire.

BLM's plans for fire management are contained in Normal Fire Year Plans developed for each BLM District. The plan groups all public lands into classes of fire problems, based upon historical data on fire occurrence, the value of resources threatened by fire and the estimated behavior of a fire. Activities for resolving the fire problem of each class are then developed, tested and evaluated for effectiveness. The personnel and equipment needs as displayed in the plan become the basis for the annual budget. The Bureau's Normal Fire Year Plan was updated in 1979.

The Bureau presently has a BLM developed Automatic Lightning Detection System (ALDS) which covers the 11 western states and Alaska. All cloud-to-ground lightning strikes are electronically recorded and plotted on a map. This allows fire managers to anticipate problem areas and take rapid action.

Studies show that a fire can, and in many areas must, play an important role in resource management. Fire is a useful tool for improving timber growth and removing undesirable vegetation. Prescribed and controlled burns have improved range and watershed conditions as well as, if not better than, other methods. Continued improvement in fire management technology is needed to reduce the costs of rangeland and timber stand improvement and to provide longer lasting results.

The FY 1982 base program maintains the current level of fire management practices and techniques. It also includes $75,000 for the purchase of firefighting equipment needed to improve firefighting effectiveness. About $1,246,000 is also provided for fire contracts with other firefighting agencies for fire prevention contracts on 6 million acres of public lands.

Capability for emergency prevention, presuppression and suppression efforts, and emergency resource rehabilitation is provided for in the firefighting and rehabilitation activity.

JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Activity: 4. Planning and Data Management
Subactivity: A. Multiple Use Planning

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

		1981 President's Budget As Amended	FY 1982 Base	FY 1982 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Multiple Use Planning	$	15,731	14,131	14,131	--
	(FTPE)	(306)	(283)	(283)	(--)
(Common Program Services)	($)	(3,211)	(2,885)	(3,644)	(+759)
Total Requirements	$	15,731	14,131	14,131	--
	(FTPE)	(306)	(283)	(283)	(--)

Estimate ($000)	Authorization
43 U.S.C. 1748 P.L. 94-579 P.L. 95-352 $11,791	Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), section 318 (a) and (b), and the Quadrennial Authorization Act of 1978 authorize the appropriation of such sums as are necessary to carry out the purposes and provisions of FLPMA based on a period of four fiscal years.
43 U.S.C. 1711, 1732 P.L. 94-579	The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 requires planning for multiple-use management of the public lands.
42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq. 83 Stat. 853 P.L. 91-190	The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 requires systematic, interdisciplinary planning to insure the integrated use of the natural and social sciences and the environmental design arts in making decisions about major federal actions that may have a significant effect on the environment.
P.L. 94-377 90 Stat. 1083	The Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act of 1975 requires plans or land use analysis in advance of coal leasing.

Objectives

To meet the intensive and conflicting demands for use of the various resources on public lands, the court-ordered schedule for grazing environmental statements, the President's energy policy, and the requirements of both the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 and the National Environmental Policy Act, the Bureau's objectives in this program are to:

- prepare land use plans for public rangelands to meet the court mandated schedule for grazing environmental statements.

- support the Federal Coal Management program by preparing plans which will meet the Secretary's coal leasing schedule;

- evaluate identified wilderness study areas to complete the review process required by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act;

- prepare land use plans to assess suitability for energy and minerals leasing, special energy projects, timber sales, protection or use of areas of critical environmental concern, recreation, wildlife habitat, including threatened and endangered species, and other purposes;

- improve the quality and efficiency of multiple use decisions by implementing the planning processes required under FLPMA, and by incorporating environmental analysis early in planning decisions.

Base Program

In 1979, BLM published new regulations for land use planning on the public lands, as required by FLPMA. These new procedures also consolidated requirements of several other laws and the NEPA regulations of The Council on Environmental Quality. In essence, the regulations establish procedures for the conversion from the current land planning system, called Management Framework Plans (MFP), to the public land planning system required by FLPMA called Resource Management Plans (RMP). Under the law and regulations, such plans are the basis of all major management decisions and public investments on the public lands. They are the major guide for determing and coordinating various potential uses of public land. The plans specify the allocation of resources among uses and prescribe appropriate management and protection strategies.

In addition to the scheduled conversion of new plans from one planning system to the other by FY 1981, the base program includes upgrading those MFP's which are being completed or revised in the FY 81 - FY 83 period to meet the more detailed planning requirements of FLPMA. The schedule calls for completion of plans for about 20 geographic areas per year, resulting in an estimated 70-80 plans being worked on within the base program, given the assumed four year planning period. In FY 1982, upgrading and developing MFP's under the new regulations will require that each plan identify local as well as national issues involved, be consistent with state and local plans, consider other public concerns, identify Areas of Critical Environmental Concern and provide unsuitability criteria analysis for any coal leasing in such areas. In addition, the MFP's must be based on the principle of multiple use management and sustained yield of renewable resources and must have

been developed with the participation of the public and State and local governments, in order to meet the FLPMA mandates.

The regulations permit the continued use for 10 years of Management Framework Plans which meet all these criteria, thus complying with the statute while avoiding expensive replanning efforts before they are needed. During this 10 year period, the Bureau will evaluate and amend plans to consider specific actions or proposals if they were not considered in the original plan. By 1984, however, the regulations require that all new public land use plans be Resource Management Plans that fully comply with FLPMA from their inception.

The base program will carry out the four year schedule for full implementation of the regulations for the multiple use land planning activities shown below:

FY 1982 Work	Outputs
Initiate Plans	20 Resource Management Plans
Coordinate Inventory	40-45 Resource Areas
Start Preparing FY 1983 Plans	16 Management Framework Plans
	6 Resource Management Plans (Pilots)
Complete FY 1982 Plans	19 Management Framework Plans

The base program in RMP's and upgraded MFP's provides the capability primarily to meet the court ordered land use planning/EIS grazing schedule, but much of the ongoing planning must also evaluate future development of coal, nuclear, and hydro-powered electric generating facilities, energy transporation systems, non-energy minerals, and other potentially significant land uses. For example, under current schedules, land use planning will be completed on an estimated 70-90 percent of the coal resource acreage by the end of FY 1983.

The improved public participation effort required, even in the ongoing plans is expected to improve BLM's relationship with local and state governments to help counter the "Sagebrush Rebellion".

Each plan to be completed in FY 1982 is estimated to cost $600,000 - $750,000. This is an increase of about $100,000 per plan over FY 1980 costs and is the result of more stringent requirements for public involvement, more investment in determining cost effective inventory strategies, and more coordination with state, local and other federal agencies. Since no RMP/EIS has been completed yet, BLM does not know what the full average cost will be for these new plans, but it is expected to be higher than for MFPs.

Also contained within the base program is preparation of six pilot RMPs:

Elko, Nevada	Moab, Utah
Susanville, California	Craig, Colorado
Butte, Montana	Glenwood Springs, Colorado

These are being closely monitored to determine the most efficient way to decide land uses with significant impacts. The plan in Susanville, for example, involves a major coordination effort with the Modoc National Forest. Key issues in Moab include recreation along the Colorado River parkway, nuclear waste disposal sites, and forage for livestock and wildlife.

Other planning work included in the base program includes $300,000 to initiate planning in four withdrawn Natural Resource Areas (NRA) in Alaska including the Wrangell - St. Elias NRA, and other multiple use planning in Alaska.

Proposed Accounting Shift

To permit the continued use of a completed plan, and avoid the cost of doing it over, it may be amended to consider specific actions or proposals against other multiple use recommendations, whenever such actions were not considered in the original plan. The President's Budget for FY 1981 would fund such amendments for coal and wilderness in this subactivity.

The FY 1982 base program proposes an accounting shift so that amendments for coal and wilderness can be funded in those subactivities. The proposal also includes a shift of 23 permanent full-time-permanent positions from the planning program to the coal program. The effects of this change are:

	Budget Authority	Amendments
Planning Subactivity	-$1,600,000	-19
Energy Onshore Subactivity (Coal)	+ 600,000	+ 4
Recreation Subactivity (Wilderness)	+ 1,000,000	+15
Net Change	--	--

The FY 1982 base program accomplishes the following:

Workload Measures		1980	1981	1982 Base
Plan Completions	(plans)	19	24	19
Preplanning & Inventory	(plans)	40	49	45

Activity: 4.Planning and Data Management
Subactivity: B. Data Management

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

		1981 President's Budget As Amended	FY 1982 Base	FY 1982 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Data Management	$	16,286	16,286	18,286	+2,000
	(FTPE)	(152)	(152)	(152)	--
(Common Program Services)	($)	(2,363)	(2,363)	(3,011)	(+648)
Total Requirements	$	16,286	16,286	18,286	+2,000
	(FTPE)	(152)	(152)	(152)	--

	Estimate ($000)	Authorization
43 U.S.C. 1748 P.L. 94-579 P.L. 95-352	$20,083	Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), Sections 318 (a) and (b), and the Quadrennial Authorization Act of 1978 authorize the appropriation of such sums as are necessary to carry out the purposes and provisions of FLPMA based on a period of four fiscal years.
43 U.S.C. 1711, 1731, 1732, 1781 P.L. 94-579		The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 provides for the preparation and maintenance of an inventory of all public lands and their resources and other uses on a continuing basis.

Objectives

The objectives of the data management program are 1) to provide appropriate automated data management capability for BLM's administrative and resource management programs so that BLM's programs operate efficiently, and 2) to provide suitable and timely information for land use planning, resource management, and administrative decisions.

To meet court-ordered mandates, Presidential policies, energy development goals and legislated planning requirements for the use and protection of the public lands, the Bureau must use the latest technology to handle the tremendous volumes of data used in making technical and management decisions today.

Base Program

Efficient and effective resource management, in the present social and political climate, rests on a foundation of legal, scientific, and managerial data and information documented and used in a variety of formats -- paper, text, photographs, maps, plats, digital tapes, and electronic imagery. BLM files contain 85 million individual records, each containing one to several thousand data elements. As a result of the broad geographic area of Bureau responsibility and operation, these records are stored at more than 120 separate locations from New York City to Fairbanks, Alaska.

In FY 1976 the BLM began implementing its "Strategic Plan for Information Systems Management". Under the Plan, the Bureau is pursuing two major phases to provide a configuration of terminals and computers which will provide on-the-ground managers with information needed to make decisions.

The first phase was locating a large scale computer in the Denver Service Center which can eventually be used by all BLM offices. Each office will have information processing services as though the computer in Denver was dedicated to that office.

Many of the Bureau's information needs involve methods that are common to all offices: synthesizing URA inventories and developing MFP decisions, for example, requires the generation of many maps and statistical tables. The only difference in these products from one office to another is the data. In satisfying these kinds of common requirements, several offices can share the same standard automated process. These standard processes will continue to be developed and maintained at the Denver Service Center.

The second phase of acquiring computer equipment for field offices, called distributed processing, is now being implemented. This phase will meet the users unique needs and provide stand alone capability. For example, a percentage of the resource data gathered in a state may not be used anywhere else - even in summarized format. Since no one else needs this data, it is most practical to store it physically in that office. All localized, unique processing support will be developed to fit within the centralized format so that it can easily be expanded to a Bureau-wide base if needed.

BLM needs both centralized and localized processing. The determination of which configuration best suits a function will be based on performance, and performance must provide maximum useability to the field. If a user needs to manipulate ten million characters of basic resource data on a daily basis, the volume, frequency, and number of users accessing the data will dictate whether centralized or localized system is used.

Also under the Strategic Plan, BLM's data management workload has been categorized into 15 distinct application packages. Systems are designed and implemented on a phase basis for each application package. A general description of a number of the application packages follow:

- Resource Inventory (RES)

The Resource Inventory package includes the processes of data gathering, storage, analysis, and maintenance and statistical, graphic, and narrative retrieval for all Bureau managed resources.

- Planning-Unit Resource Analysis (URA)

The URA package includes processes of compiling, maintaining, evaluating, and revising URAs including data collection, summarization, analysis of resource potential, preparation of narratives, tables, maps and overlays.

- Land Records Management (LR)

The Land Records package includes the processes of data gathering, storage, analysis, maintenance, and statistical, narrative, and graphic retrieval of master title, survey and supplemental plats, field notes, and associated historical indices.

- Case Management (CM)

The Case Management package includes the processes of receiving, accounting, recording, docketing, appraising and tracking all case types done in the Bureau. This package will support requirements for data gathering, storage, update, and statistical, narrative, and graphic retrieval of case information.

- Utilization Management (UM)

The Utilization Management package includes the processes of data gathering, storage, analysis, maintenance, statistical and graphic retrieval for compliance checks, contract administration, trespass, billing, reports, and record keeping functions.

The other application packages are:

- Planning - Management Framework Plan (MFP)
- Program Planning (PP)
- Regional Analysis (RA)
- ER/EIS Preparation and Publication (EIS)
- Annual Work Planning and Program Management (AWP)
- Accounting and Fund Control (AFC)
- Payroll (PAY)
- Manpower and Organization Management (MOM)
- Property Control and Management (PCM)
- Protection (PRO)

These application packages provide the Bureau with a way to organize data and information to meet its needs on a unified basis.

Action to design and implement each package is as follows:

° Detailed Requirements Definition (DRD) - Defines "what" the system must do

° Systems Design - Describes how the system must be built to do the "what"

° System Development - Build the system according to design specifications

° Acceptance Testing - Tests to insure acceptance by and utility for users

° Bureauwide Implementation - Places system in operation and made available to users

° Operation and Maintenance - Maintains system capability and utility

Packages are developed using the "building block concept". Each package, when implemented, will stand on its own but at the same time is part of a larger coordinated information system. The data base associated with each package will be available for use with packages defined and developed at a later date. The target date for completion of system design, development, and testing is 1985.

To date, the first increment of Resource Inventory, Soil Vegetative Inventory Method (SVIM), and the first increment of Land and Survey Record, Mining Claim Recordation System has been completed under the Strategic Plan. We are presently 3 years behind schedule for implementing the Strategic Plan.

The FY 1982 base program will:

- Operate and maintain basic automatic date processing for payroll, accounting, property control, finance systems, and the administrative systems;

- Incorporate specialized programs for grazing license billings, material sales, and allowable timber cut calculations into integrated data base to ensure consistency in reporting, efficiency, and to reduce manual manipulation of these items; produce an accurate and valid billing system and produce these bills in a timely manner;

- Initiate field level implementation of a land and survey records system to establish the basic building block for automating land and resource data; (the lands records system is the basis for all BLM decisions in managing the public lands);

- Continue the system development and testing of resource inventory and unit resource analysis to improve management decisions for the multiple use of the public lands for grazing, wildlife, energy and minerals, etc.;

- Complete system design for case management, utilization management, and resource inventory (Phase I) to reduce manual compilation of these records which will improve efficiency, data gathering, and the appraising and tracking of all case types handled by the Bureau in a timely manner;

- Operate and maintain all data processing and remote sensing equipment throughout the Bureau;

- Purchase terminals for 29 field offices; (these terminals will be needed by the district and area offices to access state level and the central site computer data bases for such applications as the fire management system, SVIM, Mining Claims, PAY/PERS system, etc.

Increase for 1982

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		1982 Base	1982 Estimate	Increase
Date Management	$	16,286	18,286	+2,000
	(FTPE)	(152)	(152)	--

Workload Measures	1982 Base	1982 Estimate	1982 Increase
Office installation data processing equipment (mini-computers for graphics)	1	3	2
Office installation terminal of equipment	29	58	29
Office expansion of telecommunication network	--	5	5

BLM is currently processing virtually all data at the central processing unit located in Denver. This fourth generation Honeywell computer is presently operating three shifts per day, seven days a week at very near maximum capacity. We are increasing our overall processing capacity in FY 1980 and 1981, but expect to have more work than capacity by FY 1982. By upgrading the stand-alone computers located at each State Office and processing much of our resource data there, rather than on the central computer, we can gain capacity of about 30% for a cost of $2 million. To gain the same capacity by increasing the size of the central facility would cost 3 times as much.

Other reasons for decentralizing are as follows:

1. The data processed and maintained by the various State Offices are usually only pertinent to that State. Therefore, rather than transfer this data from the State Offices to Denver Service Center for processing at a tremendous data communication cost, it is more economical to process and maintain the data in the State Office.

2. This concept also provides the user with the data at his command when management needs to make decisions on use of the public lands.

3. Most data collected and manipulated in the resource area are used by the state, district, and area offices. They also will make use of data from certain administrative systems such as financial mangement system, Departmental PAY/PER system, etc., which will be provided through a standardized system by the Service Center. This will cut down cost and keep the maintenance and operation of these types of systems at a minimum.

4. Using the centralized computer system at Denver for all software development and system applications will provide the Bureau with standard systems in both hardware and software configurations which cut the cost and reduce ADP resources needed for such an operation.

5. With this concept in mind, the central site computer will be used primarily for development work and operation of the administrative programs which should be centralized.

For the reasons listed above, we propose to provide the field offices with capability of maintaining and operating the following equipment and services:

1. The existing General Purpose Computers (GPC) located in the following state offices will be upgraded:

   a. Alaska
   b. Montana
   c. Nevada
   d. New Mexico
   e. Wyoming
   f. Oregon
   g. Denver Service Center
   h. Washington Office (Headquarters)
   i. California
   j. Colorado
   k. Arizona
   l. Idaho
   m. Eastern States
   n. Utah

2. Data communication links will be installed in 5 field offices, and 29 graphic terminals are planned for field offices following upgrading of computers with graphic capbility.

The processing capability included in this request will be used to support new and expanding programs, as follows:

Program	Percent of Benefits a/	Proposed FY 1982 Action
Land and Survey Records	13%	To provide status and surveys of the land, which is the base for all activities on public land and support of increased public service initiative.
Coal Leasing Data System	22%	Provide case management file system for Federal coal leases. Analyze tract suitability.
Simultaneous Oil and Gas Leasing	14%	The computer system will perform the drawing instead of doing it manually. To provide security and prevent fraud.
Wilderness Review in Priority Areas	24%	Analyze wilderness and mineral data in the overthrust belt and other priority areas.
Mining Claim Recordation	14%	Provide case management files of all mining claims on the public land, by location, owner type, etc.
Water Rights	13%	Analyze water locations and standardize the production system.

Meeting the needs of these priority programs assume computer capability at the field level. Without the equipment requested herein, the programs will either be delayed or seriously impaired, due to the continuation of time consuming manipulation, or to data overloading the central computer, resulting in delays in essential decisions by the field managers.

a/ The percent benefits from the increased ADP capability is an estimate based upon the distribution of equipment to be purchased and the interrelationships between the 6 benefitting programs, i.e., the coal program will benefit from lands and survey records, and mining claim data; the wilderness review program will benefit from the lands and survey records and mining data; whereas the mining claim recordation program would not materially benefit from the other listed programs. This approach should not be used in determining user program costs but merely indicates general distribution for increased program capability benefits.

Object Classification Distribution

The object class detail for this proposed increase of $2,000,000 is as follows:

Position Title	GS Grade	No.	Actual Salary
Positions-Other-Than Permanent	--	-	$ 167,000
Other personnel compensation			30,000
Total Personnel Compensation			197,000
Personnel Benefits			19,000
Travel and Transportation of Persons			25,000
Transportation of Things			
Communications, utilities, and other rent			475,000
Printing & reproduction			20,000
Supplies and materials			25,000
Equipment			1,219,000
Total Requirements			+$2,000,000

Activity: 5. Cadastral Survey

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		1981 President's Budget as Amended	FY 1982 Base	FY 1982 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Alaska Survey	$	11,108	11,108	11,108	--
	(FTPE)	(93)	(93)	(93)	--
Lower 48 States Survey	$	11,226	11,226	11,226	--
	(FTPE)	(237)	(237)	(237)	--
(Common Program Services)	($)	(5,046)	(5,046)	(5,725)	(+679)
Total Requirements	$	22,334	22,334	22,334	--
	(FTPE)	(330)	(330)	(330)	--

Authorization

	Estimate ($000)	
43 U.S.C. 1748 P.L. 94-579 P.L. 95-352	$22,793	Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), Sections 318(a) and (b), and the Quadrennial Authorization Act of 1978 authorize the appropriation of such sums as are necessary to carry out the purposes and provisions of FLPMA based on a period of four fiscal years.
43 U.S.C. 1711, 1738 90 Stat. 2792 P.L. 94-579		The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 authorizes the delineation of boundaries of the public lands.
43 U.S.C. 1612 P.L. 92-203		The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 requires the survey of Alaska Native Lands for conveyance to native associations and individuals.
48 U.S.C. 2 P.L. 85-508		The Alaska Statehood Act, as amended, requires the survey of lands for state selection.

Objectives

The objectives of BLM's Cadastral Survey Program are to identify public land boundaries, from which legal property descriptions in all the public land states are derived, and to perform surveys for other Federal land management agencies as requested, primarily on a reimbursable basis.

Base Program

BLM has the sole responsibility for cadastral survey and resurvey of federal lands. This includes the public lands which BLM administers, as well as lands administered by other Federal agencies. A major responsibility of this program is to complete the system of rectangular surveys of all public lands and resurvey all public lands surveyed before 1910 where monumentation has deteriorated. The cadastral survey backlog for this effort is about 340,000 miles of line to be surveyed for BLM management needs and 580,000 miles of line for other federal agency needs for a total of 920,000 miles of line. To complete this backlog alone - 920,000 miles of line to be surveyed - would take at the current funding level, 200 years to complete, at a total cost of nearly $2 billion.

Cadastral survey work is also required for BLM's more immediate management such as land transfers, energy development, easement acquisitions, timber sales, rights-of-way, and occupancy and trespass resolution. Backlog for this type of survey ranges from 50,000 to 200,000 miles of line. The base effort in FY 1982 will complete the work to identify the specific needs of all the resource programs and allocate priority requirements among them.

Land transfers, energy development, easement acquisitions, timber sales, rights-of-way, and occupancy and trespass resolution are wholly dependent on clearly determined boundaries and legal property descriptions. These are, in turn, directly dependent upon the public land grid monuments established by cadastral surveys.

BLM's cadastral survey workload divides into two distinct areas: Alaska and the lower 48 states. Efforts in Alaska, which is largely unsurveyed, are almost exclusively new survey work. In the lower 48 states resurveys constitute almost 90 percent of the workload because of the deteriorated condition of survey monuments, many of which were established before the turn of the century.

In response to the recommendations made in the House Appropriations Subcommittee Investigative Report on Cadastral Survey, the following actions have been taken:

- A BLM Forest Service agreement has been concluded giving the Forest Service authority to conduct cadastral surveys within the national forests with plat approval retained in BLM. This method of operation should reduce survey backlog within the Forest Service in about 20 years.

- Eighteen months ago, the plat approval office at the Denver Service Center was expanded to get on top of a serious backlog problem. As of the end of FY 1980, processing plat approvals is done on a pipeline basis.

- Under BLM leadership, an Interagency Coordination Council has been established, has met once, and is proceeding with the task of determining cadastral survey workload of all federal land management agencies and identifying priority needs among them.

Alaska Survey. The Alaska survey program is driven primarily by the legislative requirements of the Alaska Statehood Act, the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA),and a commitment to complete the required surveys in a reasonable period of time. Much of this survey work is done through the use of airborne inertial guidance systems and under contract. No increase is proposed for this program in FY 1982. The efforts expended for ANCSA and State Selection in FY 1982 will be about equal to FY 1981. However, the estimated acreage to be surveyed depends upon the difficulty of the areas to be surveyed and changes annually. The increases in ANCSA and State Selection surveys are due to movement into less difficult areas, thus increasing the acreage. A brief summary of Alaska's planned survey workload factors is as follows:

Alaska Cadastral Survey Program

	Acres surveyed (in thousands)				
Acres Required to be Surveyed	Through FY 1980	Estimate FY 1981	Estimate FY 1982	Remaining to be Surveyed	90% Surveys Planned for Completion by
ANCSA (44,000)	16,546	2,285	3,140	22,029	1986
State Selections (104,450)	36,692	2,735	3,798	61,225	1996
Total 1/ (148,450)	53,238	5,020	6,938	83,254	

1/ Excludes potential workload for boundary surveys for national systems that depend upon Congressional action and other workload which cannot be measured at this time.

Lower 48 States Surveys. In the lower 48 states, the originally mandated task of completing the rectangular grid throughout the nation remains to be fulfilled. This task proceeds slowly because higher priority resurvey and special survey work takes precedence.

Resurvey of public lands surveyed before 1910 is necessary because of the large number of fraudulent surveys conducted under contract prior to 1910. Also, the materials which were originally used for monumentation, such as wood posts and rock piles, have deteriorated. As a result, many monuments have been lost and need to be replaced. This maintenance type program for remonumentation is also carried out for current high priority programs such as energy development and timber sales.

Special surveys are irregular surveys that do not conform to the rectangular system. They usually locate singular lines or boundaries as provided by law for homesteads, townsites, airports, and other special purposes.

The FY 1982 base program for surveys in the lower 48 states provides for:

- by resurvey and special surveys:

  ° 575,000 acres for realty operations (specific occupancy trespass problems in the Rio Grande area in New Mexico, the Front Range in Colorado and the Wasatch Front Area in Utah)
  ° 710,000 acres for energy development (boundaries of geothermal areas in northern California and coal in the Green River-Hams Fork areas of Colorado and Wyoming, Southern Appalachian area in Alabama, and the Powder River area of Wyoming and Montana)
  ° 175,000 acres for forest development (aid in the harvest of the allowable timber cut to aid the housing industry)
  ° 230,000 acres for the BLM resource and management programs (range, recreation)

  1,690,000 acres

- and by original surveys:

  ° 140,000 acres of U.S. Forest Service requirements

  1,830,000 acres total

Cost per mile of line surveyed is more a function of terrain, topography, and accessibility to work site than it is of type of survey. However, resurveys and special surveys tend to have more complicating factors with attendant higher costs. Average cost per mile of line surveyed translated into acres runs $6.50 per acre for resurvey and special surveys and $6.00 per acre for original surveys.

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: 6. Firefighting and Rehabilitation

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		1981 President's Budget As Amended	FY 1982 Base	FY 1982 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Firefighting	$	4,150	4,150	4,150	--
	(FTPE)	(--)	(--)	(--)	--
Rehabilitation	$	600	600	600	--
	(FTPE)	(--)	(--)	(--)	--
(Common Program Services)	($)	(--)	(--)	(--)	--
Total Requirements	$	4,750	4,750	4,750	--
	(FTPE)	(--)	(--)	(--)	--

Authorization

	($000)	
43 U.S.C. 90 Stat. 2792 P.L. 94-579	(4,750) 1/	The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 provides for protection of public lands and resources from destruction by fire.
16 U.S.C. 594 42 Stat. 857 P.L. 67-315		The Timber Protection Act of 1922 provides for mutual aid in fire protection.
42 U.S.C. 1856 59 Stat. 66		The Reciprocal Fire Protection Agreement Act of 1955 provides authority for mutual aid in fire protection.

1/ Firefighting and rehabilitation expenditures depend on actual occurrence of fires that varies from year to year. Total firefighting and rehabilitation expenditures will be requested through supplemental appropriations; these expenditures are not subject to the four-year authorization requirements of Section 318 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act. The amount requested here is the minimum amount needed to initiate emergency actions only.

P.L. 95-74

Section 102 of the General Provisions of Public Law No. 95-74, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies, 1979 authorizes the Secretary to transfer funds from other Department accounts for the suppression or emergency prevention of forest or range fires on or threatening the public lands, and for the emergency rehabilitation of burned lands.

Objectives

These funds are used for emergency presuppression efforts, for the actual suppression of fires starting on or threatening the public lands, and for subsequent emergency rehabilitation work in burned areas to reduce resource and economic losses. These funds are not used for regular time of permanent employees engaged in emergency fire work since their salaries are already programmed in other accounts; nor are they used for purchase of capitalized equipment, certain training costs, or fire planning which is funded out of the fire management subactivity.

Base Program

Annual firefighting costs are directly related to the occurrence of fire and fire conditions, and thus cannot be accurately programmed. The number and size of fires, general severity of conditions, and length of the fire season determine the annual funding required.

Fire managers anticipate problem areas and set priorities based upon the presence of lightning, the weather, the value of resources threatened by fire, fuel buildup, etc. The BLM developed Automatic Detection System (ALDS) which covers the 11 western states and Alaska is one of the new innovative techniques that helps the fire manager make his decisions. This system records and plots on a map all cloud-to-ground lightning strikes.

When vegetative cover is removed by wildfire, damage is evaluated early to determine rehabilitation needs to prevent both the loss of soil to water or wind erosion and the permanent impairment of site productivity. Rapidly growing species of vegetation and water control structures, such as brush dams or ditches, are immediately established in these areas to reduce further resource losses.

Total firefighting and rehabilitation costs have averaged more than $37,000,000 annually for the past five years; obligations in FY 1979 amounted to $38,098,700. Rehabilitation costs average $681,000 per year. This amounts to about $12.00 per acre for rehabilitation as compared to $40.00 per acre for firefighting.

No changes are proposed for the firefighting and rehabilitation program. The base program provides $4,750,000 as a standard funding level to cover presuppression activities 2 weeks prior to the fire season to train crews and get firefighting equipment checked out and operating. This is the same level of funding requested for the last several years. A supplemental request of $45,000,000 will be submitted in FY 1981 to cover FY 1980 costs borrowed from other accounts.

The effectiveness of the firefighting program depends upon funding in the fire management subactivity because all professional personnel, all capitalized equipment, and all presuppression planning prior to the start of the fire season is funded from fire management. (See Fire Management for more details.)

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: 7. Administration and Law Enforcement
Subactivity: A. General Administration

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	1981 President's Budget As Amended	FY 1982 Base	FY 1982 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
$	5,383	5,383	5,883	+500
Total Requirements (FTPE)	(143)	(143)	(143)	--

	Estimate ($000)	Authorization
43 U.S.C. 1748 P.L. 94-579 P.L. 95-352	$8,242	Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), section 318(a) and (b), and the Quadrennial Authorization Act of 1978 authorize the appropriation of such sums as are necessary to carry out the purposes and provisions of FLPMA based on a period of four fiscal years.
43 U.S.C. 1713 P.L. 94-579		The Federal Land Policy and Management Act authorizes implementation of the provisions of this Act with respect to the management, use, and protection of public lands. General administration is also implicit in all other authorizing legislation.

Objectives

The objective of the general administration program is to provide the Bureau with effective and efficient management support functions.

Base Program

The general administration program embraces the classical administrative functions of financial management, budget and program development, personnel management, procurement and contracting services, property management, and executive direction and management. The general administration account also includes the Bureau's efforts to increase equal employment opportunities, particularly maximizing seasonal employment and increasing contracting opportunities for minorities. The base FY 1982 level for EEO is $1.8 million.

The major workload measures of this program include:

Workload Measures	1980	1981	1982 Base
# of actions to process payroll documents (000s)	1,250	1,250	1,250
Process billings & payments documents (000s)	100	100	100
Process personnel actions (#)	1,798	1,800	1,800
Award negotiated contracts (#)	549	550	550
Award formally advertised contracts (#)	340	340	340

Increase for FY 1982

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		1982 Base	1982 Estimate	Increase
General Administration	$	5,383	5,883	+500
	(FPTE)	(143)	(143)	--

The proposed funding increase of $500,000 provides capability to increase production of all workload measures above by approximately 12 percent.

Workload Measures	1982 Base	1982 Estimate	Increase
# of actions to process payroll documents (000s)	1,250	1,400	+150
Process billings and payments documents (000s)	100	112	+ 12
Process personnel actions (#)	1,800	2,010	+210
Award negotiated contracts (#)	550	615	+ 65
Award formally advertised contracts (#)	340	380	+ 40

Increased program responsibilities reflected by funding and personnel increases proposed throughout the whole program add to administrative support workload. Increases in personnell requires the processing of personnel actions and payroll documents. Preparation of EISs and related reports require negotiation and award of contracts. Bills must be paid, receipts taken in, applications recorded and processed. This increase adds sufficient capability to stay abreast with the increased workload.

Object Classification Distribution

The object class detail for the proposed $500,000 increase is as follows:

Position Title	Actual Salary
Positions Other Than Permanent	$310,000
Total Compensation	310,000
Personnel Benefits	30,000
Travel and Transportation of Persons	20,000
Transportation of Things	10,000
Rents, Communications and Utilities	50,000
Printing & Reproduction	30,000
Supplies and Materials	30,000
Equipment	20,000
TOTAL	+$500,000

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: 7. Administration and Law Enforcement
Subactivity: B. Law Enforcement

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		1981 President's Budget As Amended	FY 1982 Base	FY 1982 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Law Enforcement	$	1,711	1,711	2,711	+1,000
	(FTPE)	(14)	(14)	(19)	(+5)
(Common Program Services)	$	(106)	(168)	(191)	(+23)
Total Requirements	$	1,711	1,711	2,711	+1,000
	(FTPE)	(14)	(14)	(19)	(+5)

	Estimate ($000)	Authorization
43 U.S.C. 1748 P.L. 94-579 P.L. 95-352	$3,028	Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), Section 318(a) and (b), and the Quadrennial Authorization Act of 1978 authorize the appropriation of such sums as are necessary to carry out the purposes and provisions of FLPMA based on a period of four fiscal years.
43 U.S.C. 1733 90 Stat. 2763		The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, Section 303(a) authorizes regulations to carry out the provisions of the Act with respect to the management, use, and protection of public lands, including the property located on these lands. It further authorizes a maximum penalty of a $1,000 fine or one year imprisonment, or both, for a violation of these regulations which is "knowingly and willfully" committed. The Secretary may contract with other Federal agencies and appropriate local officials to carry out this law enforcement authority and responsibilities, including arrest authority, with respect to the public lands and their resources.

16 U.S.C. 670j	The Sikes Act authorizes regulations to protect wildlife, fish, and game conservation and rehabilitation programs on the public lands. The Act provides a penalty for violation of these regulations and authorizes the Secretary to use Department employees and state officers under cooperative agreements to enforce the regulations.
16 U.S.C. 1331-1340 85 Stat. 649	The Wild Free Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971 provides a maximum penalty of a $2,000 fine or imprisonment for no more than 12 months, or both, for violations of the Act and regulations issued under it. The Act prohibits the taking, harassment, or killing of wild horses and burros on the public lands.
16 U.S.C. 406L-6a 78 Stat. 897	The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended, authorizes the collection of admission fees in areas designated under the Act. Violations of regulations about admission fees are punishable by no more than a $100 fine.
43 U.S.C. 315a 48 Stat. 1269	The Taylor Grazing Act, as amended, provides criminal penalties (a maximum penalty of a $500 fine) for violations of regulations issued to protect, administer, and improve grazing districts.
16 U.S.C. 1246 82 Stat. 919	The National Trails System Act provides a maximum penalty of a $500 fine or six months imprisonment, or both, for violations of regulations issued to protect and administer trails in the National Trails System.
16 U.S.C. 433 34 Stat. 225	The Antiquities Act of 1906 provides a maximum penalty of a $500 fine or imprisonment for 90 days, or both, for appropriation, excavation, injury, or destruction of any historic or prehistoric ruin or monument or any antiquity located on Federal lands.
43 U.S.C. 1061 - 1064 23 Stat. 321	The Unlawful Enclosures of Public Land Act provides a maximum penalty of a $1,000 fine or imprisonment for one year, or both, for enclosing any public lands or maintaining an enclosure except by one making claim to the land in good faith.
16 U.S.C. 470aa 470cc and 470ee 93 Stat. 721 P.L. 96-95	The Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 requires permits for excavation and removal and provides for protection of archaeological resources on public land and Indian lands.

16 U.S.C. 604-606
20 Stat. 89

The Act of June 3, 1878, as amended, provides a maximum penalty of a $500 fine and imprisonment for six months for cutting timber on certain mineral lands except for building, agricultural, mining, or other domestic uses.

The following sections of Title 18 U.S.C. ("Crimes and Criminal Procedures") define crimes relating to the use, management, and development of the public lands or the protection of any BLM employee in the performance of his/her official duties. These provisions are general Federal authorities.

(1) Section 47 relates to the use of aircraft or motor vehicles to hunt certain wild horses or burros and to pollution of watering holes.

(2) Section 111 relates to assaulting, resisting, or impeding certain Federal officers or employees, including BLM law enforcement officers, while performing official duties.

(3) Section 641 relates to embezzling, stealing, purloining, or knowingly converting public money, property, or records.

(4) Section 1001 relates to knowingly and willfully falsifying, concealing, or covering up a material fact or making false statements or using false writings in any matter within the jurisdiction of a Federal agency.

(5) Section 1361 relates to damaging Federal property.

(6) Section 1510 relates to obstruction of criminal investigation.

(7) Section 1851-1861 relate to specified criminal acts on public lands.

Objectives

The objective of BLM's law enforcement program is to reduce loss or damage to public property and resources by designing and implementing strategies to prevent abuses and by enforcing Federal laws and regulations governing the management, use, and protection of the public lands .

Base Program

Because public lands have always been widely open to recreation, all forms of authorized use, and legal occupancy, many of the public land resources have been taken for granted and consequently abused. Recognizing these abuses, Congress passed laws to prohibit the destruction or improper use of the public land resources. However, BLM was not given full authority to enforce these laws. As people used public lands more extensively, and as these resources became more valuable, it became evident that BLM would require additional law enforcement authority. In 1974, a task force studied the issue, and a limited law enforcement program was established in November, 1975 under authorities existing at that time. The program began employing professional law enforcement personnel to prevent acts prohibited on the public lands and to prepare investigative cases for prosecution.

Passage of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 broadened BLM's law enforcement responsibility and encouraged contracts and cooperative agreements with state and local law enforcement agencies to enforce federal and state laws on public lands.

Since FY 1978, cooperative agreements with local law enforcement agencies in all the western states have been signed. These cooperative agreements are for enforcing state and local ordinances on public lands, rather than federal laws.

The actual number of cooperative agreements administered varies from year to year. This is because agreements may be made on a county wide basis, in specific problem areas only, or for a specified, limited time period such as long holiday weekends. In FY 1981, an estimated 52 cooperative agreements will be signed and another 52 are planned for in the FY 1982 base.

A federal contract stipulation requiring local enforcement units to train their personnel to meet federal standards for enforcement of federal law on public lands has inhibited signing of contracts with local enforcement units. No contracts have been signed to this date and few, if any, are expected in the future.

The FY 1982 base program will allow BLM enforcement personnel to investigate an estimated 750 cases and prepare them for prosecution. Aspects of law enforcement range from work in the California Desert Conservation Area (CDCA) to investigation of fraudulent manipulation of the Simultaneous Oil and Gas Leasing Program. In the CDCA, 17 rangers patrol some 12 million acres providing emergency assistance to users, documenting and eliminating man-made hazards, and preventing destruction and/or theft of irreplaceable resources. The CDCA receives major use from residents of the Los Angeles and San Diego areas.

Illegal tampering with the simultaneous oil and gas leasing program has initiated standing grand jury investigations in which BLM law enforcement officers are playing a prominent supportive and investigative role. This effort, begun in FY 1981, is scheduled to continue another 4 years. Another area for investigation and application of law enforcement measures is the theft of native desert plants, some on the "endangered" list, petroglyphs and intaglios and cultural resources throughout the West.

Workload Measures	1980	1981	1982 Base
Cooperative agreements signed (#)	37	52	52
Cases investigated (#)	524	750	750

Increase for FY 1982

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		1982 Base	1982 Estimate	Increase
Law Enforcement	$	1,711	2,711	+1,000
	(FTPE)	(14)	(19)	(+5)

The proposed funding increase of $1,000,000 will be used to sign an additional 50 cooperative agreements and to investigate an additional 180 cases. Concentration of investigations will be on fraudulent manipulation of simultaneous oil and gas leasing, wild horse and burro regulation violations, theft of native desert plants and other "endangered" plants, and theft and destruction of cultural resources including petroglyphs and intaglios.

Workload Measures	1982 Base	1982 Estimate	Increase
Cooperative agreements signed (#)	52	102	+50
Cases investigated (#)	750	930	+180

Object Classification Distribution

The object class detail for the proposed $1,000,000 increase is as follows:

Position Title	GS Grade	No.	Actual Salary
Special Agents	GS 9 thru 11	5	+$100,000
Lapse			-5,000
Permanent Positions			95,000
Positions Other Than Permanent			310,000
Total Personnel Compensation			405,000
Travel and Transportation of Persons			40,000
Rents, Communications and Utilities			15,000
Other Services			500,000
Supplies and Materials			10,000
Equipment			30,000
TOTAL			+$1,000,000

Activity: 8. Common Program Services (non-Budget activity)

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Contributing Appropriation and Activity	1981 President's Budget as Amended FTPE	1981 President's Budget as Amended Amount	1982 Base FTPE	1982 Base Amount	1982 Estimate FTPE	1982 Estimate Amount	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) FTPE	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount
1. Management of Lands & Resources Appropriation								
Energy & Minerals Management.....	221	12,684	221	12,806	221	15,049	--	+ 2,243
Lands & Realty Management.....	163	9,898	163	9,898	163	12,050	--	+ 2,152
Renewable Resources Management...	430	26,092	430	26,296	430	35,330	--	+ 9,034
Planning & Data Management.....	92	5,574	92	5,248	92	6,655	--	+ 1,407
Cadastral Survey.....	84	5,046	84	5,046	84	5,725	--	+ 679
Administration & Enforcement.....	--	106	--	106	--	191	--	+ 85
Subtotal.....	(990)	(59,400)	(990)	(59,400)	(990)	(75,000)	--	(+15,600)
Reimbursable Accounts.....	3	820	3	820	3	820	--	--
2. Oregon & California Grant Land Fund..	79	2,500	79	2,500	79	2,500	--	--
3. Service Charges, Deposits & Forfeitures Appropriation.....	7	680	7	680	7	680	--	--
Total Requirements.....	1,079	63,400	1,079	63,400	1,079	79,000	--	+15,600
# # # # # # #								
Fixed Costs & General Equipment.....	--	27,763	--	27,763	--	40,980		+13,217
Program Direction	330	10,130	330	10,130	330	10,530		+ 400
General Clerical & Administration Support	671	21,480	671	21,480	671	22,770		+ 1,290
Maps and Plats.....	42	1,280	42	1,280	42	1,400		+ 120
Maintenance of General Purpose & Communications Equipment.....	55	2,516	55	2,516	55	3,080		+ 564
Fire Operations.....	8	231	8	231	8	240		+ 9
Total Requirements.....	1,079	63,400	1,079	63,400	1,079	79,000	--	+15,600

Authorization

43 U.S.C. 1713
P.L. 94-579

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 authorizes the implementation of its provisions for the management, use, and protection of the public lands. Implementation is also implied within all the Bureau's other authorizing legislation.

Objectives

The purpose of Common Program Services is to provide a single account for financing those administrative functions which support all program activities generally. This includes a variety of fixed costs (space, mail, telephone bills and similar expenses) as well as overall program management, direction, maps and plats, and general purpose equipment. It simplifies accounting and provides a systematic basis for assessing the administration support costs of each budget activity.

Base Program

This activity is a non-add item financed by other operating programs of the Bureau. It is an accounting/financial management method for planning, charging, and allocating to appropriated activities certain cost items which would be administratively difficult and expensive, if not impossible, to charge directly. In concept and operation, this activity is patterned after the private sector's cost accounting procedures. It is a process to relate indirect costs to the total cost of goods and services. The process has been reviewed and approved in recent GAO audits. The following discussion on financing describes the programs that are assessed to fund common program services and its estimated utilization by contributing accounts.

Financing

Common program services costs are charged to benefiting management activities and subactivities each month on a formula basis applied through the Bureau's automated cost accounting system. Cost shares are allocated to management activities to simplify accounting procedures and to distribute common costs equitably to each management program. The budget activities charged include all activities in the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation (except for Firefighting and Rehabilitation, and General Administration); the Renewable Resource Management activity in the Oregon and California Grant Lands appropriation; all reimbursable activities; and the Rights-of-Way processing activity in the Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures appropriation.

The process for establishing the Common Program Services formula each year is as follows:

- Begin with total estimated program services costs for the year included in the President's Budget (FY 1982 for FY 1982 Budget);

- Determine five percent of the net Congressional action in contributing activities and deduct (or add) this amount from the total estimate in the first step;

- Determine specific amounts budgeted for GSA space costs in contributing activities and also deduct this amount from the total estimate derived in the first step;

- Determine how to finance the net program services requirements by contributions from the regularly appropriated activities based upon an average percentage of:

  1. The number of direct work-months used during the prior fiscal year in a particular subactivity as compared to all direct chargeable work-months in all contributing subactivities; and

  2. The direct dollars used during the prior fiscal year in a particular subactivity as compared to all direct chargeable dollars in all contributing subactivities.

The average of these two percentages is applied to the net program service requirements. The resulting dollar amount becomes the contributing subactivity's share of the net program services requirements.

The addition of space costs budgeted in that subactivity completes the total dollar program services contribution required from the contributing subactivity.

This dollar amount is equivalent to a percentage of the total program services estimate. This percentage is entered in the Bureau's computer and is applied at the end of each month to actual cumulative program costs and thereby allocates these costs to the financing activities.

Once established for the year, the common program services assessment is not changed during that year except to reflect changes due to Congressional action on the initial budget or the passage of supplemental appropriations. The methodology for determining the annual formula has not been changed for the past nine years and will not change for FY 1982.

Increase for FY 1982

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		1982 Base	1982 Estimate	Increase
Common Program Services	$	63,400	79,000	+ 15,600
	(FTPE)			

About $13,217,000 of the increase is for the fixed costs and general equipment category. This is a result of rapidly increasing costs of space, communications, utilities and personnel transfers. GSA space rental alone is estimated to increase by 48 percent ($7.6 million) over the 1981 costs. A recent analysis shows that from 1975 to 1979, fixed costs have increased as follows:

-- 178% for GSA space rental,
-- 145% for telephones and other communication expenses,
-- 75% for utilities (heat, lights, and water),
-- 87% for movement of household goods, and
-- 183% for real estate expenses associated with personnel transfers.

About $400,000 of the increase is for new needs in program direction that result from public demands for more intensive resource management and program coordination, and better conflict resolution and public participation in Bureau decisions.

About $1,983,000 of the increase is for increased costs of supplies, materials, and additional temporary personnel for clerical and administrative support, maps and plats, maintenance of general purpose and communications equipment, and fire operations. The costs of these support functions are increasing because of inflation and to meet the needs of rapidly expanding programs in energy development, rangeland restoration, protection of cultural values, and wilderness studies.

Object Classification Distribution

The object class detail for the $15,600,000 increase in FY 1982 is as follows:

Positions-Other-Than-Permanent	$ 100,000
Total Personnel Compensation	$ 100,000
Personnel Benefits: Civilian	1,008,000
Transportation of Things	800,000
Standard Level User Charges	7,600,000
Communications, Utilities and Other Rent	4,642,000
Printing and Reproduction	150,000
Other Services	800,000
Supplies and Materials	400,000
Equipment	100,000
Total Requirement	$15,600,000

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for protection, use, improvement, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classification, and performance of other functions, as authorized by law, in the management of lands and their resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, [$352,500,000]. $394,480,000

(5 U.S.C. 583, 594; 43 U.S.C. 2, 54, 72, 129, 315, 1181a-f, 1701; 78 Stat. 986; Public Law 96- , making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies, 1981.)

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Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-1109-0-1-302	19 80 actual	19 81 estimate	19 82 estimate
Program by activities:			
Direct Program:			
1. Energy and minerals management..	102,443	112,350	122,800
2. Lands and realty management.....	34,426	35,970	38,679
3. Renewable resource management...	116,527	137,876	164,906
4. Planning and data management....	28,330	32,017	32,417
5. Cadastral survey.....	24,360	22,334	22,334
6. Firefighting and rehabilitation.	44,750	4,750	4,750
7. Administration and enforcement..	5,176	7,094	8,594
Total, direct program.....	356,012	352,391	394,480
Reimbursable program:			
1. Energy and minerals management..	300	300	300
2. Lands and realty management.....	700	700	700
3. Renewable resource management...	9,000	9,000	9,000
5. Cadastral survey.....	3,000	3,000	3,000
6. Firefighting and rehabilitation.	2,000	2,000	2,000
Total reimbursable program....	15,000	15,000	15,000
Total program costs, funded 1/...	371,012	367,391	409,480
Change in selected resources (undelivered orders).....	----	----	----
10.0001 Total obligations.....	371,012	367,391	409,480

1/ Includes capital investment as follows: 1980, $29,272 thousand; 1981, $41,800 thousand; 1982, $46,667 thousand.

GPO,1964—O-732-469

210

(Mono cast: 21.5) (Mono cast: 5) (Mono cast: 5) (Mono cast: 4.9)

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STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES (Cont.)
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-1109-0-1-302	19 actual 80	19 estimate 81	19 estimate 82
Financing:			
Offsetting collections from:			
11.0001 Federal funds	- 14,000	- 14,000	- 14,000
14.0001 Non-Federal sources	- 1,000	- 1,000	- 1,000
21.4001 Unobligated balance available, start of year	- 7,553	----	----
23.4001 Unobligated balance transferred to other accounts	5,000	----	----
24.4001 Unobligated balance available, end of year	----	----	----
25.0001 Unobligated balance lapsing	----	----	----
39.0001 Budget authority	353,459	352,391	394,480
Budget authority:			
40.0001 Appropriation	358,459	352,391	394,480
41.0001 Transferred to other accounts 2/	- 5,000	----	----
43.0001 Appropriation (adjusted)	353,459	352,391	394,480
44.2001 Supplemental for civilian pay raises	----	----	----
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71.0001 Obligations incurred, net	356,012	352,391	394,480
72.4001 Obligated balance, start of year	84,877	99,454	129,704
74.4001 Obligated balance, end of year	- 99,454	-129,704	-169,804
90.0001 Outlays, excluding pay raise supplemental	341,435	322,141	354,380
91.2001 Outlays from civilian pay raise supplemental	----	----	----
(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

2/ Transfers of $5,000,000 to Oregon and California Grant Lands.

GPO:1964—O-732-489

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STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES
Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-1109-0-1-302	19 80 actual	19 81 estimate	19 82 estimate
Direct Obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
111.101 Full-time permanent positions	92,687	100,290	103,922
111.301 Positions other than full-time permanent.....	41,597	37,200	44,421
111.501 Other personnel compensation.	8,269	3,000	3,621
111.801 Special personal services payments.....	4,300	4,000	4,109
111.901 Total personnel compensation.	146,853	144,490	156,073
Personnel benefits:			
112.101 Civilian.....	18,683	18,491	19,693
121.001 Travel and transportation of persons.....	10,972	11,700	12,729
122.001 Transportation of things.....	8,521	6,487	6,795
123.101 Standard level user charges..	12,400	14,983	16,707
123.201 Communications, utilities, and other rent.....	14,940	14,740	15,569
124.001 Printing and reproduction....	4,064	4,420	5,342
125.001 Other services.....	91,988	83,290	101,150
126.001 Supplies and materials.....	18,269	11,950	12,751
131.001 Equipment.....	12,472	13,212	15,973
132.001 Lands and structures.....	16,800	28,588	31,658
141.001 Grants, subsidies and contributions.....	----	----	----
142.001 Insurance claims and indemnities.....	50	40	40
199.001 Subtotal, direct obligations.	356,012	352,391	394,480
	(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5) (Mono cast: 4.9)

GPO: 1964—O-732-469

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STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES (cont.)
Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-1109-0-1-302	1980 actual	1981 estimate	1982 estimate
Reimbursable obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
211.101 Full-time permanent positions	2,000	2,000	2,000
211.301 Positions other than full-time permanent	2,000	2,000	2,000
211.501 Other personnel compensation	200	200	200
211.901 Total personnel compensation	4,200	4,200	4,200
Personnel benefits:			
212.101 Civilian	850	850	850
221.001 Travel and transportation of persons	552	600	600
222.001 Transportation of things	276	300	300
223.201 Communications, utilities, and other rent	400	450	450
225.001 Other services	6,822	6,600	6,600
226.001 Supplies and materials	1,600	1,700	1,700
231.001 Equipment	200	200	200
232.001 Lands and structures	100	100	100
242.001 Insurance claims and indemnities	----	----	----
299.001 Subtotal, reimbursable obligations	15,000	15,000	15,000
999.901 Total obligations	371,012	367,391	409,480

GPO 1964—O-732-469

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STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES
Personnel Summary

Identification code 14-1109-0-1-302	19 80 actual	19 81 estimate	19 82 estimate
Direct:			
Total number of full-time permanent positions	4,718	4,822	4,949
Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment	9,173	9,421	10,074
Full-time equivalent of over-time and holiday hours	200	200	200
Average ES salary	49,405	49,405	50,112
Average GS grade	9.63	9.63	9.63
Average GS salary	21,760	21,760	22,700
Reimbursable:			
Total number of full-time permanent positions	283	283	283
Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment	418	418	418
Full-time equivalent of over-time and holiday hours	12	12	12
Average GS grade	9.63	9.63	9.63
Average GS salary	21,760	21,760	22,700

(Mono cast: 21.5) (Mono cast: 5) (Mono cast: 5) (Mono cast: 4.9)

GPO 1964—O-732-469

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For an additional amount for "Management of lands and resources", $55,282,000.

Type size:
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Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

Supplemental now requested, existing legislation

A-11-32B

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-1109-1-1-302	19 80 actual	19 81 estimate	19 82 estimate
Program by activities:			
1. Energy and minerals management.	----	4,782	----
3. Renewable resources management.	----	5,500	----
6. Firefighting and rehabilitation	----	45,000	----
10.0001 Total program costs, funded-obligations.....	----	55,282	----
Financing:			
40.0001 Budget authority (appropriation).....	----	55,282	----
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71.0001 Obligations incurred, net.	----	55,282	----
74.4001 Obligated balance, end of year.....	----	-5,550	----
90.0001 Outlays.....	----	49,732	----

The proposed supplemental appropriation would provide funds for the expansion of the Department of the Interior's oil shale and wilderness programs and also provide funds for firefighting expenses incurred on public domain lands.

GPO : 1971 O - 442-317

(Mono cast: 21.5) (Mono cast: 5) (Mono cast: 5) (Mono cast: 4.9)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES
Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-1109-1-1-302	19 actual 80	19 estimate 81	19 estimate 82
Personnel compensation:			
111.101 Full-time permanent positions	——	1,100	——
111.301 Positions other than full-time permanent	——	8,493	——
111.501 Other personnel compensation	——	4,970	——
111.801 Special personal services payments	——	300	——
111.901 Total personnel compensation	——	14,863	——
Personnel benefits:			
112.101 Civilian	——	1,397	——
121.001 Travel and transportation of persons	——	585	——
122.001 Transportation of things	——	2,410	——
123.101 Standard level user charges	——	100	——
123.201 Communications, utilities, and other rent	——	1,440	——
124.001 Printing and reproduction	——	30	——
125.001 Other services	——	26,278	——
126.001 Supplies and materials	——	7,245	——
131.001 Equipment	——	924	——
132.001 Lands and structures	——	——	——
142.001 Insurance claims and indemnities	——	10	——
999.901 Total obligations	——	55,282	——
	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

(Mono cast: 21.5)

GPO : 1971 O - 442-317

Type size:
8 point 22 picas
Case 180.
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Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

Supplemental now requested, existing legislation

A-11-34A

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES
Personnel Summary

Identification code 14-1109-1-1-302	19 80 actual	19 81 estimate	19 82 estimate
Direct:			
Total number of full-time permanent positions	----	41	----
Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment	----	54	----
Full-time equivalent of overtime and holiday hours	----	----	----

GPO, 1964—O-732-469

(Mono cast: 21.5) (Mono cast: 5) (Mono cast: 5) (Mono cast: 4.9)

Supplemental now requested, existing legislation
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

SUPPLEMENTARY SOURCE DOCUMENT (In thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-1109-1-1-302	Function	Line No.	Def. (D) / Indef. (I)	Leg. (S) / No leg. (N)	1980 actual	1981 estimate	1982 estimate
A. ANALYSIS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS							
Budget authority	302	4,000	D	N	----	55,282	----
Total					----	55,282	----
Outlays	302	9,000			----	49,732	----
Total					----	49,732	----
Memorandum entries:							
Appropriation to liquidate contract authority							
Limitations:		9					
		9					
		9					
		9					

307-104

STANDARD FORM 307
June 1974 (Revised), Office of Management and Budget
Circular No. A-11 Revised

Identification code 14-1109-1-1-302	1980 actual	1981 estimate	1982 estimate

B. DISTRIBUTION OF OUTLAYS

	Line code			
From new authority–current	311	----	49,732	----
From new authority–permanent	312			
From obligated balances	313			
From unobligated balances	314			
From new appropriations to liquidate contract authority (memo entry)	315	( )	( )	( )

C. CHARACTER CLASSIFICATION

	Function	MC	Character code			
Budget authority	302	1	1600-04	----	4,782	----
		1	3400-04	----	50,500	----
		1				
		1				
		1				
		1				
		1				
Total				----	55,282	----
Outlays	302	2	1600-04	----	4,782	----
		2	3400-04		44,950	
		2				
		2				
		2				
		2				
		2				
Total				----	49,732	----

☆U.S.GPO:1975-0-566-419

HON AND MAINTENANCE

Appropriation Summary Statement

Appropriation: Acquisition, Construction, and Maintenance

Funds in this appropriation are used to meet three major objectives.

- to construct buildings, recreation facilities, roads, trails, and bridges necessary for the management of public lands, for the protection of public lands from visitor abuse, and for providing physical access to these lands;

- to insure that public lands are made accessible by obtaining legal access and purchasing lands where necessary for the protection, development, administration, and use of the public lands and their resources;

- to maintain buildings, roads, and recreation sites to protect the public investment and to insure the health and safety of visitors and BLM employees.

Appropriation Summary

Appropriation, 1981		$14,568,000
Unobligated balance from prior years		-0-
Total Available for Obligation		$14,568,000
Decreases		
Construction and acquisition	$5,988,000	
Maintenance	8,580,000	$14,568,000
Subtotal		-0-
Increases		
Construction and acquisition	7,951,000	
Maintenance	11,509,000	$19,460,000
Budget Estimate, 1982		$19,460,000

	Estimate ($000)	Authorization
43 U.S.C. 1748 P.L. 94-579 P.L. 95-352	$16,683	Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), Sections 318 (a) and (b), and the Quadrennial Authorization Act of 1978 authorize the appropriation of funds necessary to carry out the purposes and provisions of FLPMA based on a period of four fiscal years.
43 U.S.C. 1731-32 1762, 1782 16 U.S.C. 460Y-8 31 U.S.C. 1301 90 Stat. 2792 43 U.S.C. 1715 P.L. 94-579		The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 provides authority for: - acquisition of lands or interest in lands when it is consistent with the mission of the Department and with land use plans (Section 205);
		- construction of roads required for protection, development, and management of lands for utilization of forest and other resources; and
43 U.S.C. 1701 P.L. 94-579		- directs that public lands be managed in a way that will protect scenic, historical, and archeological values and that will provide for outdoor recreation and for human occupancy and use.
16 U.S.C. 42 Stat. 857 P.L. 67-315		- The Timber Protection Act of 1922 provides for the protection of timber owned by the United States from fire, disease, or insect ravages.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Acquisition, Construction, and Maintenance
Analysis by Activities
(dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity/Subactivity	Appropriation 1980	1981 President's Budget as Amended	FTPE	1982 Budget Estimate	FTPE	1982 Budget Estimate Compared with 1981 President's Budget	FTPE
1. Construction and Acquisition							
Appropriation	$ 8,069	$ 5,988	90	$ 7,951	90	$+1,963	
Unobligated balance brought forward	920	---		---		---	
Obligation program	8,989	5,988		7,951		+1,963	--
Unobligated balance carried forward	---	---		---		---	
2. Maintenance							
Appropriation	8,274	8,580	75	11,509	75	+2,929	
Unobligated balance brought forward	---	---		---		---	
Obligation Program	8,274	8,580		11,509		+2,929	--
Unobligated balance carried forward	---	---		---		---	
Total Appropriation	16,343	14,568	165	19,460	165	+4,892	
Total unobligated balance brought forward	920	---		---		---	
Total Obligation Program	17,263	14,568		19,460		+4,892	--
Total unobligated balance carried forward	---	---		---		---	

Construction and Acquisition Program Synopsis

1. Construction and Acquisition: FY 1981, $5,988,000; FY 1982, $7,951,000; an increase of $1,963,000.

Increase (+) or Decrease (-)

	Amounts	FTPE	Total Program	Total FTPE	Explanation
A.	+$2,223,000		$3,684,000	16	Building Construction
B.	+ 434,000		1,118,000	8	Recreation Construction
C.	- 792,000		1,249,000	28	Transportation Construction
D.	+ 98,000		1,900,000	38	Acquisition
	+$1,963,000		$7,951,000	90	

Subactivity	FY 1981 Estimate	FY 1982 Estimate	Change
Building Construction	$1,461,000	$3,684,000	+$2,223,000
(Building Construction Energy Conservation)*	(73,000)	(184,000)	+(111,000)
Recreation Construction	684,000	1,118,000	+ 434,000
(Recreation Construction Energy Conservation)**	(243,000)	(----)	-(243,000)
Transportation Construction	2,041,000	1,249,000	- 792,000
Acquisition	1,802,000	1,900,000	+ 98,000
	$5,988,000	$7,951,000	+$1,963,000

* Non-add. Approximately 5 percent of new construction costs relate to energy use and are subject to energy conservation analysis in the design of the structure.

** Non-add. Solar heating and cooling system Red Rocks - Las Vegas, Nevada.

The FY 1982 program consists of the following projects:

Building Construction

Survey, Design and Administration	$ 352,000
Idaho, Shoshone District Office Complex	429,000
Montana, Miles City District Office	870,000
New Mexico, Farmington Resource Area Office Complex	182,000
Utah, Escalante Resource Area Office Complex	953,000
Oregon, Vale District Office	898,000
Total Building Construction	$3,684,000

Recreation Construction

California, Senator Wash Recreation Complex	$ 551,000
New Mexico, Aguirre Spring Recreation Site	348,000
Survey, Design, and Administration	219,000
Total Recreation Construction	$1,118,000

Transportation Construction

New Mexico, Organ Mountain Road	$ 109,000
Sign Shop Operations	178,000
Survey, Design, and Administration	962,000
Total Transportation Construction	$1,249,000

Acquisition

Title Clearance, Appraisals, Negotiations and Easement Costs	$1,900,000
Total Acquisition	$1,900,000

Total, Construction and Acquisition	$7,951,000

Activity: 1. Construction and Acquisition
Subactivity: A. Building Construction

FY 1981, $1,461,000; FY 1982, $3,684,000; an increase of $2,223,000.

A. Building Construction +$2,223,000; Total $3,684,000
Total 16 FTPE

Construct facilities necessary for the management of the public lands and resources, such as office buildings, warehouses, communication buildings, vehicle storage buildings, fuel and lubricant storage facilities, fire detection and alarm systems, utility systems, site preparation, and retrofitting for energy conservation.

Proposal: The following projects are proposed for construction in FY 1982.

Idaho	Shoshone District Office Complex	Insulation of original office, site preparation, construction of gasoline and oil storage facilities (cut from FY 1981 program)	$ 429,000
Montana	Miles City District Office Complex	Office building expansion to add 6,300 square feet of space (cut from FY 1981 program)	870,000
New Mexico	Farmington Resource Area Office Complex	Phase II office expansion to add 2,000 square feet of space (cut from FY 1981 program)	182,000
Utah	Escalante Resource Area Office Complex	Construct 4,000 square feet of office space (cut from FY 1981 program)	953,000
Oregon	Vale District Office Complex	Construct 14,000 square feet of office space adjacent to existing shop and wareyard	898,000
All states	Survey, Design and Administration		352,000
		Total	$3,684,000

JUSTIFICATION OF PROJECTS

LOCATION: Shoshone, Idaho
PROJECT TITLE: Shoshone District Office Complex - Fuel Storage Facilities, Site Preparation and Parking Area. (Phase IV)

COST PHASING:

	FY 1982
Construction	$429,000
Total	$429,000

FY 1982 PROJECT SCHEDULE:

	Quarter			
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
Construction Start:		X		
Construction Completion:				X

NEED:

Phase I consisted of an office building which was completed in FY 1975. Phase II consisted of a warehouse and shop building completed in FY 1979. Phase III consisting of an additional 2,360 square feet of office space for 17 long-term District personnel is scheduled for completion in FY 1980. These facilities and the site cannot be used at maximum efficiency until total site development is completed. The site is located on two to five feet of silty soils which cannot be traveled on during wet or dry periods. Fuel storage facilities are non-existent.

DESCRIPTION:

Phase IV, which will make the facilities and site completely useable, consists of constructing gasoline and oil storage facilities, site preparation (grading, paving, curbing, landscaping, parking facilities) and insulation of the original office building for energy conservation.

The cost estimates are based on conceptual design using 1980 cost indices adjusted (10% per year) for anticipated inflation at the time of contract award.

Maintenance of these proposed facilities will require an increase in the maintenance program of $3,000 in future fiscal years.

BENEFITS:

The proposed project will control drainage and erosion on the silty soils making the site useable under all weather conditions, will provide fuel storage facilities which meet safety and fire codes, and will help meet energy conservation goals.

LOCATION: Miles City, Montana
PROJECT TITLE: Office Building Expansion

COST PHASING:

	FY 1982
Construction	$870,000
Total	$870,000

FY 1982 PROJECT SCHEDULE:

	Quarter				FY 1983
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	3rd
Construction Start:				X	
Construction Completion:					X

NEED:

Existing office space is extremely crowded. The office T.O. includes 112 people or 88 square feet per person which is below GSAs standard of 130 square feet per person. The conference room has been converted to office space. An interim conference room has been set up in the warehouse which has no restroom facilities. Personnel are also being housed in a trailer located in the wareyard without restroom facilities.

DESCRIPTION:

Construct an additional 6,300 square feet of office space to provide adequate office space for District personnel. The building will be constructed on BLM-administered land at the present administrative site and will be architecturally and functionally compatible with the existing office building.

The cost estimates are based on conceptual design using 1980 cost indices adjusted (10% per year) for anticipated inflation at the time of contract award.

Maintenance of this proposed building will require an increase in the maintenance program of $5,000 in future fiscal years.

BENEFITS:

Completion of this project will relieve severely overcrowded working conditions and improve employee productivity.

LOCATION: Farmington, New Mexico
PROJECT TITLE: Farmington Resource Area Headquarters Complex
Office Expansion, Phase II

COST PHASING:

	FY 1982
Construction	$182,000
Total	$182,000

FY 1982 PROJECT SCHEDULE:

	Quarter			
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
Construction Start:		X		
Construction Completion:				X

NEED:

The original building was constructed in 1963 to house 21 people. Since that time, there has been a net increase of 19 people to meet the requirements of energy related R/Ws, coal leases, oil and gas leasing and court mandated grazing EISs. All available space in the present building has been converted to office space and conditions are cramped. Lease space is not available, and GSA is unable to meet the present need for additional office space in Farmington.

DESCRIPTION:

Construction will provide an additional 2,000 square feet of office space to the existing building.

The cost estimates are based on conceptual design using 1980 cost indices adjusted (10% per year) for anticipated inflation at the time of contract award.

Maintenance of this proposed addition will require an increase in the maintenance program of $1,000 in future fiscal years.

BENEFITS:

Completion of this project will alleviate overcrowded working conditions and improve employee productivity.

LOCATION: Escalante, Utah
PROJECT TITLE: Escalante Resource Area Headquarters Complex
Office Building

COST PHASING:

	FY 1982
Construction	$953,000
Total	$953,000

FY 1982 PROJECT SCHEDULE:

	Quarter				FY 1983
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	3rd
Construction Start:				X	
Construction Completion:					X

NEED:

Escalante is approved as a permanent location for a detached Resource Area Headquarters. Present office space is provided in three separate mobile home units which have been converted to office trailers. In this region of relatively extreme and varying temperatures,the difficulty in heating and cooling office trailers increases costs and energy consumption. The limited space has resulted in overcrowded working conditions for employees and inadequate service to the public. Lease facilities are not available, and GSA is unable to provide space for the BLM staff.

DESCRIPTION:

Construct a 4,000 square foot office building with parking facilities, sidewalks, utilities, landscaping and security fencing. The building, which will accommodate a staff of 14 people, will be constructed on BLM-administered land on which a warehouse and wareyard are presently located.

The cost estimates are based on conceptual design using 1980 cost indices adjusted (10% per year) for anticipated inflation at the time of contract award.

Maintenance of this proposed building will require an increase in the maintenance program of $4,000 in future fiscal years.

BENEFITS:

Completion of the office will relieve the overcrowded working conditions and provide suitable space for assisting the visiting public. In addition, the new office will provide more efficient facilities for heating and cooling, thereby reducing costs and overall energy consumption.

LOCATION: Vale, Oregon
PROJECT TITLE: Vale District Office Building

COST PHASING:

	FY 1982
Construction	$898,000
Total	$898,000

FY 1982 PROJECT SCHEDULE:

	Quarter				FY 1983
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	
Construction Start:			X		
Construction Completion:					3rd

NEED:

The existing office building is overcrowded containing 6,000 square feet for 40 full-time permanent, 40 WAE, and 58 temporary employees. To decrease congestion they have rented 1,200 square feet in Vale and moved in a temporary office trailer containing 550 square feet. Even after these measures were taken this resulted in a 97 square feet per permanent and WAE employee which is 25 percent below GSA's standard of 130 square feet per employee. Separation of offices and overcrowding of personnel results in decreased service to the public. GSA has been unable to provide this space.

DESCRIPTION:

Construct a 14,000 square foot office building. The heating system will be designed to allow conversion to geothermal heat. Parking will provide for employee and visitor parking similar to the plan developed by GSA in FY 78. The office will be located adjacent to our present wareyard and shop for maximum efficiency. Services are available at the proposed site.

The cost estimates are based on conceptual design using 1980 cost indices adjusted (10 percent per year) for anticipated inflation at the time of contract award.

Maintenance of this proposed building will require and increase in the maintenance program of $40,000 in future fiscal years.

BENEFITS:

Completion of the office will relieve overcrowded working conditions and improve service to the public. In addition, the new office will provide more efficient heating and cooling, thereby reducing costs and overall energy consumption. If geothermal heating becomes feasible, this would have additional energy conservation benefits.

Activity: 1. Construction and Acquisition
Subactivity: B. Recreation Construction

FY 1981, $684,000; FY 1982, $1,118,000, an increase of $434,000.

B. Recreation Construction +$434,000; Total $1,118,000
Total 8 FTPE

Construct safe facilities for camping, picnicking and other outdoor recreational activities on public land sites receiving heavy public use. These facilities include potable water, suitable sanitary facilities, and other improvements necessary to assure public health and safety and to protect the resource values of the public lands.

Proposal: The following projects are proposed for FY 1982.

Arizona	Senator Wash Complex	Sanitation Facilities	$ 551,000
New Mexico	Aquirre Springs Recreation Area	Additional Family Units	348,000
All States	Survey, Design and Administration		219,000
TOTAL			$1,118,000

Justification of Projects

LOCATION: Imperial County, California $551,000
PROJECT TITLE: Senator Wash Complex

COST PHASING:

	FY 1982	Future
Construction	$551,000	$1,860,000
Total	$551,000	$1,860,000

FY 1982 PROJECT SCHEDULE:

	Quarter				FY 1983
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	
Construction Start:				X	
Construction Completion:					4th

NEED

The existing Imperial Dam - Senator Wash - Squaw Lake recreation complex now attracts more than 500,000 visitors annually with an anticipated increase of 10 to 15 percent per year. Present public sanitation facilities consist of seven vault toilets, three small holding tank disposal stations, and four comfort stations with flush toilets at the Squaw Lake day-use area. Electrical power is provided on a temporary basis by the Water and Power Resources Service. The complex is administered by the Bureau of Land Management from the Yuma, Arizona District Office.

Recreational use of this area will continue and will increase whether or not the sanitation facilities are constructed. The absence of adequate sanitation and water systems is creating serious health and pollution hazards. The proximity of the Colorado River, soil conditions, and State and County Health Codes combine to require a rather sophisticated flush toilet and sewage treatment plant to meet minimum sanitary needs at the present level of use.

DESCRIPTION:

Construct the sewage treatment plant, the water distribution system, and collection facilities to meet the needs of 800 family camping units as well as the needs of existing day-use facilities.

The cost estimates are based on conceptual design using 1980 cost indices adjusted (10% per year) for anticipated inflation at the time of contract award.

BENEFITS:

This project is another step in resolving the problems created by extremely heavy use in an area with inadequate water, sanitation and sewage treatment facilities. It will correct or prevent public health hazards by providing the sewage collection, treatment plant, and water supply system.

When Senator Wash Complex is completed it will accommodate the soon to be displaced winter visitors presently camping in the flood plain below Imperial Dam on the Colorado River.

COST TO COMPLETE:

Additional projects for this complex include the development of 800 family units in future years. The estimated cost for future construction is $1,860,000.

LOCATION: Las Cruces, New Mexico
PROJECT TITLE: Organ Mountain Recreation Lands - Aquirre Springs Recreation Area

COST PHASING:

	FY 1982
Construction	$348,000
Total	$348,000

FY 1982 PROJECT SCHEDULE:

	Quarter				FY 1983
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	
Construction Start:			X		
Construction Completion:					1st

NEED:

The existing facility has no water supply for the existing 35 family units. The present rate of use (130,000 visitors annually) exceeds existing capacity. Overflow visitors are using areas adjacent to the access road creating congestion and a safety hazard. The area is within an hour's drive of 1.1 million people in New Mexico, West Texas, and the Juarez, Mexico area.

DESCRIPTION:

Construct 20 additional family units, two group units, and a water distribution system.

The cost estimates are based on conceptual design using 1980 cost indices adjusted (10% per year) for anticipated inflation at the time of contract award.

Maintenance of these proposed facilities will require an increase in the maintenance program of $10,000 in future fiscal years.

BENEFITS:

Construction of the additional facilities will improve control of visitor use through confinement of high intensity use in designated areas and reduce public safety hazards.

SURVEY, DESIGN AND ADMINISTRATION $ 219,000

This appropriation will provide the capability for survey, design, and analysis of program needs subsequent to the budget year and provide for the administration of ongoing construction projects.

Activity: 1. Construction and Acquisition
Subactivity: C. Transportation Construction

FY 1981, $2,041,000; FY 1982, $1,249,000; a decrease of $792,000.

C. Transportation Construction -$792,000; Total $1,249,000
Total 28 FTPE

Construct roads, trails, and bridges necessary for safe access to over 400 million acres of public lands for management and public purposes.

Proposal: The FY 1982 program is summarized as follows:

($000s)

	Recreation Support Roads	Multiple-use Support Roads	Survey, Design and Administration	Total
New Mexico	$109	--		$109
Subtotal	$109	--		$109
All States	--		$1,140	$1,140
TOTAL	$109		$1,140	$1,249

Justification of Projects

Safe, reliable access by road to the public lands is a prerequisite to effective management. The primary use of a road determines its construction standard. For example, construction standards for fire management and limited access needs may only require a single-lane unsurfaced road, whereas a double-lane surfaced road may be required to meet the multiple resource needs of an area that has heavy public use for both commercial and recreational purposes.

Of the 44,000 miles of existing roads under Bureau control, 32,000 miles are considered primitive or created by use as opposed to being constructed. About 30,000 miles need improvement or upgrading. In most areas, these roads do not meet all-weather standards and can only be used seasonally.

Roads in Support of the Timber Program

About $740,000 will be used for survey and design of future projects to support the public domain timber management program and for the administration of ongoing contracts.

Roads and Trails in Support of Recreation

The increasing use of the public lands for recreation has directly increased the need for safer and better public access roads. The heaviest traffic on BLM roads is for recreational use. Existing roads provide access to only a very limited portion of the public lands which offer recreational activities. Additional access will help relieve the pressures on existing use areas and will help channel recreationists into more suitable areas. The $109,000 for recreation support roads will be used in FY 1982 for surfacing 7.6 miles of existing road to the developed recreation site at Aquirre Springs (Las Cruces, New Mexico). About $115,000 will also be used for survey and design of roads identified through the planning system as needed for recreation access and to administer ongoing construction contracts. Survey and design work in FY 1982 will provide the necessary lead time to prepare for construction in FY 1983 and beyond.

Multiple-Use Management Support Roads

Multiple-use roads provide the necessary access for management and development of several resources in a given area. Roads that fall into this category are those which are not built primarily for timber or recreation management. Operation of the Bureau's two sign shops at Rawlins, Wyoming and Kingman, Arizona are partially funded from this account since a major part of the activities at these two facilities is the production of general purpose access road signs.

The FY 1982 program will provide $178,000 for the sign shops, $107,000 will be used for survey and design of future projects and administration of existing contracts for general purpose roads.

Workload Measures

	Timber Support	Recreation Support	Multiple Use Support	Total
Grading (miles)	--	--	--	--
Surfacing (miles)	--	7.6	--	7.6
Bridges (each)	--	--	--	--
Trail (miles)	--	--	--	--

Activity: 1. Construction and Acquisition
Subactivity: D. Acquisition

FY 1981, $1,802,000; FY 1982, $1,900,000; an increase of $98,000.

Major Program Changes

D. Acquisition +$198,000, Total $1,900,000
Total 38 FTPE

Proposal: Efficient multiple use resource management requires legal, as well as physical access. This is true whether we are developing energy and mineral resouces, producing timber from our forests, or providing recreational access to the general public. Legal access is provided through the purchase of easements or fee title.

About 180-200 of the 450 pending access road easements will be completed in FY 1982. This will account for only two percent of the 8,800 case backlog which at the present rate will take about 50 years to complete.

Justification:

We estimate that more than 25 million acres of public land in the 11 western states do not have legal access and more than 8,800 road easements will be needed to manage them. An example of this need is the estimated 100,000,000 board feet of timber tied up by unresovled access problems.

MAINTENANCE PROGRAM SYNOPSIS

2. Maintenance: FY 1981, $8,580,000; FY 1982, $11,509,000, an increase of $2,929,000. The increase consists of:

	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount	FTPE	Total Program	Total FTPE	Explanation
A. Building Facilities	+ 419,000	—	$3,050,000	23	Upgrade the standards of maintenance throughout the system. Provide some preventive maintenance.
B. Recreation Facilities	- 150,000	—	3,249,000	30	Reduce frequency of recreation site maintenance.
C. Transportation Facilities	+ 100,000	—	2,650,000	22	Maintain an additional 415 miles of road and 23 miles of trail.
D. Other Facilities	+2,560,000	—	2,560,000	—	Dam safety inventory and inspection.
	+$2,929,000	—	$11,509,000	75	

	FY 1981 Estimate	FY 1982 Estimate	Change
Building Maintenance	$2,631,000	$3,050,000	+$ 419,000
Energy Conservation-Survey and Retrofit	(147,000)*	(392,000)*	(+ 245,000)*
Recreation Maintenance	3,399,000	3,249,000	- 150,000
Transportation Maintenance	2,550,000	2,650,000	+ 100,000
Other Facilities Maintenance	—	2,560,000	+ 2,560,000
Total	$8,580,000	$11,509,000	+$2,929,000

* Non-add

The maintenance activity provides for the care and upkeep of BLM facilities which include buildings, roads, trails, developed and undeveloped recreation sites, and other management facilities such as wareyards. The primary objective is to protect the government's investment in these capital improvements, to provide safe and efficient working conditions for employees, and to provide a safe condition for public land users.

	Estimate ($000)	Authorization
43 U.S.C. 1731-32 1762, 1782 16 U.S.C. 460Y-8 31 U.S.C. 1301 90 Stat. 2792	$9,110	The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 provides authority for: - maintenance of roads required for protection, development, and management of lands for utilization of forest and other resources, and
43 U.S.C. 1701 P.L. 94-579		- directs that public lands be managed in a way that will protect scenic, historical, and archaeological values and that will provide for outdoor recreation and for human occupancy and use.
16 U.S.C. 594 42 Stat. 857 P.L. 67-315		The Timber Protection Act of 1922 provides for the protection of timber owned by the United States from fire, disease, or insect ravages.

Maintenance Program Synopsis

About 80-85 percent of the project funds for road maintenance, 95-99 percent of building maintenance, and 95-98 percent of developed recreation site maintenance is carried out through contracts with small private businesses. We estimate that about 40 percent of the dam safety work will be by contract.

Inflation has reduced maintenance capability by almost 25 percent over a five year period. At the same time inflation is increasing the value of our capital investments,(in 1980 buildings, roads, bridges and recreation sites = $360,000,000), which we are trying to protect with maintenance funds. This means that if we have a 10 percent inflation rate, the spread between maintenance funds and value of investment is increasing; therefore our capability is decreasing at a 20 percent rate.

Activity: 2. Maintenance
Subactivity: A. Building Maintenance

FY 1981, $2,631,000; FY 1982, $3,050,000; an increase of $419,000.

Major Program Changes

A. Building Maintenance +$454,000

Program Description

A. Building Maintenance +$419,000;Total $3,050,000
Total 23 FTPE

The Bureau will provide maintenance at an average cost of $2.50/square foot on 579 buildings and facilities Including office buildings, warehouses, shops, storage buildings, fire stations, lookouts, parking areas, and wareyards. Additional funding will allow upgrading of maintenance standards and will permit some measure of preventive maintenance.

Priority will be placed on the maintenance necessary to ensure safety to the visiting public, provide healthful working conditions for employees, and protect the government's highest value capital investments. The 579 buildings being maintained represents about 45 percent of the total number of bureau buildings.

Over the past several years, special emphasis has been placed on maintenance associated with energy conservation measures. In FY 1982 $393,000 is needed to continue the emphasis on reducing fuel consumption through technical surveys, and measures such as the installation of storm windows and doors and the addition of insulation where such opportunities are identified.

Workload Measures

	Number	Cost Range
Buildings Maintained	579	$1.00 - $5.00/sqare foot
Technical Surveys	169	$1,000 - $2,500/building
Retrofit Maintenance	19	$500 - $4,000/building

Activity: 2. Maintenance
Subactivity: B. Recreation Maintenance

FY 1981, $3,399,000; FY 1982, $3,249,000; a decrease of $150,000.

Major Program Changes

B. Recreation Maintenance $-150,000

Program Description

B. Recreation Maintenance -$150,000;Total $3,249,000
Total 30 FTPE

BLM needs $3,249,000 to assure safe, hazard free and sanitary conditions for visitors to the public lands. This includes $2,169,000 for trash collection, installation and maintenance of water purification devices, and repair of structure facilities at 450 developed recreation sites. $1,080,000 is needed for minimal cleanup of about 5,000 picnic and undeveloped sites, to remove 180 hazards, to repair or replace 1,500 signs and to replace 20 unsanitary pit toilets with vault installations.

Funding decreases and inflation will reduce maintenance frequency by 15 percent in FY 82.

The recreation maintenance program is supplemented by $300,000 from the Recreation Development and Operations appropriation.

Workload Measures

	Number	Cost Range
Developed campsites maintained	436	$150-$1,000/family unit
Hazards mitigated	180	$300-$4,500/each
Picnic & undeveloped sites	5,000	$50-$200/each
Pit toilet replacement	20	$5,000-$12,000/each
Sign maintenance	1,500	$10-$150/each

Activity: 2. Maintenance
Subactivity: C. Transportation Maintenance

FY 1981, $2,550,000; FY 1982, $2,650,000, an increase of $100,000.

Major Program Changes

Transportation Maintenance	+$100,000; Total $2,650,000 Total 22 FTPE

Program Description

The Bureau's transportation system consists of over 44,000 miles of road, 5,000 miles of trail, and approximately 250 major bridges. Maintenance increases the safety of the public users, reduces erosion potential, and protects the government's capital investment in these facilities.

In FY 1982 the Bureau will maintain about 9,500 miles of road at an average cost of $256/mile, 14 bridges at an average cost of $1,000 each, and 250 miles of trail at an average cost of $100/mile. Emphasis will be placed on those roads, trails, and bridges that receive the greatest use and have the highest erosion potential if maintenance were deferred.

Workload Measures

	Number	Cost Range
Roads Maintained (miles)	9,500	$80-$1,000/mile
Bridges Maintained (each)	14	$200-$1,500 each
Trails Maintained (miles)	250	$20-$1,600/mile

Activity: 2. Maintenance
Subactivity: D. Other Facilities

FY 1981, -0-; FY 1982, $2,560,000; an increase of $2,560,000.

Major Program Changes

Dam Safety	+$2,560,000; Total $2,560,000 Total -0- FTPE

Program Description

The Bureau has no existing systematic dam safety program. This is the initial effort to bring the Bureau's 20,000 + structures under a routine inventory, inspection, and maintenance program in compliance with national dam safety standards and Secretarial Order No. 3048. The current maintenance program for water control structures is crisis-oriented rather than preventive; only the most critical maintenance problems are undertaken each year.

Accomplishments to this point are:

- In accordance with Secretarial Order No. 3048, a dam safety officer has been appointed for the Bureau.
- Work has been initiated on compiling and computerizing a Bureauwide dam inventory. At present, some information is available from the Corps of Engineers on dams 25 feet/50 acre-feet or greater in size (for about 750 structures to date); beginning with this information, the inventory will be entered on the WPRS computer system in Denver by December 1980. This information will be field-checked, updated, and augmented as appropriate.
- A manual section on dam safety has been completed, and will be included in the Bureauwide manual system for use by field personnel. It consists of a general statement of responsibilities, policies, and standards, and a technical supplement for use by field personnel as they conduct onsite inspections.
- A training program for dam safety inspectors has been formulated by the Denver Service Center. A 4-day session will be presented in January 1981 for up to 25 participants. The objectives of the training course are to provide field personnel responsible for dam safety inspections with basic training in the legal and technical requirements for dam safety.

In FY 1982 we plan to:

1. Use $50,000 to have a computerized inventory of about 20,000 dams (defined as those water-control structures with a structural height of six feet or greater, on a detention/retention capacity of 15 acre-feet or greater and which are life threatening or have the potential for causing major damage) that are located on Bureau managed lands.

2. Use $50,000 to assign or update the hazard classification for all dams that are 25 feet or greater in height, and/or that have a detention/retention capacity of 50 acre-feet or greater (an estimated 1,000 dams).

3. Use $1,910,000 to survey and inspect the condition of 200 or 20 percent of the estimated 1,000 largest dams beginning with the largest "high" hazard structures first.

4. Use $50,000 to prepare emergency plans, including topographic mapping of downstream areas, for all dams in the "significant" and "high" hazard classification (about 50 dams).

5. Use $500,000 for emergency rehabilitation work on five structures identified in the conditions survey. An additional $400,000 is identified in 4340 watershed for emergency rehabilitation and an additional five dams.

Workload Measures	Number	Average Cost
Inventory	20,000	$2.5/each
Hazard Classification	1,000	$50/each
Condition Survey and Inspection	200	$9,550/each
Emergency Plans	50	$1,000/each
Emergency Rehabilitation	5	$100,000/each

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

For acquisition of lands and interests therein, and construction and maintenance of buildings, recreation facilities, roads, trails, and appurtenant facilities, ~~$14,568,000~~ $19,460,000, to remain available until expended.

(16 U.S.C. 594; 43 U.S.C. 2, 1181a, 1701, 1715, 1762; 69 Stat. 130; Public Law 96- , making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies, 1981.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

14-1110-0-1-302	Total estimate	To 9/30/79	1980 actual	1981 estimate	1982 estimate	Deduct selected resources and unobligated balance, start of year	Add selected resources & unobligated balance, end of year	Appropriation required, 1982	Appropriation required to complete
	Costs to this Appropriation					Analysis of 1982 Financing			
Program by activities:									
Direct program:									
1. Construction & acquisition..	85,874	61,086	8,989	5,988	7,951	—	—	7,951	1,860
2. Maintenance	—	—	8,274	8,580	11,509	—	—	11,509	
Total, direct program.....	—	—	17,263	14,568	19,460	—	—	19,460	
Reimbursable program:									
2. Maintenance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total program costs, funded 1/	—	—	17,263	14,568	19,460	—	—	19,460	
Change in selected resources (undelivered orders)	—	—	—	—	—				
10.0001 Total obligations	—	—	17,263	14,568	19,460				
Financing:									
11.0001 Offsetting collections from: Federal funds	—	—	—	—	—				
21.4001 Unobligated balance available, start of year ...	—	—	-920	—	—				
24.4001 Unobligated balance available, end of year.....	—	—	—	—	—				
39.0001 Budget authority: (appropriation).....	—	—	16,343	14,568	19,460				
Relation of obligations to outlays:									
71.0001 Obligations incurred, net.	—	—	17,263	14,568	19,460				
72.4001 Obligated balance, start of year.....	—	—	11,926	13,389	15,287				
74.4001 Obligated balance, end of year.....	—	—	-13,389	-15,287	-17,817				
90.0001 Outlays.....	—	—	15,800	12,670	16,930				

1/ Includes capital investment as follows: 1980, $5,998 thousand; 1981, $2,783 thousand; 1982, $7,005 thousand.

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STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE
Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-1110-0-1-302	19 80 actual	19 81 estimate	19 82 estimate
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
111.101 Full-time permanent positions..	4,080	4,400	4,400
111.301 Positions other than full-time permanent.....	2,900	3,000	3,000
111.501 Other personnel compensation...	150	150	150
111.901 Total personnel compensation...	7,130	7,550	7,550
Personnel benefits:			
112.101 Civilian	690	740	740
121.001 Travel and transportation of persons	300	400	400
122.001 Transportation of things.....	657	540	686
123.201 Communications, utilities, and other rent	130	140	175
124.001 Printing and reproduction	15	15	15
125.001 Other services	743	700	1,189
126.001 Supplies and materials	1,600	1,700	1,700
131.001 Equipment	200	200	200
132.001 Lands and structures	5,798	2,583	6,805
142.001 Insurance claims and indemnities.....	---	---	---
199.001 Subtotal, direct obligations ..	17,263	14,568	19,460

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STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE (cont.)
Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-1110-0-1-302	19 80 actual	19 81 estimate	19 82 estimate
Reimbursable obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
211.101 Full-time permanent positions..	--	--	--
211.301 Positions other than full-time permanent.....	--	--	--
211.501 Other personnel compensation...	--	--	--
211.901 Total personnel compensation...	--	--	--
Personnel benefits:			
212.101 Civilian	--	--	--
222.001 Transportation of things.....	--	--	--
225.001 Other services	--	--	--
226.001 Supplies and materials	--	--	--
299.001 Subtotal, reimbursable obligations	--	--	--
999.901 Total obligations	--	--	--

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GPO : 1971 O - 442-307

Type size:
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STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE
Personnel Summary

Identification code 14-1110-0-1-302	19 80 actual	19 81 estimate	19 82 estimate
Direct:			
Total number of full-time permanent positions	166	166	166
Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment	285	285	325
Full-time equivalent of overtime and holiday hours	7	7	7
Average GS grade	9.63	9.63	9.63
Average GS salary	21,760	21,760	22,700
	(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

GPO:1964—O-732-469

Appropriation: Payments in Lieu of Taxes

Public law 94-565 (31 U.S.C. 1601), as amended, provides for payments in lieu of taxes to counties and other units of local governments in which lands administered by BLM, the Forest Service, the National Park Service, and certain other agencies are located.

Section 1 of the Act provides for annual payments equal to the greater of a) 75 cents per acre, reduced by payments made under selected public land payment programs, such as the Mineral Lands Leasing Act and the National Forest Revenue Act; or b) 10 cents per acre. However, payments may not exceed a statutory ceiling based on population.

Section 3 of the Act specifies additional payments, not limited by population ceilings, for lands acquired for the Redwood National Park or for additions to the National Park and National Wilderness systems made after December 31, 1970. In each of the five fiscal years following the land acquisition, these payments are to be equal to 1 percent of the fair market value of the lands when acquired. However, the annual payments may not exceed the amount of real property taxes assessed and levied on the lands during the last fiscal year the lands were in private ownership. Section 106 of the Redwood National Park Amendments of 1978 provides for additional Section 3 payments if required for land acquired to expand the Redwood National Park. These payments are to be made after the five year payment period so that the total payment for these additions will equal 5 percent of their fair market value at the time they were acquired.

The total appropriation requested in 1982 is $114,000,000 and includes a $3,000,000 increase to provide for anticipated Section 3 payments associated with additional Forest Service and Park Service land acquisitions.

The appropriation request includes an amount not to exceed $400,000 for BLM, DOI's Office of Inspector General, Forest Service, National Park Service, and Corps of Engineers administrative costs of compiling and verifying payment data and processing payments authorized by Sections 1 and 3 of the Act.

Summary of Requirements
(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation: Payments in Lieu of Taxes

Summary of adjustments to base and built-in changes:

	FTPE	Amount
Appropriation enacted to date, 1981	5	81,000
Adjustment to base and built-in changes	--	--
1982 Base	5	81,000

	1980 Appropriation as Enacted		1981 President's Budget as amended		1982 Base		1982 Estimate		Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) Over 1981 Base	
Comparison by activities:	FTPE	Amount	FTPE	Amount	FTPE	Amount	FTPE	Amount	FTPE	Amount
1. Appropriation Total	5	108,000	5	81,000	5	114,000	--	114,000	--	+33,000
Total Requirements	5	108,000	5	81,000	5	114,000	--	114,000	--	+33,000

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Payments in Lieu of Taxes

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	1981 President's Budget as Amended	1982 Base	1982 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Total Requirements $	81,000	114,000	114,000	+33,000
(FTPE)	(5)	(5)	(5)	--

Estimate ($000)	Authorization
31 U.S.C. 1601 $114,000	The Payments in Lieu of Taxes Act, Public Law 94-565, as amended, authorizes and directs the Secretary of Interior to "make payments on a fiscal year basis to each unit of local government in which entitlement lands....are located".

Objectives

- To determine the amounts of payments for which local governments are eligible under P.L. 94-565, as amended by P.L. 95-250 and P.L. 95-469;
- To make payments to the extent that funds are available to all qualified recipients; and
- To correct for any underpayments or overpayments made in the previous fiscal year.

Base Program

The base program includes an appropriation of $81,000,000 (of which $400,000 is for administrative costs incurred by BLM, DOI's Office of Inspector General, Forest Service, National Park Service, and Corps of Engineers), and five positions for administration. The scope of this program's administrative workload was expanded by last year's Comptroller General's decision and GAO findings which require BLM to review and test the validity of certified state reports on funds passed through to local governments.

Payments for FY 1981 will be calculated after states submit certified reports and DOI's Office of Inspector General verifies them.

The Refuge Revenue Sharing Act amendment of 1978 made those public domain lands that are included within National Wildlife Refuges entitlement lands for payments under P.L. 94-565. It also provided that payments made under the Refuge Revenue Sharing Act would be part of the selected public land payment program which reduce payments under P.L. 94-565.

Amounts dispersed under the Payments in Lieu of Taxes program have absolutely no effect on the amounts disbursed under the Refuge Revenue Sharing Act through the National Wildlife Refuge program administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Increase for 1982

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		1982 Base	1982 Estimate	Increase
Payments to local governments	($)	81,000	114,000	+33,000
	(FTPE)	(5)	(5)	--

The scope of this program was changed by Congressional action in FY 1978 and a Comptroller General's Decision issued in early FY 1979. An increase of $3,000,000 has been requested for increased payments to be made under Section 3 of the Act. Payments will be made in full to all qualified recipients for FY 1982.

Object Classification Distribution

The object class detail for the $33,000,000 increase is as follows:

Grants, Subsidies and Contributions	$33,000,000
Total	$33,000,000

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES

For expenses necessary to implement the Act of October 20, 1976 (31 U.S.C. 1601), ~~$81,000,000~~, of which not to exceed $400,000 shall be available for administrative expenses: Provided, That this appropriation may be used to correct underpayments in the previous fiscal year to achieve equity among all qualified recipients. $114,000,000

(Public Law 96- , making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies, 1981.)

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STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-1114-0-1-852	19 80 actual	19 81 estimate	19 82 estimate
Program by activities:			
Payments to local governments (total program costs, funded)	103,000	86,000	114,000
Change in selected resources (undelivered orders)	---	---	---
10.0001 Total obligations	103,000	86,000	114,000
Financing:			
21.4001 Unobligated balance available, start of year	-444	-5,000	---
24.4001 Unobligated balance available, end of year	5,444	---	---
39.0001 Budget authority (appropriation)	108,000	81,000	114,000
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71.0001 Obligations incurred, net	103,000	86,000	114,000
72.4001 Obligated balance, start of year	432	432	432
74.4001 Obligated balance, end of year	-432	-432	-432
90.0001 Outlays	103,000	86,000	114,000

GPO, 1964—O-732-469

258

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STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES
Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-1114-0-1-852	19 80 actual	19 81 estimate	19 82 estimate
Personnel compensation:			
111.101 Full-time permanent positions..	80	90	90
111.301 Positions other than full-time permanent.....	95	105	105
111.901 Total personnel compensation...	175	195	195
Personnel benefits:			
112.101 Civilian	20	25	25
121.001 Travel and transportation of persons	2	2	2
125.001 Other services	118	178	178
141.001 Grants, subsidies and contributions	102,685	85,600	113,600
999.901 Total obligations	103,000	86,000	114,000

(Mono cast: 21.5) (Mono cast: 5) (Mono cast: 5) (Mono cast: 4.9)

GPO : 1971 O - 442-317

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STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES
Personnel Summary

Identification code 14-1114-0-1-852	19 80 actual	19 81 estimate	19 82 estimate
Direct:			
Total number of full-time permanent positions	5	5	5
Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment	5	5	5
Full-time equivalent of over-time and holiday hours	--	--	--
Average GS grade	9.63	9.63	9.63
Average GS salary	21,760	21,760	22,700
	(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

GPO : 1971 O - 442-317

APPROPRIATION SUMMARY STATEMENT

Appropriation: Oregon and California Grant Lands

Twenty-five percent of the revenue from timber harvesting on the revested Oregon and California (O&C) Grant Lands is made available to BLM for four principal activities on these revested lands in the eighteen O&C counties of Western Oregon. Funds will finance the following activities.

1. Construction and Acquisition - Construct the Eugene District office facility, 2 recreation facilities, and 4 drainage structures, and acquire 53 road easements to commercial timber areas.

2. Maintenance - Maintain access roads, operate and maintain recreation facilities, and maintain administrative facilities.

3. Renewable Resource Management - Conduct reforestation, timber stand improvement, and sale of timber including mortality salvage and commercial thinning, forest genetics, protection, research, and other resource management actions on O&C lands.

4. Planning and Data Management - Prepare and update Bureau planning system documents and pay for automated data processing costs related to the management of O&C lands and their resources.

Status of the O&C Grant Land Fund is as follows:

	$000s
Carryover into FY 1981	$ 6,694
Estimated new budget authority FY 1981	+ 57,500
Total available FY 1981	$64,194
Obligations FY 1981	- 58,200
Carryover into FY 1982	$ 5,994
Proposed Appropriation (one time only)	+ 78,000
Total available FY 1982	$83,994
Obligations FY 1982	- 72,535
Carryover into FY 1983	$11,459

New Budget authority in the O&C fund is a direct function of the current year receipts from the harvest of timber and other commercial products on O&C lands and is, therefore, largely uncontrollable.

These balances normally provide a reserve against periods when conditions might reduce both the levels of timber harvesting and the projected new budget authority. Thus, the availability of funds in excess of planned obligations provides necessary flexibility to react to current conditions in Western Oregon and meet planned levels of activity even though current year receipts may not, in and of themselves, support such levels.

In FY 1980 current year receipts have been running lower than estimated, and a supplemental appropriation has been passed which would permit the Bureau to transfer up to $5.0 million to the O&C Grant Land Fund to make up any receipts shortfall. Total budget authority for FY 1980 cannot exceed $55.0 million, and any amount transferred to this account will be reimbursed when the available receipts provide the necessary carryover. It is estimated that this payback will occur no later than FY 1983.

In addition the Bureau has proposed an appropriation for FY 1982, to remain available until expended, which would be used for the same purposes as the O&C Grand Land fund and has proposed that 25% of current year receipts become available on October 1 of the following year.

Summary of Requirements
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation: Oregon and California Grant Lands/

Summary of adjustments to base and built-in changes:	FTPE	Amount
1981 President's Budget (obligations)	834	$58,200
Adjustments to base and built-in changes:		
Construction program decreases (zero-base program)	—	7,200
Subtotal, adjustments to base and built-in changes	—	7,200
1982 Base	834	$51,000

	1980 Obligations		1981 Obligation President's Budget As Amended		1982 Base		1982 Estimates		Inc. (+) or Dec. (- over 1982 Base	
Comparison by activities:	FTPE	Amount	FTPE	Amount	FTPE	Amount	FTPE	Amount	FTPE	Amoun
1. Construction and Acquisition										
A. Building Construction	8	1,246	3	294	3	—	3	5,974	—	+ 5,97
B. Recreation Construction	6	1,675	6	1,152	6	—	6	1,298	—	+ 1,29
C. Transportation Construction	13	6,853	13	5,300	13	—	13	6,143	—	+ 6,14
D. Acquisition	15	1,249	15	454	15	—	15	824	—	+ 82
Subtotal	42	11,023	37	7,200	37	—	37	14,239	—	+14,23
2. Maintenance										
A. Building Maintenance	3	400	3	416	3	416	3	640	—	+ 22
B. Recreation Maintenance	12	1,084	12	1,127	12	1,127	12	1,203	—	+ 7
C. Transportation Maintenance	106	4,385	106	5,157	106	5,157	106	7,655	—	+ 2,49
Subtotal	121	5,869	121	6,700	121	6,700	121	9,498	—	+ 2,79
3. Renewable Resource Management										
A. Timber Management and Protection	371	14,477	375	16,335	375	16,335	380	18,351	+5	+ 2,01
B. Timber Development	149	22,936	152	24,291	152	24,291	157	27,136	+5	+ 2,84
C. Other Forest Resources	38	1,797	36	2,574	36	2,574	36	2,732	—	+ 15
Subtotal	558	39,210	563	43,200	563	43,200	573	48,219	+10	+ 5,01
4. Planning and Data Management										
A. Planning	28	811	28	750	28	750	18	428	-10	- 32
B. Data Management	6	227	6	350	6	350	6	151	—	- 19
Subtotal	34	1,038	34	1,100	34	1,100	24	579	-10	- 52
5. Common Program Services										
A. Services	79	(2,500)	79	(2,500)	79	(2,500)	79	(2,500)	—	-
INCREASES	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+21,53
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	834	57,140	834	58,200	834	51,000	834	72,535	—	-

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Oregon and California Grant Lands
Analysis by Activities
(Dollars in Thousands)

Activity	Appropriation 1980	Appropriation 1981	1982 Budget Estimate
1. Construction and Acquisition			
Appropriation	$ 8,796	$ 6,800	$12,900
Unobligated balance brought forward 1/	5,132	2,905	2,505
Total available	13,928	9,705	15,405
Obligation program	11,023	7,200	14,239
Unobligated balance carried forward	2,905	2,505	1,166
2. Maintenance			
Appropriation	4,431	6,700	9,350
Unobligated balance brought forward 1/	2,473	1,035	1,035
Total available	6,904	7,735	10,385
Obligation program	5,869	6,700	9,498
Unobligated balance carried forward	1,035	1,035	887
3. Renewable Resource Management			
Appropriation	40,773	43,000	54,750
Unobligated balance brought forward 1/	1,069	2,632	2,432
Total available	41,842	45,632	57,182
Obligation program	39,210	43,200	48,219
Unobligated balance carried forward	2,632	2,432	8,963
4. Planning and Data Management			
Appropriation	1,000	1,000	1,000
Unobligated balance brought forward 1/	160	122	22
Total available	1,160	1,122	1,022
Obligation program	1,038	1,100	579
Unobligated balance carried forward	122	22	443
Summary			
Total Appropriation	55,000	57,500	78,000
Total Unobligated balance brought forward 1/	8,834	6,694	5,994
Total Availability	63,834	64,194	83,994
Total Obligation program	57,140	58,200	72,535
Total Unobligated balance carried forward	6,694	5,994	11,459

1/ Includes unobligated balances and unapportioned receipts unavailable for obligation in year of receipt.

Justification of Program and Performance

Authorization

43 U.S.C. 1181 P.L. 75-405	The Conservation of Timber on Certain Lands in Oregon Act of 1937 provides for conservation, management, permanent forest production, and sale of timber from the Revested Oregon and California Railroad Grant Lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road lands.
53 Stat. 753	The Act of May 24, 1939 relates to the disposition of funds from the Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands located in Western Oregon.
16 U.S.C. 594 42 Stat. 857 P.L. 67-315	The Timber Protection Act of 1922 provides for the protection of timber from fire, disease, and insects.
P.L. 94-579	The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 applies to all "public lands" which include the O&C Grant Lands by definition (43 U.S.C. 1702). However, in the event that any provision of this Act is in conflict with or inconsistent with the O&C Act and the Coos Bay Wagon Road Act insofar as they relate to management of timber resources and disposition of revenue from lands and resources, the latter Acts will prevail.

The Oregon and California Grant Lands Act of 1937 (43 USC 1181) provided that revenues from the Oregon and California (O&C) Grant Lands be distributed according to the following formula:

1. Fifty percent to the 18 O&C counties;
2. Twenty-five percent to the 18 O&C counties after delinquent tax claims were paid and after the United States Treasury was reimbursed for money advanced to make payments in lieu of taxes prior to 1937; and
3. Twenty-five percent to the general fund of the Treasury to be made available upon appropriation by Congress to administer the O&C lands.

By 1951, the Treasury was repaid in full for money advanced to make payments in lieu of taxes, and according to the O&C Act the 18 counties were entitled to 75 percent of the receipts. However, in 1953 the counties offered to return one-third (or 25 percent of total receipts) to the United States for the exclusive development and management of O&C lands.

Since 1953, Congress has appropriated a portion of the returned receipts for the construction, operation, and maintenance of access roads to the vast timber resources as well as for reforestation and other improvements to the O&C lands. Since 1960, the full 25 percent of aggregate receipts has been appropriated by Congress under the Oregon and California Grant Land Fund Appropriation.

If the appropriation were disallowed, then the O&C counties would be entitled to the funds now appropriated for the improvement, development, and management of the lands in the form of a permanent appropriation. The current BLM program for the O&C lands would either be virtually eliminated or require alternate sources of federal funding.

Construction and Acquisition Program Synopsis

1. Construction and Acquisition: Fiscal Year 1981, $6,800,000; Fiscal Year 1982, $12,900,000; an increase of $6,100,000.

On an obligation basis: Fiscal Year 1981, $7,200,000; Fiscal Year 1982, $14,239,000; an increase of $7,039,000.

Obligation Program
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Increase (+) or Decrease (-)

	Amount	FTPE	Total Program	Total FTPE	Explanation
A.	+$5,680	--	$5,974	3	Building Construction
B.	+146	--	1,298	6	Recreation Construction
C.	+843	--	6,143	13	Transportation Construction
D.	+370	--	824	15	Acquisition
	+$7,039	--	$14,239	37	

Subactivity	FY 1981 Program	FY 1982 Estimate	Change
Building Construction	$294	$5,974	+$5,680
Recreation Construction	1,152	1,298	+146
Transportation Construction	5,300	6,143	+843
Acquisition	454	824	+370
Total	$7,200	$14,239	+$7,039

Construction is a zero-base program. The FY 1982 program consists of the following new projects:

Building Projects

Eugene District Office Complex	$5,916,000
Survey, Design and Administration	58,000
Total, Building Construction	$5,974,000

Recreation Projects

Steelhead Fishing Access Site	$142,000
Hellgate Recreation Site	49,000
Rocky Riffle Recreation Site	18,000
Survey, Design and Administration	224,000
U.S. Forest Service Recreation Construction	865,000
Total, Recreation Construction	$1,298,000

Transportation Construction

Drainage Structures	$ 375,000
Aggregate Production (380,000 tons)	2,800,000
Planning and Reconnaissance	391,000
Survey, Design, and Administration	400,000
U.S. Forest Service Transportation Construction	2,177,000
Total, Transportation Construction	$6,143,000

Acquisition

Title clearance, appraisals, road easements	$824,000
Total, Construction and Acquisition	$14,239,000

FY 1982 Program

Activity: 1. Construction and Acquisition
Subactivity: A. Building Construction

(Obligations: dollar amounts in thousands)

		1981 Program	FY 1982 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Total Requirements	$	294	5,974	+5,680
	(FTPE)	(3)	(3)	(-)

A. Building Construction

Objectives

This program provides for construction of buildings required for administration of the O&C Grant Lands resource management programs. The FY 1982 projects include:

Eugene District Office Facility	$5,916,000
Survey, Design, and Administration	58,000
TOTAL	$5,974,000

Project Justification

PROJECT TITLE: Eugene District Facility $5,916,000

COST PHASING:

	FY 1982	Future
Construction	$5,916,000	--
Total	$5,916,000	--

FY 1982 PROJECT SCHEDULE:

	Quarter			
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
Construction Start:		X		
Construction Completion:				X

NEED:

Office - The Eugene District Office includes 102 permanents, 50 WAEs, 7 YACC staff, and 10 temporaries. During peak periods we also have an additional 20 YCC enrollees and 75 YACC enrollees. Presently, we have 13,595 square feet of office space at our District Office location at 1255 Pearl in Eugene. In addition, we have 500 square feet of YACC office space at 1170 Pearl in Eugene and as of April 1979 we obtained 3,016 square feet for Division of Resources at 44 West Broadway in Eugene. This brings current office space total to 17,111 square feet spread out in four buildings at three locations in a seven-block area.

Warehouse - The District also has 2,175 square feet of warehouse and general storage at 1255 Pearl; 12,500 square feet of cone storage, rehabilitation supplies, and recreation maintenance storage at 991 Bethel Drive; and approximately 2,000 square feet of space at the USFS warehouse at 1509 W. 1st Street in Eugene. This gives the District 16,675 square feet of warehouse and storage space in three locations, spread out over a three-mile area.

Wareyard - We have 2,200 square feet of open storage wareyard area at 1255 Pearl and approximately 500 square feet of space the USFS lets us use at their wareyard located at 1509 W. 1st Street in Eugene. The major problems are inadequate space and three-mile distance between the two wareyards.

Vehicle Maintenance Shop - The USFS is sharing their warehouse at 1509 W. 1st Street in Eugene with the GSA Motor Pool Maintenance Shop and gas facilities. Getting to the field is slow and inconvenient because 60% of the fleet is located at the District Office, three miles from the USFS warehouse.

DESCRIPTION:

The proposed project for FY 1982 will consist of:

Construction of a 42,500 square foot office facility including conference room, staging areas for YCC and YACC enrollees, and adequate public reception and filing areas.

Construction of a 25,000 square foot warehouse facility to include general storage, cone storage, rehabilitation supplies, and recreation maintenance storage.

Construction of a 10,000 square foot maintenance shop and security fencing for BLM and GSA use including gas facilities.

BENEFITS:

The completion of all the proposed facilities at one location will provide the District personnel with the capability to provide the necessary support for the timber management, timber protection, timber development, and other resource programs in an efficient manner. The proposed facility will be constructed to GSA standards along the same lines as the Medford and Salem District office complexes. It will meet the minimum open space requirements for office personnel and will be designed to meet structural and energy efficiency standards set by the GSA.

SURVEY, DESIGN, AND ADMINISTRATION $58,000

This funding will provide capability for planning, survey, design, and analysis of program needs subsequent to the budget year and for administration of ongoing construction contracts.

Activity: 1. Construction and Acquisition
Subactivity: B. Recreation Construction

(Obligations: dollar amounts in thousands)

		1981 Program	FY 1982 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
(1) BLM	($)	$ 382	$ 433	+$51
	(FTPE)	(6)	(6)	—
(2) U.S. Forest Service	($)	770	865	+95
	(FTPE)	—	—	—
Total Requirements	($)	$1,152	$1,298	+$146
	(FTPE)	(6)	(6)	(-)

B. Recreation Construction

Objectives

This program provides for planning, site studies, survey and design for construction, and upgrading of recreation facilities on O&C Grant Lands. Areas with high recreational values have been opened to the public as a result of the Bureau's timber management road construction program in Western Oregon. Increased use has caused fire hazards, pollution problems, and in some cases a degradation of the recreation resource values. The FY 1982 projects include:

Steelhead Site Construction	$142,000
Hellgate Site Construction	49,000
Rocky Riffle Site Construction	18,000
Survey, Design and Administration	224,000
TOTAL	$433,000

Project Justification

PROJECT TITLE: Steelhead Site Construction $142,000

COST PHASING:

	FY 1982	Future
Construction	$142,000	--
Total	$142,000	--

FY 1982 PROJECT SCHEDULE:

	Quarter			
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
Construction Start:			X	
Construction Completion:				X

NEED:

This site will provide access to about one mile of fishable gravel base. Vehicle access is currently prevented due to brush and the steep slope to the river bottom. This brush also makes foot access extremely difficult along most of the bank.

DESCRIPTION:

The proposed facilities include 2,500 feet of roadway; 2,000 square feet of parking; 1 vault toilet; and 2 picnic sites for one fishing access site.

BENEFITS:

The roadway and parking will provide the necessary facilities to fully meet the public needs at this site. This will provide the access to the river as shown by the Josephine County Parks Board and the Oregon State Game Commission.

X X X X X X X X

PROJECT TITLE: Hellgate Site Construction $49,000

COST PHASING:

	FY 1982	Future
Construction	$49,000	--
Total	$49,000	--

FY 1982 PROJECT SCHEDULE:

	Quarter			
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
Construction Start:			X	
Construction Completion:				X

NEED:

As the popularity of the Rogue National Wild and Scenic River increases, there will also be an increased need to educate the visitors on conservation practices to protect and preserve the resource.

Presently, BLM's information and education program for the river consists of two maps and a brochure. Users other than local residents have no way of knowing what facilities, services, and opportunities are available to them or what BLM's program objectives are. A recently completed interpretive plan identified and evaluated resources and visitor services in the river corridor; proposed the intent, degree, and thrust of the interpretive program; and outlined the appropriate types of media and facilities.

DESCRIPTION:

The proposed construction will include 10,000 square feet of parking; 200 lineal feet of road; and 1 vault toilet for visitor use along the Rogue River.

BENEFITS:

Users along the Rogue River will be able to reach this site and obtain information on facilities, services, and opportunities along the Rogue Wild and Scenic River. The proposed construction will help secure the public's understanding and cooperation to protect and preserve the resource.

X X X X X X X X

PROJECT TITLE: Rocky Riffle Site Construction $18,000

COST PHASING:

	FY 1982	Future
Construction	$18,000	--
Total	$18,000	--

FY 1982 PROJECT SCHEDULE:

	Quarter			
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
Construction Start:			X	
Construction Completion:				X

NEED:

This development, proposed in the recently published Hellgate Recreation Section Activity Plan, is needed to fulfill a major management goal for this segment of the Rogue River: to provide a wide variety of river-oriented recreation opportunities that depend on or are enhanced by the free flowing nature of the river. This developed recreational facility has a necessary and important role in providing these recreation activities.

The area is composed of an expansive forested level area situated above a large gravel bar and sand beach, which provides excellent bank fishing in the fall. The area is heavily used by fishermen and campers. This undirected use is causing a loss of vegetation and an accumulation of litter. The poor condition of the unimproved access roads to the gravel bar is worsening each year.

DESCRIPTION:

The proposed construction will include a potable water supply to serve future development of parking and toilet facilities.

BENEFITS:

As determined in the Activity Plan (Visitor Use and Demand Analysis), there is a need here for such a development to protect the natural beauty of the area, allow for greater utilization of the fishery, and enhance the recreational experience of the visitor.

SURVEY, DESIGN, AND ADMINISTRATION $224,000

This funding will provide capability for planning, survey, design, and analysis of program needs subsequent to the budget year and for administration of ongoing construction contracts.

X X X X X X X X

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: 1. Construction and Acquisition
Subactivity: C. Transportation Construction

(Obligations: dollar amounts in thousands)

			1981 Program	FY 1982 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
(1)	BLM	($)	2,520	3,966	+1,446
		(FTPE)	(13)	(13)	--
(2)	U.S. Forest Service	($)	2,780	2,177	-603
		(FTPE)	--	--	--
Total Requirements		($)	5,300	6,143	+843
		(FTPE)	(13)	(13)	(-)

Objectives

The transportation construction program provides for survey, design, and construction of access roads to support western Oregon's timber management program. Road systems must be planned and constructed sufficiently ahead of actual timber sales to insure an orderly, well balanced schedule of timber harvest.

Projects proposed for FY 1982 include:

Drainage structures (4)	$375,000
Aggregate Production (380,000 tons)	2,800,000

Other costs associated with transportation construction include:

Planning and Reconnaissance	391,000
Survey, Design, and Administration	400,000
Subtotal	$3,966,000
U.S. Forest Service Transportation Construction	2,177,000
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	$6,143,000

Access road construction financed by O&C Grant Land funds supplements the 300 to 500 miles of road constructed yearly under the terms of timber sale contracts. This program provides access for timber harvest and salvage as well as multiple use activities in areas where the road construction is not appropriately included in the timber sale. Roads constructed with these funds are usually difficult to construct (heavy rock excavation, unstable soil conditions, etc.), lengthy, or of a higher standard than required solely for timber removal.

In addition, many roads must be surfaced with hard rock to prevent washing of soil and to permit year-round hauling of timber in an extremely wet climate. Stockpiling of aggregate is proposed so that rock will be available as roads show signs of deterioration.

X X X X X X X X

Activity: 1. Construction and Acquisition
Subactivity: D. Acquisition

(Obligations: dollar amounts in thousands)

		1981 Program	FY 1982 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Total Requirements	($)	454	824	+370
	(FTPE)	(15)	(15)	(-)

Objectives

This program acquires access across private lands as required to support the western Oregon timber management program. In addition, it provides for the purchase of land necessary for the O&C timber management programs such as administrative sites, seed orchards, road maintenance facility sites, and tree nurseries.

To provide an orderly, well balanced timber harvest program, acquisition of legal and physical access to O&C lands through easement purchases is required in advance of road construction or road use for the removal of forest products.

The proposed acquisition program for FY 1982 consists of:

53 easements to public lands	$824,000

Activities included in the proposed funding level include right-of-way surveys, acquisition negotiations, appraisals, payment for easements, title services, and processing agreements for exchange of road use.

X X X X X X X X

Maintenance Program Synopsis

2. Maintenance: Fiscal Year 1981, $6,700,000; Fiscal Year 1982, $9,350,000, an increase of $2,650,000.

On an obligation basis: Fiscal Year 1981, $6,700,000; Fiscal Year 1982, $9,498,000; an increase of $2,798,000.

Obligation Program
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Increase (+) or Decrease (-)

	Amount	FTPE	Total Program	Total FTPE	Explanation
A.	+$ 224	--	$640	3	Building Maintenance
B.	+76	--	1,203	12	Recreation Maintenance
C.	+2,498	--	7,655	106	Transportation Maintenance
	+$2,798	--	$9,498	121	

Subactivity	FY 1981 Program	FY 1982 Estimate	Change
Building Construction	$416	$ 640	+$ 224
Recreation Construction	1,127	1,203	+76
Transportation Construction	5,157	7,655	+2,498
Total	$6,700	$ 9,498	+$2,798

Activity: 2. Maintenance
Subactivity: A. Building Maintenance

(Obligations: dollar amounts in thousands)

		FY 1981 Program	FY 1982 Base	FY 1982 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Total Requirements	$	416	416	640	+224
	(FTPE)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(-)

The basic objectives of the building maintenance program are to provide a safe, healthy working atmosphere for employees and protect the federal capital investment in facilities. Actions include:

- inspect all buildings, yards, and parking lots and identify needed repairs;

- repair interior and exterior of buildings as required;

- repair and/or replace water sewage and electrical utility systems that do not meet safety and health codes; and

- resurface parking areas, repair fences, and provide upkeep on landscaping at administrative facilities.

Base Program

The base program in FY 1982 provides essential maintenance on about 147,000 square feet of office space; 158,000 square feet of other space such as warehouses, seed cleaning buildings, and road maintenance shops; about 143 acres of wareyards, landscaped areas, parking lots; and facilities at the Bureau's two tree seed nurseries. In addition, related parking lots, utility systems, fencing, and landscaping are maintained.

Increase for FY 1982

(Obligations: dollar amounts in thousands)

		1982 Base Program	FY 1982 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Total Requirements	($)	416	640	+224
	(FTPE)	(3)	(3)	(-)

The $224,000 increase will help offset the increased costs associated with maintenance of facilities being constructed in FY 1980 and FY 1981.

Object Classification Distribution

The object class detail for this proposed $224,000 increase is as follows:

Lands and Structures	$224,000

Activity: 2. Maintenance
Subactivity: B. Recreation Maintenance

(Obligations: dollar amounts in thousands)

		FY 1981 Program	FY 1982 Base	FY 1982 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Total Requirements	$	1,127	1,127	1,203	+76
	(FTPE)	(12)	(12)	(12)	--

Objectives

This program maintains developed and undeveloped sites to provide a safe, healthy environment for the public users and protect prior capital investments of the United States.

Base Program

The base program consists of maintaining 850 family units in the O&C counties of Western Oregon. This includes providing such services as garbage collection and disposal, sanitation upkeep, and monitoring drinking water in 42 developed systems. In addition, hazard reduction activities will be undertaken in 25 developed sites.

Increase for FY 1982

(Obligations: dollar amounts in thousands)

		1982 Base	FY 1982 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Total Requirements	($)	1,127	1,203	+76
	(FTPE)	(12)	(12)	--

The $76,000 will offset the increased costs associated with maintenance to be performed on recreation sites constructed in FY 1980 and FY 1981.

Object Classification Distribution

The object class detail for this proposed $76,000 increase is as follows:

Lands and Structures $76,000

X X X X X X X X

Activity: 2. Maintenance
Subactivity: C. Transportation Maintenance

(Obligations: dollar amounts in thousands)

		FY 1981 Program	FY 1982 Base	FY 1982 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Total Requirements	$	5,157	5,157	7,655	+2,498
	(FTPE)	(106)	(106)	(106)	—

Objectives

This program maintains forest roads to permit efficient land and resource management through improved access to insure an even flow of logs to utilization centers and to reduce potential erosion hazards on surfaced and unsurfaced roads. In addition, it provides safe access to forest land for the forest industry and the general public.

Base Program

The base program provides maintenance on about 5,900 miles of timber access roads in Western Oregon. This includes 1,100 miles of lower priority road that is maintained every other year. Maintenance efforts will be concentrated on normal preventive maintenance work as well as corrective maintenance geared to reduce the long-run costs of major reconstruction of existing roads and drainage structures. Correction of erosion problems which generate off-site water quality degradation will also have high priority.

Increase for FY 1982

(Obligations: dollar amounts in thousands)

		1982 Base	FY 1982 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Total Requirements	($)	5,157	7,655	+2,498
	(FTPE)	(106)	(106)	—

The increase of $2,498,000 will maintain an additional 1,420 miles of surfaced and unsurfaced roads. Additional maintenance will be performed on trails, bridges, and signs where damage has occurred making them hazardous to public safety.

Object Classification Distribution

The object class detail for this proposed $2,498,000 increase is as follows:

Other Services	$185,000
Lands and Structures	2,313,000
Total	$2,498,000

X X X X X X X X

Activity: 3. Renewable Resource Management
Subactivity: A. Timber Management and Protection

(Obligations: dollar amounts in thousands)

		FY 1981 Program	FY 1982 Base	FY 1982 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Timber Management	$	13,556	13,556	15,264	+1,708
	(FTPE)	(362)	(362)	(367)	(+5)
Forest Protection	$	2,779	2,779	3,087	+308
	(FTPE)	(13)	(13)	(13)	--
Total Requirements	$	16,335	16,335	18,351	+2,016
	(FTPE)	(375)	(375)	(380)	(+5)

Objectives

Timber Management - This program, when combined with Forest Management in the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation, provides for the layout, measurement, appraisal, sale, and administration of timber sale contracts to support an annual allowable cut of 1.1 billion board feet from O&C and intermingled public domain and Coos Bay Wagon Road land in Western Oregon.

Timber Protection - This program provides fire protection for O&C timber resources.

Base Program

Timber Management - The revested O&C grant lands and other intermingled Federal lands are managed for permanent forest production in accordance with the Act of August 28, 1937, and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976. These acts require that timber be harvested in conformance with the principles of multiple use and sustained yield. Management practices utilized to meet the allowable cut include clear cut harvesting or residual old growth timber stands, commercial thinnings, select cuttings, and mortality salvage.

These practices provide an annual flow of timber to local industry, from 800 million to 1.5 billion board feet, depending on lumber market conditions and the rate of harvest by BLM timber sale purchasers.

Expected receipts from forest management activities in Western Oregon by land classes are as follows:

	(In millions of dollars) FY 1980 Estimated	FY 1981 Estimated	FY 1982 Estimated
O&C Grant Lands	$220.0	$230.0	$278.0
Coos Bay Wagon Road	$ 10.0	$ 10.0	$ 10.0

The base program also includes funding for completion of two environmental impact statements covering the sustained yield units of Clackmas/Mollola, Santiam, Columbia, and Alsea/Rickeral, as scheduled in the National Resources Defense Council court agreement. Completion of these two environmental impact statements will bring the total of completed statements to five. Three additional statements are to be completed by December 31, 1982 covering the following sustained yield units: South Umpqua/Douglas, Siuslaw, and Upper Willamette.

Timber Protection - Fire protection for the 2.4 million acres of Bureau-administered lands in Western Oregon is contracted to the State of Oregon and local fire protection associations. However, BLM supports the protection effort by advance construction of firebreaks and helipads and by snag felling, both essential to the overall fire control and protection effort. The base program also includes reduction of hazardous fuels.

The rising cost of the fire protection contractual arrangement with the State of Oregon, however, directly threatens our ability to reduce hazardous fuels. The money to pay for the contract reduces funds available for hazard reduction. This may lead to a backlog in disposal of hazardous fuels which we could never overcome in view of air-quality constraints. Such a backlog would adversely impact reforestation efforts.

Increase for FY 1982

(Obligations: dollar amounts in thousands)

		1982 Base	FY 1982 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Timber Management	($)	13,556	15,264	+1,708
	(FTPE)	(362)	(367)	(+5)

Timber Management - The $1,708,000 increase for BLM will be used to offset additional costs associated with carrying out the harvest plans prescribed in the Josephine and Jackson/Klamath allowable cut plans. The Josephine Plan and the Jackson/Klamath Plan have both been approved. The additional costs are related to the increased use of special marking and cutting practices (partial cuts) and environmental protection measures taken to reduce the impacts of the timber harvest activities. These protection measures include layout of sales for specialized yarding equipment to reduce soil compaction and erosion, stream side buffers to reduce erosion and enhance water quality, and commercial thinning and salvage sales in buffer areas that provide stream-side protection.

Object Classification Distribution

The object class detail for this proposed $1,708,000 increase is as follows:

Travel and Transportation of Persons	+$20,000
Transportation of Things	+200,000
Standard Level User Charges	+600,000
Communications, Utilities and Other Rent	+50,000
Lands and Structures	+838,000
Total	+$1,708,000

Increase for FY 1982

(Obligations: dollar amounts in thousands)

		1982 Base	FY 1982 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Forest Protection	($)	2,779	3,087	+308
	(FTPE)	(13)	(13)	--

Protection - The $308,000 increase will offset the additional cost of hazardous fuels reduction.

Object Classification Distribution

The object class detail for this proposed $308,000 increase is as follows:

Lands and Structures	$308,000

Activity: 3. Renewable Resource Management
Subactivity: B. Timber Development

(Obligations: dollar amounts in thousands)

		FY 1981 Program	FY 1982 Base	FY 1982 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Total Requirements	$	24,291	24,291	27,136	+2,845
	(FTPE)	(152)	(152)	(157)	(+5)

Objectives

The allowable cut is predicated on the assumption that intensive reforestation practices will follow timber harvests and that the wood-producing capacity of existing stands of timber will be improved through forest development practices.

The objective is to sustain or enhance the yield of forest stands being managed. The specific practices are detailed in the timber management plans for each sustained yield unit.

Base Program

The FY 1981 and FY 1982 base program includes a $1,200,000 Congressional add-on which was transferred to the U.S. Forest Service. The transferred funds are being used to fund BLM's share of the Forestry Intensified Research Program. The base program for BLM less the $1,200,000 transferred to the Forest Service includes intensive forest development practices which directly support the approved allowable cut plans. Failure to carry out the intensive management practices as specified in the allowable cut plans will have a negative impact on maintaining the 10 year cut identified in the approved plans. As an example, based on the 1971 allowable cut plans, for every 1,000 acres not planted, the annual allowable cut would have to be reduced by 260 M board feet to offset the reduced wood fiber production.

Land uses have changed since the allowable cut plan was approved in 1971. Base lands that were previously recognized as timber lands have been, and are still being, reclassified for other uses as buffer strips for wild, scenic, and other rivers; wildlife areas; and watershed protection. As a result, the diminished land base must be offset by increased growth to maintain the allowable cut level.

Intensive management practices and outputs which are in the O&C base program include:

Reforestation (acres)	40,000
Site Preparation (acres)	33,000
Site Protection (acres)	7,000
Stand Improvement (acres)	48,400
Development Surveys (acres)	200,000

The application of herbicides for control of brush and other vegetative competition in Western Oregon is a very sensitive issue with the public. The practice is one of the most economical methods of converting non-productive forest sites and establishing new forest plantations. Herbicides are presently being used with very close monitoring by public interest groups. Alternatives to herbicide use are being tried on a limited basis. Some of the alternatives being used include controlled burning and mechanical and hand slashing of brush for site preparation purposes. Results indicate that these alternative methods have merit but that costs, particularly mechanical and hand piling of slash, are substantially higher per acre than the costs of using herbicides.

Increase for FY 1982

(Obligations: dollar amounts in thousands)

		1982 Base	FY 1982 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Total Requirements	($)	24,291	27,136	+2,845
	(FTPE)	(152)	(157)	(+5)

The proposed increase includes $1,000,000 to the Forest Service to increase seedling production capacity.

The proposed FY 1982 funding level of $27,136,000 for BLM will fund the implementation of the intensive forest development practices identified in the Jackson/Klamath environmental impact statement and allowable cut plan, as well as help offset the increased costs associated with the intensive management practices.

Examples of current costs are shown below:

Tree Planting	$130-170/acre
Precommercial Thinning	$70-100/acre
Site Preparation-Herbicides	$35-65/acre
Fertilization	$70-80/acre

The proposed funding level increases our capability to carry out the following additional activities:

Reforestation (acres)	1,000
Site Preparation (acres)	1,500
Site Protection (acres)	1,000
Stand Improvement (acres)	10,000

Object Classification Distribution

The object class detail for this proposed $2,845,000 increase is as follows:

Travel and Transportation of Persons	+$20,000
Transportation of Things	+200,000
Communications, Utilities and Other Rent	+50,000
Printing and Reproduction	+10,000
Supplies and Materials	+100,000
Lands and Structures	+2,465,000
Total	+$2,845,000

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: 3. Renewable Resource Management
Subactivity: C. Other Forest Resources

(Obligations: dollar amounts in thousands)

		FY 1981 Program	FY 1982 Base	FY 1982 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Total Requirements	$	2,574	2,574	2,732	+158
	(FTPE)	(36)	(36)	(36)	--

Objectives

This program provides management capabilities for renewable resources other than timber that are managed in Western Oregon under the same multiple use principles as those applied to other BLM administered public lands. Range, watershed, and wildlife management programs operate in concert to stabilize and improve public rangeland, soil, watershed, and wildlife habitat. Recreation management activities are directed to developing, managing and conserving recreation resources.

Base Program

The base program funds the following activities in Western Oregon:

- Range Management

  ° supervise 156 grazing allotments and maintain 23 rangeland improvements for the benefit of small livestock owners who are presently authorized 24,000 AUM's annual grazing use; and

  ° continue to develop the Medford environmental impact statement for grazing started in FY 1981 and scheduled for completion in FY 1983.

- Recreation Management

  ° begin studies on three wilderness study areas in FY 1981 and complete in FY 1983;

  ° manage Rogue Wild River, Pacific Crest Trail, and 1.0 million visitor use days annually at developed and undeveloped recreation use areas; and

  ° protect 104 Cultural and Natural History properties.

- Soil, Water and Air Management

  ° conduct water quality activities pursuant to an agreement with the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality; and

  ° meet the objectives of the Clean Water Act, Clean Air Act, and executive orders by preparing studies, implementing projects, and monitoring the effectiveness of land use practices to maintain and enhance these resources.

- Wildlife Management

  ° supervise 13 habitat management plans, develop 65 wildlife facilities, and improve 4 miles of stream habitat; and

  ° maintain wildlife habitat inventory and prepare threatened and endangered species studies to meet the court-ordered timber statements and to facilitate decisions in grazing and energy-leasing areas.

The programs also provide input into the planning system and allowable cut computations.

The proposed distribution of funds in this subactivity for FY 1982 is as follows (dollar amounts in thousands):

Program	FY 1982 Estimate
Range Management	392
Recreation Management	366
Soil, Water, and Air Management	787
Wildlife Management	1,187
Total	$2,732

Increase for FY 1982
(Obligations: dollar amounts in thousands)

		1982 Base	FY 1982 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Total Requirements	($)	2,574	2,732	+158
	(FTPE)	(36)	(36)	--

Program increases for BLM will provide the following additional accomplishments:

- Range Management funds are needed to complete inventory work on 420,000 acres to support the Medford environmental impact statement and to increase use supervision;

- Soil, Water and Air Management funds are needed to conduct soil surveys on 30,000 acres and increase surveillance of water quality and air quality. Funds will maintain one additional water project and improve 10 miles of waterways;

- Wildlife Management funds will partially implement and supervise an additional nine habitat management plans and improve 5,000 acres of habitat.

Object Classification Distribution

The object class detail for this proposed $158,000 increase is as follows:

Other Services	$158,000

Activity: 4. Planning and Data Management
Subactivity: A. Planning

(Obligations: dollar amounts in thousands)

		FY 1981 Program	FY 1982 Base	FY 1982 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Total Requirements	$	750	750	428	-322
	(FTPE)	(28)	(28)	(18)	(-10)

Objectives

The basic objective of this planning program is to insure that BLM management programs are properly coordinated with each other, with local and state governments, and with private land owners.

Base Program

The base program provides the capability to review and update Management Framework Plans and Unit Resource Analyses required to meet the environmental impact statement schedule in the National Resource Defense Council court agreement. The procedures for multiple-use planning in Western Oregon are the same as used for resource allocation decisions throughout the Bureau.

Decrease for FY 1982

(Obligations: dollar amounts in thousands)

		1982 Base	1982 Estimate	Decrease
Total Requirements	$	750	428	-322
	(FTPE)	(28)	(18)	(-10)

The decrease of $322,000 is based on the reduced level of effort required to monitor 11 land use plans and review their adequacy to meet new requirements such as wilderness studies and energy projects which were not proposed in the original Management Framework Plan for timber EISs.

Object Classification Distribution

The object class detail for this proposed $322,000 decrease is as follows:

Other Services	-$322,000

Activity: 4. Planning and Data Management
Subactivity: B. Data Management

(Obligations: dollar amounts in thousands)

		FY 1981 Program	FY 1982 Base	FY 1982 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Total Requirements	$	350	350	151	-199
	(FTPE)	(6)	(6)	(6)	--

Objectives

This program provides for the continued development of an information system to operate, coordinate, and control a large volume data base in an effective and efficient manner to support the O&C management program in Western Oregon.

Base Program

The Western Oregon computer operations are an integral part of the BLM plan for Information Systems Management. The program will provide ADP support for 500 timber sale computations, road design, timber bid analysis, timber production classification, monitoring of the Small Business Administration set-aside timber sale program, and for recomputing allowable cut alternatives.

Decrease for FY 1982

(Obligations: dollar amounts in thousands)

		1982 Base	1982 Estimate	Increase
Total Requirements	$	350	151	-199
	(FTPE)	(6)	(6)	--

The proposed decrease is due to the completion of a major inventory and data analysis requirement to meet the timber EIS schedule. The funds requested will provide for continuing system design, development, and testing; computer utilization; and ADP equipment leasing in support of O&C resource programs.

Object Classification Distribution

The object class detail for this proposed $199,000 decrease is as follows:

Other Services	-$199,000

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

For expenses necessary for management, protection, and development of resources and for construction, operation, and maintenance of access roads, reforestation, and other improvements on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, on other Federal lands in the Oregon and California land-grant counties of Oregon, and on adjacent rights-of-way; and acquisition of lands or interests therein including existing connecting roads on or adjacent to such grant lands; an amount equivalent to 25 per centum of the aggregate of all receipts during the current fiscal year from the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the amount appropriated herein for the purposes of this appropriation on lands administered by the Forest Service shall be transferred to the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture: Provided further, That the amount appropriated herein for road construction on lands other than those administered by the Forest Service shall be transferred to the Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation: Provided further, That the amount appropriated herein is hereby made a reimbursable charge against the Oregon and California land grant fund and shall be reimbursed to the general fund in the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of the second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876).

$ ( )

an amount equivalent to 25 percentum of the aggregate of all receipts during the current fiscal year from the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands shall become available on October 1 of the following fiscal year, and shall remain available until expended

(16 U.S.C. 583,594; 43 U.S.C. 2, 1181a-f; 69 Stat. 374; Public Law 96- , making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies, 1981.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS
Explanation of Proposed Language Change

The first and second change would permit the Bureau of Land Management to obtain a one-time appropriation for fiscal year 1982 to fund the Oregon and California Grant Lands program. The O&C program's new budget authority is a direct function of the current year receipts and is, therefore, largely uncontrollable. When the timber receipts are insufficient to support the program, funding and planning are dictated by the month-by-month availability of funds. The one-time appropriation would permit the Bureau to know at the beginning of the fiscal year what level of program could be funded. To implement this procedure, it would be necessary to obtain a one-time appropriation for fiscal year 1982 to fund the program while one year's receipts are allowed to accumulate in reserve. These funds then could be appropriated in fiscal year 1983 thereby giving the Bureau a full 12 months of funding to use for planning and carrying out a viable O&C program.

The third change deletes language which is no longer necessary to the O&C program. The Treasury was reimbursed by 1951 for delinquent tax claims and the provisions of that portion of the Act of 1937 are no longer applicable.

The fourth change would continue the provision that 25 percent of receipts are available for management of the O&C program, but would make them available at the beginning of the following fiscal year rather than during the current year. This would make it possible to develop and carry out realistic program plans each fiscal year with a known financial availability.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

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OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-5136-0-2-302	19 80 actual	19 81 estimate	19 82 estimate
Program by activities:			
Direct program:			
1. Construction and acquisition....	11,023	7,200	14,239
2. Maintenance.....	5,869	6,700	9,498
3. Renewable resources management..	39,210	43,200	48,219
4. Planning and data management....	1,038	1,100	579
Total direct program	57,140	58,200	72,535
Reimbursable program:			
2. Maintenance	46	---	---
Total program costs, funded 1/	57,186	58,200	72,535
Change in selected resources (undelivered orders).....	-46	---	---
10.0001 Total obligations.....	57,140	58,200	72,535
Financing:			
11.0001 Offsetting collections from: Federal funds.....	---	---	---
21.4001 Unobligated balance available, start of year.....	-8,834	-11,694	-10,994
22.4001 Unobligated balance transferred from other accounts	-5,000	---	---
24.4001 Unobligated balance available, end of year.....	11,694	10,994	16,459
39.0001 Budget authority (appropriation) (indefinite, special fund)....	55,000	57,500	78,000
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STANDARD FORM 300
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OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS (cont.)
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-5136-0-2-302	19 80 actual	19 81 estimate	19 82 estimate
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71.0001 Obligations incurred, net.....	57,140	58,200	72,535
72.4001 Obligated balance, start of year.....	21,879	24,019	27,219
74.4001 Obligated balance, end of year.	-24,019	-27,219	-39,754
90.0001 Outlays.....	55,000	55,000	60,000

1/ Includes capital investment as follows: 1980, $10,683 thousand; 1981, $9,600 thousand; 1982, $22,698 thousand.

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DEPOSITS & FORFEITURES

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

A-11-34B

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS
Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-5136-0-2-302	19 80 actual	19 81 estimate	19 82 estimate
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT			
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
111.101 Full-time permanent positions..	16,740	17,900	17,900
111.301 Positions other than full-time permanent.....	6,420	6,800	6,800
111.501 Other personnel compensation...	840	900	900
111.901 Total personnel compensation...	24,000	25,600	25,600
Personnel benefits:			
112.101 Civilian	2,260	2,470	2,470
121.001 Travel and transportation of persons	331	360	400
122.001 Transportation of things.....	1,535	1,200	1,600
123.101 Standard level user charges ...	1,000	1,400	2,000
123.201 Communications, utilities, and other rent	700	800	900
124.001 Printing and reproduction	30	40	50
125.001 Other services	5,434	5,870	6,000
126.001 Supplies and materials	3,300	3,600	3,700
131.001 Equipment	1,200	1,200	1,200
132.001 Lands and structures	9,483	8,400	21,498
142.001 Insurance claims and indemnities	---	---	---
199.001 Subtotal, direct obligations ..	49,273	50,940	65,418
Reimbursable obligations:			
232.001 Lands and structures	---	---	---
999.001 Total obligations, Bureau of Land Managment	49,273	50,940	65,418
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GPO 1964—O-732-469

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS (cont.)
Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-5136-0-2-302	1980 actual	1981 estimate	1982 estimate
ALLOCATION ACCOUNTS:			
Personnel compensation:			
311.101 Full-time permanent positions..	420	420	420
311.301 Positions other than full-time permanent.....	260	260	260
311.501 Other personnel compensation...	50	50	50
311.901 Total personnel compensation...	730	730	730
Personnel benefits:			
312.101 Civilian	80	80	80
321.001 Travel and transportation of persons	97	105	105
322.001 Transportation of things.....	87	95	95
323.201 Communications, utilities, and other rent	20	30	30
325.001 Other services	3,976	270	270
326.001 Supplies and materials	60	70	70
331.001 Equipment	20	20	20
332.001 Lands and structures	2,797	5,860	5,717
399.001 Subtotal obligations, allocation accounts	7,867	7,260	7,117
999.901 Total obligations	57,140	58,200	72,535
Obligations are distributed as follows:			
Interior - Bureau of Land Management	49,273	50,940	65,418
Agriculture - Forest Service	4,300	4,200	3,042
Transportation - Federal High Admin..	3,567	3,060	4,075
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July 1964, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS
Personnel Summary

Identification code 14-5136-0-2-302	19 80 actual	19 81 estimate	19 82 estimate
Bureau of Land Management			
Total number of full-time permanent positions	809	809	809
Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment	1,308	1,308	1,439
Full-time equivalent of overtime and holiday hours	40	40	40
Average GS grade	9.63	9.63	9.63
Average GS salary	21,760	21,760	22,700
Average salary of ungraded positions	23,194	23,194	24,820
Allocation Accounts			
Total number of full-time permanent positions	25	25	25
Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment	62	62	62
Full-time equivalent of overtime and holiday hours	--	--	--
Average GS grade	9.63	9.63	9.63
Average GS salary	21,760	21,760	22,700
Average salary of ungraded positions	23,194	23,194	24,820

GPO : 1971 O - 442-317

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RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation Summary Statement

Appropriation: Range Improvement Fund

This appropriation is derived from grazing fees and certain mineral leasing receipts collected during the previous year. Grazing fees from public lands and Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act lands and mineral leasing receipts from the Farm Tenant Act lands are available for appropriation. When appropriated, the funds are used for rangeland improvements and for maintenance of rangeland facilities such as fences, water developments, and cattleguards.

With passage of the Public Rangeland Improvement Act of 1978, a grazing fee formula was established and took effect on March 1, 1979. PRIA also restricted fee increases or decreases to 25 percent of the previous year's fee. The 1980 grazing fee is $2.36 per animal unit month (AUM). The 1982 Range Improvement Fund is based on an estimated fee of $2.60/AUM. However, because of grazing reductions and more careful accounting by users to ensure that they pay for only those AUMs actually used, the total AUMs sold in 1981 are expected to be less than in 1980. Therefore, the 1982 Range Improvement Fund is not expected to change from the $13.5 estimated in FY 1981.

Summary of Requirements
(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation: Range Improvement Fund

Summary of adjustments to base and built-in changes:	FTPE	Amount
Estimated 1981	--	$13,500
Adjustment to base and built-in changes	--	--
1982 Base	--	$13,500

	1980 Appropriation Enacted to Date		1981 Estimated		1982 Estimated Base		1982 Estimate		Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) Over 1982 Base	
	FTPE	Amount	FTPE	Amount	FTPE	Amount	FTPE	Amount	FTPE	Amount
Comparison by activities:										
1. Range Improvements										
A. Public Land	74	9,620	74	12,500	74	12,500	74	12,500	--	--
B. Farm Tenant Act Lands	3	1,000	3	1,000	3	1,000	3	1,000	--	--
Increases	---	------	---	------	---	------	---	------	--	--
Total Requirements	77	10,620	77	13,500	77	13,500	77	13,500	--	--

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Range Improvement Fund

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		1981 President's Budget As Amended	FY 1982 Base	FY 1982 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Improvement to Public Lands	$	12,500	12,500	12,500	--
	(FTPE)	(74)	(74)	(74)	--
Farm Tenant Act Lands	$	1,000	1,000	1,000	--
	(FTPE)	(3)	(3)	(3)	--
Total Requirements	$	13,500	13,500	13,500	--
	(FTPE)	(77)	(77)	(77)	--

Authorization

	($000)	
43 U.S.C. 1901 92 Stat. 1803 P.L. 95-514	$10,000	The Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 provides for improving the condition of the public rangelands and establishes a minimum of $10,000,000 annually in this appropriation notwithstanding the level of grazing fees collected.
43 U.S.C. 1701 P.L. 94-579		Under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 fifty percent of grazing fees are available for appropriation. Half the appropriated amount is to be spent within the same BLM district which generated grazing receipts; the remaining half may be utilized as the Secretary directs. Use of the funds is limited to on-the-ground rehabilitation, protection, and improvement of grazing lands. This is interpreted to include planning of projects, project construction, and project maintenance, and removal of excess wild horses and burros, but to exclude environmental analysis, land use planning, and grazing administration activities such as issuing licenses or leases.

43 U.S.C. 315 P.L. 73-482	The Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, as amended, provides for: ° construction, purchase, and maintenance of range improvements; and ° the regulation of livestock grazing and improvement of the productive capability of the public range.
7 U.S.C. 1012-1013A 50 Stat. 522 P.L. 75-210	The Farm Tenant Act of 1937 ("Bankhead-Jones Act") provides for management of acquired farm tenant lands and construction and maintenance of range improvements.
30 U.S.C. 355	The Mineral Leasing of Acquired Lands Act provides that "all receipts derived from mineral leases shall be paid into the same Treasury accounts for other receipts that make up the Range Improvement Fund.
E.O. 11988 February 10, 1977	Floodplain Management provides for federally funded actions or assistance in construction and improvements involving floodplains.
E.O. 11990 May 24, 1977	Wetlands Protection provides for federally funded actions or assistance in construction and improvements involving wetlands.

Objectives

The objective of the Range Improvement Funds is to rehabilitate, protect, and improve rangeland conditions through seeding and reseeding, fence construction, weed control, water development, and enchancement of fish and wildlife habitat.

Base Program

This appropriation finances two activities: (1) improvements to public lands and (2) improvements to lands acquired under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. Except for the land status, the two activities are alike both in objectives and in work accomplished.

Budget authority is uncontrollable since it is based on 50 percent of the grazing receipts from the previous year. However, passage of the Public Rangeland Improvement Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-514) provided for a minimum appropriation of $10,000,000 for the Range Improvement appropriation. The entire appropriation is used for on-the-ground rangeland improvements. Out of this appropriation, half must be used in the districts from which the fees were collected; the other half may be used for rangeland improvement practices as the Secretary directs. These funds are used to implement grazing management systems, wildlife habitat management systems, and watershed improvement and protection practices. The funds are also used to improve rangeland conditions by maintaining range, watershed, and wildlife projects. Since sustaining or reducing wild horse or burro populations, as determined by land use decisions, is as important to rangeland conditions as improvement projects, this appropriation is also available for round-ups of excess animals and construction or maintenance of round-up facilities.

Accomplishments with the Range Improvement appropriated base funds are as follows:

Workload Measure	1980	1981	1982 Base
Develop a/			
Water Facilities	345	370	355
Miles of Fence	400	440	420
Management Facilities	65	240	235
Projects Surveyed & Designed	922	1,080	1,080
Maintain a/			
Water Facilities	1,336	1,600	1,590
Miles of Fence	718	1,200	1,175
Management Facilities	102	270	265
Easement Acquisition	--	82	82

a/ Units of accomplishment are subject to change based on updated planning efforts.

Estimated rangeland improvement costs are not expected to increase sharply in 1982. Material costs are increasing, but construction costs are only slightly increasing due to greater contracting competition. Slight cost increases estimated at 5 percent by 1982 will result in less accomplishments with the same Range Improvement Funds projected for use in 1982.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

For rehabilitation, protection, acquisition of lands and interests therein, and improvement of Federal range lands pursuant to section 401 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701), sums equal to fifty percent of all monies received during the prior fiscal year under sections 3 and 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act (43 U.S.C. 315, et seq.), but not less than $10,000,000 (43 U.S.C. 1901), and the amount designated for range improvements from grazing fees and mineral leasing receipts from Bankhead-Jones lands transferred to the Department of the Interior pursuant to law, to remain available until expended.

(Public Law 96- , making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies, 1981.)

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS
Amounts Available for Appropriation (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-5132-0-2-302	19 80 actual	19 81 estimate	19 82 estimate
Unappropriated balance, start of year..	12,083	14,940	16,161
Collections (offsetting receipts)	24,841	27,847	29,952
Transferred to general fund receipts ..	-7,897	-8,866	-9,526
Transferred to payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands outside grazing districts.....	-1,393	-1,715	-1,895
Transferred to payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands within grazing districts	-2,024	-2,545	-2,855
Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands within grazing districts, miscellaneous	-50	--	--
Total available for appropriation ..	25,560	29,661	31,837
Appropriation	10,620	13,500	13,500
Unappropriated balance, end of year 1/ ...	14,940	16,161	18,337

1/ Payments to States and the Range Improvements Fund are derived from statutory percentages of collections in the prior fiscal year.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

A-11-32A

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-5132-0-2-302	19 80 actual	19 81 estimate	19 82 estimate
Program by activities:			
1. Improvements to public lands....	9,720	12,500	12,500
2. Farm tenant act lands.....	1,140	1,000	1,000
Total program costs, funded 1/.....	10,860	13,500	13,500
Change in selected resources (undelivered orders).....	---	---	---
10.0001 Total obligations.....	10,860	13,500	13,500
Financing:			
21.4001 Unobligated balance available, start of year.....	-240	---	---
24.4001 Unobligated balance available, end of year.....	---	---	---
39.0001 Budget authority (appropriation) (indefinite, special fund)...	10,620	13,500	13,500
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71.0001 Obligations incurred, net.....	10,860	13,500	13,500
72.4001 Obligated balance, start of year.....	2,636	2,596	2,596
74.4001 Obligated balance, end of year	-2,596	-2,596	-2,596
90.0001 Outlays.....	10,900	13,500	13,500

1/ Includes capital investment as follows: 1980, $3,260 thousand; 1981, $4,990 thousand; 1982, $4,990 thousand.

GPO 1964—O-732-469

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS
Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-5132-0-2-302	19 80 actual	19 81 estimate	19 82 estimate
Personnel compensation:			
111.101 Full-time permanent positions..	1,810	1,940	1,940
111.301 Positions other than full-time permanent.....	2,190	2,310	2,310
111.501 Other personnel compensation...	130	130	130
111.901 Total personnel compensation...	4,130	4,380	4,380
Personnel benefits:			
112.101 Civilian	390	420	420
121.001 Travel and transportation of persons	175	190	190
122.001 Transportation of things.....	368	400	400
125.001 Other services	230	250	250
126.001 Supplies and materials	2,307	2,870	2,870
131.001 Equipment	300	400	400
132.001 Lands and structures	2,960	4,590	4,590
999.901 Total obligations	10,860	13,500	13,500

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

A-11-34A

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS
Personnel Summary

Identification code 14-5132-0-2-302	19 80 actual	19 81 estimate	19 82 estimate
Direct:			
Total number of full-time permanent positions	83	83	83
Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment	160	160	160
Full-time equivalent of over-time and holiday hours	6	6	6
Average GS grade	9.63	9.63	9.63
Average GS salary	21,760	21,760	22,700

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& OPERATIONS

Appropriation Summary Statement

Appropriation: Recreation Development and Operation of Recreation Facilities

The Recreation Development and Operation of Recreation Facilities appropriation is derived from recreation user fees and related concessionaire fees collected pursuant to the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act [16 U.S.C. 4601-6a(f)], as amended. The program is operated in conjunction with recreation funds available under the Acquisition, Construction and Maintenance appropriation; O&C Grant Lands Fund; and the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation. The total appropriation requested for FY 1982 is $300,000, the same as in FY 1981.

Summary of Requirements
(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation: Recreation Development and Operation of Recreation Facilities

Page Number	Summary of adjustments to base and built-in changes:	FTPE	Amount
	Appropriation enacted to date, 1980	3	300
	Adjustment to base and built-in changes	--	--
	1981 Base	3	300

		1980 Actual		1981 Appropriation Enacted to Date		1982 Base		1982 Estimate		Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) Over 1982 Base	
		FTPE	Amount	FTPE	Amount	FTPE	Amount	FTPE	Amount	FTPE	Amount
	Comparison by activities:										
	1. Appropriation Total	3	300	3	300	3	300	3	300	--	--
	Total Requirements	3	300	3	300	3	300	3	300	--	--

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Recreation Development and Operation of Recreation Facilities

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	1981 President's Budget As Amended	1982 Base	1982 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Total Requirements ($)	300	300	300	--
(FTPE)	(3)	(3)	(3)	--

Authorization

16 U.S.C. 4601
P.L. 90-401

The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended, provides that "resources collected at particular Federal Areas shall be credited to specific purposes, all fees so charged shall be covered in a special account .... and shall be available for appropriaton for any authorized outdoor recreation function of the agency by which the fees were collected." It also provides that such fees collected be placed in a special account separate from the Land and Water Conservation Fund to be available for appropriation for the same purposes.

Objectives

This account funds corrective and preventive maintenance for BLM's recreation facilities, thereby protecting the Federal investment, the resources, and public safety. This account also funds the planning for development and management of recreation facilities on the public lands.

Base Program

This account is funded by the appropriation of receipts from user fees, special recreation permits and fees paid by concessionaires at BLM's recreation sites. Receipts are estimated to be $400,000 in FY 1980, $400,000 in FY 1981 and $400,000 in FY 1982.

The base program includes corrective and preventive maintenance at undeveloped sites and at 45 campgrounds on the public lands where fees are collected. It also includes visitor management at 430 sites; operation of 215 developed recreation sites containing, in the aggregate, more than 2,000 family units; maintenance related to other recreation programs; and use supervision where permits are issued. Other facets of this program are the continuing inventory of safety and health hazards and the reduction of identified hazards by filling abandoned mine shafts, constructing barriers, removing trees where they present a hazard, and upgrading sanitary facilitities. Hazards will be reduced at 20 sites in FY 1982.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

RECREATION DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION OF

RECREATION FACILITIES

For recreation management activities and for construction, operation, and maintenance of outdoor recreation facilities, including collection of special recreation use fees, ~~to~~ remain available until expended, $300,000, ~~to~~ such amounts as may be derived from the special receipt accounts established by section 4(f) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act (16 U.S.C. 4601-6a(f)), as amended, to be appropriated and to remain available until expended

(Public Law 96- , making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies, 1981.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
RECREATION DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION OF RECREATION FACILITIES
Explanation of Proposed Language Changes

The first change would delete the dollar limitation placed on the special receipt account as the collections have increased significantly over the $300,000 original estimate. The Bureau of Land Management's policy has been to utilize, in the field, all of the monies available in the special receipt account established by section 4(f) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund as amended.

The second change would permit the funds to be appropriated without a dollar limitation and continues the language stating that the funds are to remain available until expended.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

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RECREATION DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION OF RECREATION FACILITIES
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-5011-0-2-302	19 80 actual	19 81 estimate	19 82 estimate
Program by activities:			
Development and operation of recreation facilities (program costs, funded).....	333	300	300
Change in selected resources (unpaid, undelivered orders).....	---	---	---
10.0001 Total obligations 1/.....	333	300	300
Financing:			
21.4001 Unobligated balance available, start of year.....	-33	---	---
24.4001 Unobligated balance available, end of year.....	---	---	---
39.0001 Budget authority (appropriation) (indefinite, special fund)...	300	300	300
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71.0001 Obligations incurred, net.....	333	300	300
72.4001 Obligated balance, start of year.....	195	228	228
74.4001 Obligated balance, end of year	-228	-228	-228
90.0001 Outlays.....	300	300	300

1/ Includes capital investment as follows: 1980, $40 thousand; 1981, $40 thousand; 1982, $40 thousand.

GPO 1964—O-732-469

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STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

A-11-34A

RECREATION DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION OF RECREATION FACILITIES
Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-5011-0-2-302	19 80 actual	19 81 estimate	19 82 estimate
Personnel Compensation:			
111.101 Full-time permanent positions..	88	100	100
111.301 Positions other than full-time permanent.....	30	30	30
111.501 Other personnel compensation...	12	10	10
111.901 Total personnel compensation...	130	140	140
Personnel benefits:			
112.101 Civilian	12	13	13
121.001 Travel and transportation of persons	5	6	6
122.001 Transportation of things.....	8	9	9
124.001 Printing and reproduction	15	20	20
125.001 Other services	98	42	42
126.001 Supplies and materials	25	30	30
131.001 Equipment	10	10	10
132.001 Lands and structures	30	30	30
142.001 Insurance claims and indemnities.....	---	---	---
999.901 Total obligations	333	300	300
	(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

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STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

RECREATION DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION OF RECREATION FACILITIES
Personnel Summary

Identification code 14-5011-0-2-302	19 80 actual	19 81 estimate	19 82 estimate
Direct:			
Total number of full-time permanent positions	3	3	3
Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment	4	4	4
Full-time equivalent of overtime and holiday hours	1	1	1
Average GS grade	9.63	9.63	9.63
Average GS salary	21,760	21,760	22,700

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GPO : 1971 O - 442-307

Appropriation Summary Statement

Appropriation: Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures

This appropriation finances the costs of specific activities by making certain deposits (service charges, performance bonds, damage collections and other fund sources) immediately available to BLM. As established by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, the account provides management flexibility and ensures the immediate availablity of funds for activities such as major right-of-way processing. This flexibility and fund availability is particularly important given the unpredictability of the timing and location of right-of-way applications which are by far the largest activity in the appropriation.

A significant portion of the 1982 program will be issuance of oil and gas pipelines right-of-way permits under Title I of the 1973 Amendments to the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920. That title provides authority to the Secretary of the Interior to process and issue permits for oil and gas pipeline rights-of-way which cross lands administered by two or more federal agencies. Processing applications and monitoring construction and operations for about 100 right-of-way projects including the Trans-Alaska pipeline, other oil and gas pipelines, electric transmission lines, transmission lines, railroad extensions, and water delivery systems will also continue.

In addition to right-of-way processing and repair of damage lands, this budget proposes to continue to finance certain costs of BLM's Adopt-a-Horse Program through this account.

Summary of Requirements
(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation: Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures

Page Number	Summary of adjustments to base and built-in changes:	FTPE	Amount
	1981 President's Budget	87	9,600
	1982 Base	87	9,600

		1980 Appropriation Enacted to Date		1981 President's Budget As Amended		1982 Base		1982 Estimate		Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) Over 1982 Base	
		FTPE	Amount	FTPE	Amount	FTPE	Amount	FTPE	Amount	FTPE	Amount
	Comparison by activities:										
1.	Expenses, Cost Recoverable										
	A. Rights-of-Way	86	12,500	86	8,250	86	8,250	86	8,250	--	--
	B. Adopt-A-Horse	--	400	--	500	--	500	--	900	--	+400
	Subtotal	86	12,900	86	8,750	86	9,750	86	9,150	--	+400
2.	Repair of Damaged Lands										
	Subtotal	1	850	1	850	1	850	1	850	--	--
3.	Common Program Services	(7)	(680)	(7)	(680)	(7)	(680)	(7)	(680)		--
	Increases										
	Total Requirements	87	13,750	87	9,600	87	9,600	87	10,000	--	+400

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Expenses, Cost Recoverable Activities
Subactivity: A. Rights-of-Way Processing

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		1981 President's Budget as amended	FY 1982 Base	FY 1982 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Total Subactivity Requirements	$	8,250	8,250	8,250	--
	(FTPE)	(86)	(86)	(86)	--

Authorization

43 U.S.C. 1734-35, 1764 90 Stat. 2778 P.L. 94-579	The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 authorizes collection of service charges, performance bonds, damage collections, and deposits to finance the costs of certain activities.
30 U.S.C. 18 67 Stat. 557 P.L. 153	The Trans-Alaska Pipeline Act of 1973 (Section 101) amended the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 to authorize rights-of-ways for oil, gas, and other fuels. It further authorized the Secretary to issue rights-of-way and other land use authorizations related to the Trans-Alaska Pipeline. Right-of-way applicants and permittees are to reimburse the United States for all costs associated with processing applications and monitoring pipeline construction and operations.
15 U.S.C. 719 90 Stat. 2912 P.L. 92-195	The Alaska Natural Gas Transportation Act of 1976 authorizes the granting of certificates, rights-of-way permits, and leases.
42 U.S.C. 4321 (4331-4335, 4341-4347) P.L. 91-190	The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 requires preparation of environmental impact statements for federal projects that will have a significant effect on the environment.

Objectives

The objective of this subactivity is to process applications, issue permits, and monitor construction involved with the operation and termination of cost recoverable rights-of-way over public lands (as authorized by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 and the 1973 amendment to the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920). Financing is obtained from advanced deposits made by applicants and permittees. Only those costs incurred as a direct result of the filing of an application or issuing of a right-of-way permit and which facilitate processing, monitoring or termination of such are charged against the individual project.

Base Program

This activity was initially proposed in the FY 1978 budget request to accommodate the continuing workload associated with granting rights-of-way. It was actually established in the Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1977 (P.L. 95-26) to accommodate work to be performed on behalf of the Northern Tier Oil and Gas Pipeline right-of-way application. The work associated with issuing right-of-way permits includes preliminary analysis, environmental analysis and impact statements, permit issuance, and compliance monitoring.

Upon receipt of an application for a right-of-way, BLM furnishes the applicant with an estimate of the cost of processing the application up to the point of permit issuance or rejection. Periodic advance deposits are requested to finance the costs of processing. At the time of permit issuance or rejection of the application, any unused deposits are refunded to the applicant or credited against deposit requirements for construction monitoring. Once a permit is issued or about to be issued, a similar procedure for deposit is followed in the monitoring of facility construction and the supervising of operations and maintenance functions where the nature of the project warrants it.

Activity: Expenses, Cost Recoverable Activities
Subactivity: B. Adopt-a-Horse Program

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		1981 President's Budget as amended	FY 1982 Base	FY 1982 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Adopt-a-Horse Program	$	500	500	900	+400
	(FTPE)	(--)	(--)	(--)	--

Authorization

43 U.S.C. 1734-35, 1764 90 Stat. 2778 P.L. 94-579	The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 authorizes collection of service charges, performance bonds, damage collections, and deposits to finance the costs of certain activities.
16 U.S.C. 1331-1340 P.L. 92-195	The Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971 authorizes "adoption" of wild horses and burros by private individuals under cooperative agreements with the government.
42 U.S.C. 4321 (4331-4335, 4341-4347) P.L. 91-190	The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 requires preparation of environmental impact statements for federal projects that will have a significant effect on the environment.
43 U.S.C. 1901 92 Stat. 1803 P.L. 95-514	The Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 facilitates the humane adoption or disposal of excess wild free-roaming horses and burros.

Objectives

The objectives of the Adopt-a-Horse Program are to provide for the adoption of excess wild horses and burros by qualified private parties under cooperative agreements and to recover the associated transportation, veterinary, and animal maintenance costs from persons adopting the animals.

Base Program

This subactivity was established in the 1978 budget as proposed under the authority of Section 304 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976. Under the Wild Free Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971 (Public Law 92-195), the Bureau of Land Management has been capturing excess wild horses and burros on public lands in the West. The primary means of disposing of these animals is by making them available for "adoption" by private parties. A major stumbling block in the adoption operation has been the location

of interested and qualified persons in relation to the location of the horses and burros after capture. There is no shortage of applicants; only a shortage of applicants willing to travel the long distances to adopt a horse or burro, and then transport it to their residence or stable. For example, earlier procedures required a qualified applicant in the east to travel to a western state such as California or Nevada to adopt a wild horse. The result of this practice is a long average holding time of the animals and attendant high costs to the Bureau and the applicant, assuming one is available.

The Bureau's dilemma in its Adopt-a-Horse Program can be resolved at a reduced overall cost to the federal government as well as to the adopter through use of authority available in Section 304 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976. This authority permits the Bureau to charge applicants for the cost of transporting horses and burros to a more convenient pick-up point as well as other related processing costs.

The Bureau has established wild horse and burro adoption centers in Washington, Oregon, Texas, and Tennessee. These centers are normally operated by private parties under contract with the Bureau. Wild horses and burros are shipped to these centers from the point of capture after certain required brand inspection and health examination procedures are completed. The Bureau furnishes lists of qualified applicants to the centers. The centers notify applicants when horses or burros are available. When applicants arrive to take custody of an animal, they are required to pay actual costs of transportation, cost of required veterinary services, and a fixed fee estimated at $30 per head to compensate the Bureau for the contract costs of operating the center. The total amount to be paid by applicants will vary based on distance, but is expected to average not more than $150. It is anticipated that most serious applicants are willing to pay costs in this range. Applicants still have the option of picking up an animal at one of the nine major holding corrals and thereby avoid a direct charge for these services. In FY 1981, it is estimated that 10,680 excess wild horses and burros will be removed from the public land and placed with adopters.

Increase for 1982

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Adopt-a-Horse Program	1982 Base	1982 Estimate	Increase
($)	500	900	+400
(FTPE)	--	--	--+2

We estimate that of the 10,680 excess horses and burros to be removed from public land and placed with adopters, 6,000 of the adopters will pay the fee of $150. This will generate $900,000.

Object Classification Distribution

The object class detail for the $400,000 increase is as follows:

Other Services	+$400,000
Total	+$400,000

Activity: Repair of Damaged Lands

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

		1981 President's Budget as amended	FY 1982 Base	FY 1982 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Total Activity Requirements	$	850	850	850	--
	(FTPE)	(1)	(1)	(1)	--

Authorization

43 U.S.C. 1734-35, 1764 90 Stat. 2778 P.L. 94-579	The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 authorizes collection of service charges, performance bonds, damage collections, and deposits to finance the costs of certain activities.
42 U.S.C. 4321 (4331-4335, 4341-4347) P.L. 91-190	The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 requires preparation of environmental impact statements for federal projects that will have a significant effect on the environment.

Objectives

The objective of this activity is to rehabilitate lands damaged by users who do not fulfill the requirements of contracts or permits.

Base Program

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 authorizes the collection of deposits and performance bonds from resource developers, purchasers, or permittees. It further authorizes the use of these funds to provide improvements, protection, or rehabilitation work on the public lands made necessary by actions of those users.

It is estimated that $850,000 in forfeited bonds and deposits will be used in both 1981 and 1982 to correct damages to public lands caused by contract or permit holders or to repair improvements and facilities damaged by such holders.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS, AND FORFEITURES

For administrative expenses and other costs related to processing application documents and other authorizations for use and disposal of public lands and resources, for monitoring construction, operation, and termination of facilities in conjunction with use authorizations, and for rehabilitation of damaged property, such amounts as may be collected under sections 304(a), 304(b), 305(a), and 504(g) of the Act approved October 21, 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701); and sections 101 and 203 of Public Law 93-153, to be immediately available until expended.

Public Law 96- , making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies, 1981.)

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STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS, AND FORFEITURES
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-5017-0-2-302	19 80 actual	19 81 estimate	19 81 estimate
Program by activities:			
1. Expenses, cost recoverable applications.....	13,673	8,750	9,150
2. Repair of lands and facilities..	850	850	850
Total program costs, funded...	14,523	9,600	10,000
Change in selected resources (undelivered orders).....	---	---	---
10.0001 Total obligations 1/.....	14,523	9,600	10,000
Financing:			
21.4001 Unobligated balance available, start of year.....	-773	---	---
24.4001 Unobligated balance available, end of year.....	---	---	---
39.0001 Budget authority (appropriation) (indefinite, special fund)...	13,750	9,600	10,000
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71.0001 Obligations incurred, net.....	14,523	9,600	10,000
72.4001 Obligated balance, start of year.....	779	3,302	3,402
74.4001 Obligated balance, end of year	-3,302	-3,402	-3,502
90.0001 Outlays.....	12,000	9,500	9,900

1/ Includes capital investment as follows: 1980, $20 thousand; 1981, $20 thousand; 1982, $20 thousand.

GPO,1964—O-732-469

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STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS, AND FORFEITURES
Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-5017-0-2-302	19 80 actual	19 81 estimate	19 82 estimate
Personnel compensation:			
111.101 Full-time permanent positions..	2,220	2,460	2,460
111.301 Positions other than full-time permanent.....	480	490	490
111.501 Other personnel compensation...	110	110	110
111.901 Total personnel compensation...	2,810	3,060	3,060
Personnel benefits:			
112.101 Civilian	410	440	440
121.001 Travel and transportation of persons	607	660	660
122.001 Transportation of things.....	382	415	415
123.201 Communications, utilities, and other rent	50	60	60
124.001 Printing and reproduction	600	500	500
125.001 Other services	9,444	4,285	4,685
126.001 Supplies and materials	200	160	160
131.001 Equipment	20	20	20
142.001 Insurance claims and indemnities	---	---	---
999.901 Total obligations	14,523	9,600	10,000

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WORKING CAPITAL FUND

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STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget
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300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS, AND FORFEITURES
Personnel Summary

Identification code 14-5017-0-2-302	19 80 actual	19 81 estimate	19 82 estimate
Direct:			
Total number of full-time permanent positions	93	93	93
Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment	182	182	182
Full-time equivalent of over-time and holiday hours	5	5	5
Average GS grade	9.63	9.63	9.63
Average GS salary	21,760	21,760	22,700
	(Mono cast: 21,5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

GPO : 1971 O - 432-312

Appropriation Summary Statement

Appropriation: Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations

This appropriation accounts for shared receipts that BLM collects from the sale, lease, or use of public lands and resources and shares with states and counties. BLM distributes these funds in accordance with various laws that specify what percentages are to be paid and, in some cases, how the states and counties must use these funds.

This account also provides for the permanent appropriation of funds collected from commercial road users on roads maintained by the Bureau in lieu of user maintenance. This is normally applicable to roads subject to heavy, continuous use involving several users at a time such as main-line timber access roads in Western Oregon. The funds are permanently appropriated by statute and, therefore, do not require an annual appropriation.

The following activities are included within the total appropriation:

1. Leasing of grazing lands.
2. Payments to Oklahoma, royalties
3. Payments to Coos and Douglas Counties, Oregon, receipts from Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands.
4. Payments to counties, Oregon and California grant lands.
5. Payments to states (proceeds of sales).
6. Payments to states from grazing receipts, etc., public land outside grazing districts.
7. Payments to states from grazing, receipts, etc., public lands within grazing districts.
8. Payments to states from grazing receipts, etc., public lands within grazing districts, miscellaneous.
9. Payments to states from receipts under the Mineral Leasing Act.
10. Payments to counties, national grasslands.
11. Expenses, road maintenance deposits.

Summary of Requirements
(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation: Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations

Summary of adjustments to base and built-in changes:	FTPE	Amount
1981 President's Budget	---	$457,200
Adjustment to base and built-in changes	---	---
1982 Base	---	$457,200

	1980 Appropriation Enacted to Date 1/		1981 President's Budget As Amended		1982 Base		1982 Estimate 1/		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) Over 1982 Base	
Comparison by activities:	FTPE	Amount	FTPE	Amount	FTPE	Amount	FTPE	Amount	FTPE	Amount
1. Leasing of grazing lands	--	1	--	2	--	2	--	2	--	--
2. Payments to Oklahoma (royalties)	--	24	--	8	--	8	--	8	--	--
3. Payments to Coos and Douglas counties, Oregon, Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands	--	603	--	500	--	500	--	500	--	--
4. Payments to counties, Oregon and California grant lands	--	96,774	--	95,000	--	95,000	--	115,000	--	+20,000
5. Payments to States (proceeds of sales)	--	921	--	748	--	748	--	800	--	+ 52
6. Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands outside of grazing districts	--	1,393	--	1,715	--	1,715	--	1,895	--	+ 180
7. Payments to States from grazing receipts etc., public lands within grazing districts	--	2,024	--	2,545	--	2,545	--	2,855	--	+ 310
8. Payments to States from grazing receipts etc., public lands within grazing districts, miscellaneous	--	50	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Permanent Appropriations

Permanent Appropriations

Activity Description

1. Leasing of grazing lands - State, county and privately-owned grazing lands that are intermingled with public grazing lands are managed on a leased basis (43 U.S.C. 315m).

	1980	1981	1982	Planning Estimates 1983	1984	1985	1986
Resource requirements							
Budget Authority ($000)	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Outlays ($000)	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Full-time Equivalent Employment (work years)							
Full-time permanent							

2. Payments to Oklahoma (royalties) - The State of Oklahoma is paid 37-1/2% of the Red River oil and gas royalties in lieu of State and local taxes on Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache tribal lands. These funds are to be used for construction and maintenance of public roads and support of public schools (65 Stat. 252).

	1980	1981	1982	Planning Estimates 1983	1984	1985	1986
Resource requirements							
Budget Authority ($000)	24	8	8	9	9	9	9
Outlays ($000)	24	8	8	9	9	9	9
Full-time Equivalent Employment (work years)							
Full-time permanent							

3. Payments to Coos and Douglas Counties, Oregon, from receipts, Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands. - Out of receipts from the Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands in Oregon, payments in lieu of taxes are made to Coos and Douglas Counties for schools, roads, highways, bridges, and port districts (53 Stat. 753-754).

				Planning Estimates			
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Resource requirements							
Budget Authority ($000)	603	500	500	500	450	450	450
Outlays ($000)	603	500	500	500	450	450	450
Full-time Equivalent Employment (work years)							
Full-time permanent							

4. Payments to counties, Oregon and California grant lands. - Fifty percent of the receipts of Oregon and California land-grant funds are paid to the counties in which the lands are located. These funds are to be used as other county funds (39 Stat. 218; 50 Stat. 876).

				Planning Estimates			
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Resource requirements							
Budget Authority ($000)	96,774	95,000	115,000	156,000	159,000	178,000	189,400
Outlays ($000)	96,774	95,000	115,000	156,000	159,000	178,000	189,400
Full-time Equivalent Employment (work years)							
Full-time permanent							

5. Payments to states (proceeds of sales). - The states are paid 5 percent of the net proceeds from sale of public land and public land products within their boundaries (31 U.S.C. 711).

				Planning Estimates			
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Resource requirements							
Budget Authority ($000)	921	748	800	928	928	928	928
Outlays ($000)	921	748	800	928	928	928	928
Full-time Equivalent Employment (work years)							
Full-time permanent							

6. Payments to states from grazing receipts, etc., public land outside grazing districts. - The states are paid 50 percent of the grazing fee receipts from public domain lands outside grazing districts within their boundaries (43 U.S.C. 315i, 315m).

					Planning Estimates		
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Resource requirements							
Budget Authority ($000)	1,393	1,715	1,895	2,042	2,042	2,042	2,042
Outlays ($000)	1,393	1,715	1,895	2,042	2,042	2,042	2,042
Full-time Equivalent Employment (work years)							
Full-time permanent							

7. Payments to states from grazing receipts, etc., public lands within grazing districts. - The states are paid 12-1/2 percent of grazing fee receipts from grazing district lands within their boundaries (43 U.S.C. 315b, 315i).

				Planning Estimates			
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Resource requirements							
Budget Authority ($000)	2,024	2,545	2,855	3,060	3,060	3,060	3,060
Outlays ($000)	2,024	2,545	2,855	3,060	3,060	3,060	3,060
Full-time Equivalent Employment (work years)							
Full-time permanent							

8. Payments to states from grazing receipts, etc., public lands within grazing districts, miscellaneous. - The states are paid specifically determined amounts from grazing fee receipts from miscellaneous lands within grazing districts within their boundaries when payment is not feasible on a percentage basis (43 U.S.C. 315).

				Planning Estimates			
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Resource requirements							
Budget Authority ($000)	50	--	--	--	--	--	--
Outlays ($000)	50	--	--	--	--	--	--
Full-time Equivalent Employment (work years)							
Full-time permanent							

9. Payments to states from receipts under Mineral Leasing Act. - Alaska is paid 90 percent and other states are paid 50 percent of the receipts from bonuses, royalties, and rentals from mineral resources under the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 191) and from leases of potash deposits on public lands (30 U.S.C. 285).

					Planning Estimates			
		1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Resource requirements								
Budget Authority	($000)	271,644	353,039	454,058	609,039	720,989	745,989	745,989
Outlays	($000)	271,644	353,039	454,058	609,039	720,989	745,989	745,989
Full-time Equivalent Employment (work years)								
Full-time permanent								

10. Payments to counties, national grasslands. - Counties are paid 25 percent of the revenues from the use of submarginal lands within their boundaries. These funds are to be used for schools and roads (7 U.S.C. 1012).

					Planning Estimates			
		1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Resource requirements								
Budget Authority	($000)	566	643	682	720	720	720	720
Outlays	($000)	566	643	682	720	720	720	720
Full-time Equivalent Employment (work years)								
Full-time permanent								

11. Expenses road maintenance. - Under FLPMA (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq) these monies are permanently appropriated to the Secretary of the Interior to use for road maintenance. Users of roads under the Bureau's jurisdiction may contribute money for road maintenance to the Secretary of the Interior. Monies collected on Oregon and California grant lands are available for those lands only.

	1980	1981	1982	Planning Estimates 1983	1984	1985	1986
Resource requirements							
Budget Authority ($000)	3,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	6,000
Outlays ($000)	3,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	6,000
Full-time Equivalent Employment (work years)							
Full-time permanent							
Grand Total - Permanent Authority	377,000	457,200	578,800	776,300	892,200	936,200	948,600
Grand Total - Outlays	377,000	457,200	578,800	776,300	892,200	936,200	948,600
Grand Total - Full-time Equivalent Employment (work years)							
Full-time permanent							

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STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

A-11-32A

MISCELLANEOUS PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-9921-0-2-999	19 80 actual	19 81 estimate	19 82 estimate
Program by activities:			
1. Leasing of grazing lands.....	1	2	2
2. Payments to Oklahoma (royalties)	24	8	8
3. Payments to Coos and Douglas Counties, Oregon, from receipts Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands.	603	500	500
4. Payments to counties, Oregon and California grant lands.....	96,774	95,000	115,000
5. Payments to States (proceeds of sales).....	921	748	800
6. Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands outside grazing districts.....	1,393	1,715	1,895
7. Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands within districts.....	2,024	2,545	2,855
8. Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands within grazing districts, miscellaneous.....	50	---	---
9. Payments to States from receipts under Mineral Leasing Act.....	271,644	353,039	454,058
10. Payments to counties, national grasslands.....	566	643	682
11. Expenses, road maintenance deposits.....	3,000	3,000	3,000
Total program costs, funded...	377,000	457,200	578,800
Change in selected resources (undelivered orders).....	---	---	---
10.0001 Total obligations.....	377,000	457,200	578,800
Financing:			
21.4001 Unobligated balance available, start of year.....	-383	-383	-383
24.4001 Unobligated balance available, end of year.....	383	383	383
60.0001 Budget authority (appropriation) (permanent, indefinite, special fund).....	377,000	457,200	578,800
	(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

GPO 1964—O-737-469

MISCELLANEOUS PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS (cont.)
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-9921-0-2-999	19 80 actual	19 81 estimate	19 82 estimate
Budget authority is distributed as follows:			
Leasing of grazing lands (receipt limitations)	1	2	2
Payments to Oklahoma (royalties)	24	8	8
Payments to Coos and Douglas Counties, Oregon, from receipts Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands	603	500	500
Payments to counties, Oregon and California grant lands	96,774	95,000	115,000
Payments to States (proceeds of sales) (receipt limitations)	921	748	800
Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands outside grazing districts	1,393	1,715	1,895
Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands within grazing districts	2,024	2,545	2,855
Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands within districts, miscellaneous	50	---	---
Payments to States from receipts under Mineral Leasing Act	271,644	353,039	454,058
Payments to counties, national grass-lands	566	643	682
Expenses, road maintenance deposits.	3,000	3,000	3,000
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71.0001 Obligation incurred, net	377,000	457,200	578,800
72.4001 Obligated balance, start of year	2,899	2,899	2,899
74.4001 Obligated balance, end of year	-2,899	-2,899	-2,899
90.0001 Outlays	377,000	457,200	578,800

(Mono cast: 21.5) (Mono cast: 5) (Mono cast: 5) (Mono cast: 4.9)

GPO: 1964—O-732-469

Type size:
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Case 210

STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget
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300-101

MISCELLANEOUS PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS (cont.)
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-9921-0-2-999	19 80 actual	19 81 estimate	19 82 estimate
Distribution of outlays by account:			
Leasing of grazing lands (receipt limitations)	1	2	2
Payments to Oklahoma (royalties)	24	8	8
Payments to Coos and Douglas Counties, Oregon, from receipts Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands	603	500	500
Payments to counties, Oregon and California grant lands	96,774	95,000	115,000
Payments to States (proceeds of sales) (receipts limitation)	921	748	800
Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands outside grazing districts	1,393	1,715	1,895
Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands within grazing districts	2,024	2,545	2,855
Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands within districts, miscellaneous	50	---	---
Payments to States from receipts under Mineral Leasing Act	271,644	353,039	454,058
Payments to counties, national grasslands	566	643	682
Expenses, road maintenance deposits	3,000	3,000	3,000

(Mono cast: 21.5) (Mono cast: 5) (Mono cast: 5) (Mono cast: 4.9)

GPO 1964—O-787-469

Type size:
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Case 180
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STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget
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300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MISCELLANEOUS PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS
Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-9921-0-2-999	19 80 actual	19 81 estimate	19 82 estimate
Personnel compensation:			
111.101 Full-time permanent positions..	---	---	---
125.001 Other services	2,402	2,400	2,500
141.001 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	374,598	454,800	576,300
999.901 Total obligations	377,000	457,200	578,800

(Mono cast: 21.5) (Mono cast: 5) (Mono cast: 5) (Mono cast: 4.8)

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

Appropriation Summary Statement

Appropriation: Working Capital Fund

Section 306 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 authorizes a BLM working capital fund and appropriations of up to $3 million for initial capitalization of the fund. For this purpose, $2 million has been made available until expended. The fund is a self-sustaining revolving fund.

Type size:
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

WORKING CAPITAL FUND
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-4525-0-4-302	19 80 actual	19 81 estimate	19 82 estimate
Program by activities:			
Land management related supplies and support:			
Operating costs, funded.....	3,750	4,500	6,200
Capital outlay, funded.....	500	2,300	1,700
Total program costs funded..	4,250	6,800	7,900
Change in selected resources (undelivered orders, stores).....	2,350	1,000	500
10.0001 Total obligations.....	6,600	7,800	8,400
Financing:			
11.0001 Offsetting collections from Federal funds: Revenue.....	-6,500	-7,700	-8,500
17.0001 Recovery of prior year obligations.....	-1,350	---	---
21.4001 Unobligated balance available, start of year.....	-1,900	-3,150	-3,050
24.4001 Unobligated balance available, end of year.....	3,150	3,050	3,150
Budget authority.....	---	---	---
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71.0001 Obligations incurred, net	-1,250	100	- 100
72.4001 Obligated balance, start of year	2,519	969	769
74.4001 Obligated balance, end of year	- 969	- 769	- 669
77.0001 Adjustments in expired accounts	---	---	---
90.0001 Outlays	300	300	---

GPO,1964—O-732-469

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

WORKING CAPITAL FUND
Revenue and Expense (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-4525-0-4-302	19 80 actual	19 81 estimate	19 82 estimate
Operating income or loss:			
Revenue	6,500	7,700	8,500
Expense	5,300	6,600	7,800
Net income for the year	1,200	1,100	700

GPO, 1964—O-732-469

(Mono cast: 21.5) (Mono cast: 5) (Mono cast: 5) (Mono cast: 4.9)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

WORKING CAPITAL FUND
Statement of Financial Condition (in thousands of dollars)

14-4525-0-4-302

	79	80	81	82
Assets:				
Fund balance with Treasury.....	4,420	6,325	5,925	5,325
Accounts Receivable.....	704	300	550	350
Stores inventory (net).....	1,437	25	25	25
Real property and equipment (net)...	4,067	8,500	10,100	11,500
Total assets.....	10,628	15,150	16,600	17,200
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable including accrued liabilities.....	1,429	150	500	400
Unfunded liabilities.....	---	---	---	---
Total liabilities.....	1,429	150	500	400
Government equity:				
Unexpended balances:				
Unobligated balance.....	1,900	3,150	3,050	3,150
Undelivered orders.....	1,795	3,800	3,500	3,300
Invested capital.....	5,504	8,050	9,550	10,350
Total Government equity.....	9,199	15,000	16,100	16,800
Analysis of changes in Government equity:				
Paid-in capital:				
Opening balance.....		7,644	12,245	12,245
Donated assets.....		4,601	---	---
Closing balance.....		12,245	12,245	12,245
Retained income:				
Opening balance.....		1,555	2,755	3,855
Transactions: net operating income		1,200	1,100	700
Closing balance.....		2,755	3,855	4,555
Total Government equity (end of year).....		15,000	16,100	16,800

Type size:
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

WORKING CAPITAL FUND
Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-4525-0-4-302	19 80 actual	19 81 estimate	19 82 estimate
Personnel Compensation:			
111.101 Full-time permanent positions..	155	172	196
111.301 Positions other than full-time permanent.....	104	116	132
111.501 Other personnel compensation...	1	2	2
111.901 Total personnel compensation...	260	290	330
Personnel benefits:			
112.101 Civilian	26	29	33
121.001 Travel and transportation of persons	4	4	5
122.001 Transportation of things.....	14	16	17
123.201 Communications, utilities, and other rent.....	1	1	1
125.001 Other services	1,200	1,310	1,500
126.001 Supplies and materials	2,695	2,950	3,214
131.001 Equipment.....	2,400	3,200	3,300
999.901 Total obligations	6,600	7,800	8,400

(Mono cast: 21.5) (Mono cast: 5) (Mono cast: 5) (Mono cast: 4.3)

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

WORKING CAPITAL FUND
Personnel Summary

Identification code 14-4525-0-4-302	19 80 actual	19 81 estimate	19 82 estimate
Direct:			
Total number of full-time permanent positions	21	21	21
Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment	23	23	23
Full-time equivalent of overtime and holiday hours	--	--	--
Average GS grade	9.63	9.63	9.63
Average GS salary	21,760	21,760	22,700

350

(Mono cast: 21.5) (Mono cast: 5) (Mono cast: 5) (Mono cast: 4.9)

GPO : 1971 O - 442-317

Appropriation Summary Statement

Appropriation: Miscellaneous Trust Funds

This appropriation includes two trust accounts.

Land and Resource Management Fund - Monies in this trust fund are derived from administrative and survey costs paid by applicants for conveyance of lands omitted in original surveys, advances for other types of surveys and conveyances (including mineral conveyances) requested by individuals, and contributions for conservation practices, acquisition, protection, and other purposes.

Trustee Funds, Alaska Townsites - Monies in this fund are derived from the sale of Alaska town lots and are available for the expenses of sale and maintenance of townsites.

Of $700,000 in Budget Authority proposed for FY 1982, $600,000 will become available through indefinite permanent appropriations which do not require Congressional approval, and $100,000 will become available through indefinite current appropriations. The latter amount covers revenues received for unsurveyed islands and surveys of omitted lands, administrative costs of conveyance and gifts and donations.

Summary of Requirements

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation: Miscellaneous Trust Funds

Summary of adjustments to base and built-in changes:	FTPE	Amount
1981 President's Budget	3	700
Adjustment to base and built-in changes	--	--
1982 Base	3	700

	1980 Appropriation Enacted to Date		1981 President's Budget as Amended		1982 Base		1982 Estimate		Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) Over 1982 Base	
Comparison by activities:	FTPE	Amount	FTPE	Amount	FTPE	Amount	FTPE	Amount	FTPE	Amount
1. Land and resource management trust fund	3	699	3	699	3	699	3	699	--	--
2. Trustee funds, Alaska townsites	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	--
Increases	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total Requirements	3	700	3	700	3	700	3	700	--	--

Justification of Program and Performance

Activity: Lands and Resource Management Trust Funds

		1981 President's Budget As Amended	FY 1982 Base	FY 1982 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
		(Dollar amounts in thousands)			
Total Requirements	$	699	699	699	--
	(FTPE)	(3)	(3)	(3)	—

Authorization

43 U.S.C. 1719, 1721 P.L. 94-579	The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 provides for the acceptance of money or services for the survey of omitted lands that states or their political subdivisions have requested under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act (44 Stat. 741 as amended). In addition, it provides for a deposit by applicants seeking conveyance of lands omitted from earlier survey as well as payment of administrative costs and the fair market value for the minerals conveyed under the authority of 43 U.S.C. 1719.
43 U.S.C. 315	The Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, as amended, provides P.L. 73-482 for contributions for range improvement purposes.
31 U.S.C. 711 12 Stat. 410 43 U.S.C. 1737 90 Stat. 2766	The Permanent Appropriations Act of May 30, 1862 and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 provide for advances to pay costs of public survey work, including survey and conveyance costs of omitted lands.

Objectives

This program provides public services such as cadastral surveys, conservation practices, and acquisition and protection of resources. These activities are financed by gifts and contributions.

Base Program

This program provides for reimbursed surveys and various other activities to enhance and protect natural resources and wildlife habitats. No change in the program level or in the objectives of the activity is expected in FY 1982.

Activity: Trustee Fund, Alaska Townsites

(Dollar amount in thousands)

		1981 President's Budget As Amended	FY 1982 Base	FY 1982 Estimate	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
Total Requirements	$	1	1	1	--
	(FTPE)	(--)	(--)	(--)	--

Authorization

31 U.S.C. 725s — This act provides that all monies accruing in this fund are to be appropriated and distributed in compliance with the terms of the trust.

Objectives

This activity pays for the expenses of maintenance and sale of Alaska townsites, as provided by law. The activity is financed from the sale of town lots.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Miscellaneous Trust Funds

Miscellaneous Trust Funds

Activity Description

1. Land and resource management trust fund. This fund includes monies paid by applicants for conveyance of lands omitted in original surveys, advances made by individuals to pay for other types of surveys they request, and contributions or gifts for conservation practices, acquisition, protection, and other purposes (43 U.S.C. 315h, 315i, 775, 74 Stat. 506; 31 U.S.C. 711; 43 U.S.C. 759, 761, and 887; 48 Stat. 1224 - 1236; 90 Stat. 2758; sections 211 and 307(c) of Public Law 94-579).

				Planning Estimates			
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Resource requirements							
Budget Authority ($000)	699	699	699	699	699	699	699
Outlays ($000)	699	699	699	699	699	699	699
Full-time Equivalent Employment (work years)	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Full-time permanent	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

2. Trustee funds, Alaska townsites. - Amounts received from the sale of Alaska town lots are available for expenses incident to the maintenance and sale of townsites (31 U.S.C. 725s; Comptroller General Decision of November 18, 1935).

	1980	1981	1982	Planning Estimates 1983	1984	1985	1986
Resource requirements							
Budget Authority ($000)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Outlays ($000)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Full-time Equivalent Employment (work years)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Full-time permanent	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grand Total - Trust Authority	700	700	700	700	700	700	700
Grand Total - Outlays	700	700	700	700	700	700	700
Grand Total - Full-time Equivalent Employment (work years)	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Full-time permanent	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

* less than one

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS

In addition to amounts authorized to be expended under existing law, there is hereby appropriated such amounts as may be contributed under section 307 of the Act of October 21, 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701), and such amounts as may be advanced for administrative costs, surveys, appraisals, and costs of making conveyances of omitted lands under section 211(b) of that Act.

(43 U.S.C. 315, 315i, 759, 761, 775, 887; 74 Stat. 506; 31 U.S.C. 711, 725s; 48 Stat. 1224-36; Public Law 96- , making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies, 1981.)

Type size:
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300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS
Amounts Available for Appropriation (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-9971-0-7-302	19 80 actual	19 81 estimate	19 82 estimate
Unappropriated balance, start of year..	--	--	--
Receipts (net): Authorized	700	700	700
Total available for appropriation ..	700	700	700
Appropriation	-700	-700	-700
Unobligated balance returned to unappropriated collections	--	--	--
Unappropriated balance, end of year ...	--	--	--
	(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

GPO,1964—O-732-469

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

A-11-32A

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUND
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-9971-0-7-302	19 80 actual	19 81 estimate	19 81 estimate
Program by activities:			
1. Land and resource management trust fund.....	699	699	699
2. Trustee funds, Alaska townsites.	1	1	1
Total program costs, funded...	700	700	700
Change in selected resources (undelivered orders).....	---	---	---
10.0001 Total obligations.....	700	700	700
Financing:			
21.4001 Unobligated balance available, start of year.....	-1,265	-1,265	-1,265
24.4001 Unobligated balance available, end of year.....	1,265	1,265	1,265
25.0001 Unobligated balance restored..	---	---	---
39.0001 Budget authority (appropriation)	700	700	700
Budget authority:			
Current:			
40.0001 Appropriation (indefinite)....	100	100	100
Permanent:			
60.0001 Appropriation (indefinite)....	600	600	600
Distribution of budget authority by account:			
Land and resource management trust fund.....	699	699	699
Trustee funds, Alaska townsites....	1	1	1
	(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

GPO:1964—O-732-469

Type size:
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STANDARD FORM 300
July 1964, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUND (Cont.)
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-9971-0-7-302	19 80 actual	19 81 estimate	19 82 estimate
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71.0001 Obligations incurred, net.....	700	700	700
72.4001 Obligated balance, start of year.....	233	233	233
74.4001 Obligated balance, end of year	-233	-233	-233
90.0001 Outlays.....	700	700	700
Distribution of outlays by account:			
Land and resource management trust fund.....	699	699	699
Trustee funds, Alaska townsites.....	1	1	1

360

(Mono cast: 21.5) (Mono cast: 5) (Mono cast: 5) (Mono cast: 5)

GPO 1964—O-732-469

Type size:
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300-101

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

A-11-34A

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS
Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 14-9971-0-7-302	19 80 actual	19 81 estimate	19 82 estimate
Personnel compensation:			
111.101 Full-time permanent positions..	100	112	112
111.301 Positions other than full-time permanent.....	190	190	190
111.501 Other personnel compensation...	10	10	10
111.901 Total personnel compensation...	300	312	312
Personnel benefits:			
112.101 Civilian	30	31	31
121.001 Travel and transportation of persons	12	13	14
122.001 Transportation of things.....	12	13	14
123.201 Communications, utilities, and other rent	15	20	22
125.001 Other services	71	71	71
126.001 Supplies and materials	150	130	126
131.001 Equipment	10	10	10
132.001 Lands and structures	100	100	100
999.901 Total obligations	700	700	700
	(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

GPO 1964 —O-732-469

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

TRUST FUNDS
Personnel Summary

Identification code 14-9971-0-7-302	19 80 actual	19 81 estimate	19 82 estimate
Direct:			
Total number of full-time permanent positions	3	3	3
Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment	20	20	20
Full-time equivalent of overtime and holiday hours	1	1	1
Average GS grade	9.63	9.63	9.63
Average GS salary	21,760	21,760	22,700
	(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

GPO : 1971 O - 442-317

OTHER

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management shall be available for purchase, erection, and dismantlement of temporary structures, insurance on official motor vehicles, aircraft, and boats operated by the Bureau of Land Management in Canada; and alteration and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities to which the United States has title; $10,000 for payment, at the discretion of the Secretary, for information or evidence concerning violations of laws administered by the United States Bureau of Land Management; miscellaneous and emergency expenses of enforcement activities, authorized or approved by the Secretary and to be accounted for solely on his certificate, not to exceed $10,000: Provided, That appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Land Management expenditures in connection with the revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands (other than expenditures made under the appropriation "Oregon and California grant lands") shall be reimbursed to the general fund of the Treasury from the 25 per centum referred to in subsection (c), title II, of the Act approved August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876), of the special fund designated the "Oregon and California land grant fund" and section 4 of the Act approved May 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 754), of the special fund designated the "Coos Bay Wagon Road grant fund": Provided further, That appropriations herein made may be expended on a reimbursable basis for (1) surveys of lands other than those under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management and (2) protection of lands for the State of Alaska.

(Public Law 96- , making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies, 1981.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Rental Payments to GSA

	1980 Actual	1981 Estimate	1982 Estimate
Rental Payments (in thousands of dollars):			
Standard Level User Charge (SLUC) payments:			
Base cost:			
Washington, D.C. Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA)	$1,051	$ 1,179	$ 2,304*
Outside Washington	9,929	11,729	14,471
Subtotal	10,980	12,908	16,775
Expansion:			
Washington, D.C. SMSA	128	80**	143**
Outside Washington	1,800	2,742	6,405
Subtotal	1,928	2,822	6,594
Total SLUC (object class 23.1)	12,908	15,730	23,323
Reimbursable payments:			
Washington, D.C. SMSA	20	355	23
Outside Washington	285	600	652
Total (object class 23.2)	305	955	657
Personnel Estimates:			
Full-time permanent:			
Washington, D.C. SMSA	601	616	616
Outside Washington	5,790	5,889	5,965
Total	6,391	6,505	6,581
Total Employment:			
Washington, D.C. SMSA	657	673	677
Outside Washington	9,249	9,475	10,047
Total	9,906	10,148	10,724

* Costs for space in WO will double in FY 1982.

** At 130 square feet per employee and $12 per square foot for additional personnel outside DC in both FYs. At 130 square feet per employee and $16 per square foot for additional personnel in DC area in both FYs.

	1980 Actual	1981 Estimate	1982 Estimate
Space Estimates (square feet in millions):			
Base Inventory:			
Washington, D.C. SMSA	0.1	0.1	0.2
Outside Washington	2.8	3.1	4.2
Subtotal	2.9	3.3	4.4
Expansion:			
Washington, D.C. SMSA	0.0	0.0	0.0
Outside Washington	0.3	1.1	1.1
Subtotal	0.3	1.1	1.1
Total	3.2	4.4	5.5

NOTE: FY 1981 expansion includes 9 employees @130 square feet in Washington Office, and 223 employees @130 square feet outside DC, in addition to projected expansion proposed by Office Services and Denver Service Center.

FY 1982 expansion includes 4 additional employees @130 square feet in Washington Office and 759 employees @130 square feet outside DC, in addition to expansion projected by Office Services.

RENTAL PAYMENTS TO GSA

Summary Explanations:

Total standard level user charges are estimated to increase $7,593,000 (48.2 percent) from 1981 to 1982, while total employment requiring permanent space is estimated to increase 1,201 positions (11.8 percent) during the same time period. The significant factors causing a 48.2 percent increase in SLUC payments with an 11.8 percent increase in personnel are:

- an 83 percent increase in the cost of 1 square foot for space leased in the Washington, D.C. Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA)	$1,045,000
- projections for FY 82 estimate provided by GSA	$5,222,000
- an increase in the number of positions requiring space	$1,184,000
- an increase in space in the Interior building which increases our percentage of common use space	$ 143,000*
Total	$7,593,000

Total employment is not reflected on Exhibit 24-D. Estimates of personnel requiring permanent space include:

6,404 FTP personnel in the approved Table of Organization
2,659 OFTP personnel

Sixty percent of the 6,648 OFTP or 3,989 do not need permanent space.

*Includes proposed conversion of the Museum in the Main Interior Building and also 4,000 square feet proposed lease in the Ballston Tower Building.

CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULE OF PERMANENT POSITIONS

DETAIL OF PERMANENT POSITIONS

	19 80 actual	19 81 estimate	19 82 estimate
Executive Level V	1	1	1
Subtotal	1	1	1
ES-4	12	12	12
ES-3	3	3	3
ES-1	7	7	7
Subtotal	22	22	22
GS/GM-15	65	65	65
GS/GM-14	186	186	186
GS/GM-13	500	500	515
GS-12	1,075	1,097	1,116
GS-11	1,503	1,524	1,556
GS-10	35	35	35
GS-9	942	988	1,033
GS-8	80	80	80
GS-7	610	620	641
GS-6	230	230	230
GS-5	565	570	582
GS-4	240	240	243
GS-3	40	40	40
GS-2	10	10	10
Ungraded	110	110	110
Subtotal	6,191	6,295	6,442
Total Permanent Positions	6,214	6,318	6,465
	- 454	- 454	- 454
	5,760	5,864	6,011

(Mono cast: 16.3) (Mono cast: 4.9) (Mono cast: 4.9) (Mono cast: 4)

GPO : 1969 O - 353-453

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

NARRATIVE STATEMENT
SUPPLEMENT TO A-11-43A

Automatic Data Processing

Automatic Data processing in the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is one aspect of an integrated information resources management program. Information resources are managed under the concepts set forth in the final report of the Commission on Federal Paperwork. As an integral part of a total information management approach, ADP resouce requirements are dictated by the Bureau's natural resource management mission. Thus, ADP resources, along with the associated information management functions of telecommunications, paperwork management and remote sensing, are tied to and support all Bureau decision units.

The development and acquisition of ADP capability is guided by a long range Strategic Plan for Information Systems Management. Under this plan, a carefully structured and controlled process is used to define user requirements, guide systems design and development, implement, operate and maintain automated capability. During the definition of user requirements, decisions are made concerning the application of data processing versus other forms of information management, i.e. Manual Record Systems, microfiche, etc. Accordingly, ADP resources and capabilities are applied only when the mission requirements of the Bureau, as specified by on-the-ground users and managers, dictate the use of ADP Technology.

At present, approximately 84.7 million individuals records in BLM are stored in files, maps, overlays, magnetic tapes and discs. Each record contains many data elements. These elements range from one to several thousand individual information items. As a result of the broad geographic area of Bureau responsibilty and operations, these records are stored at 120 separate locations across the continental United States and Alaska.

The stored information forms the basis of land management decisions involving resources valued in multi-billions of dollars. In addition, the Bureau has a major public service role in providing information about Federal ownership of lands and minerals, and the quantity and location of Federal resources, to state and local governments and the general public. Requirements of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (Public Law 94-579), other laws and recent court decisions have expanded BLM's obligation to conduct its operations in accordance with sound land use plans and full public participation in the decision process. Fullfillment of the obligation will be achieved at least cost if the decision maker has the benefit of properly applied, modern data handling technology.

Until recently, automated data processing capability in BLM has been restricted to administrative systems (i.e. payroll, accounting, billing, etc.). Recent changes in legislative mandates have dictated the need to expand the use of ADP capability to the resource management programs. The ADP resources described in Exhibits 43A, and the estimated acquisitions identified on Exhibit 43C, will be directed to three principle areas of activity:

(1) Operation and maintenance of existing administrative programs, systems and capabilities.

(2) Development, testing and implementation of new programs and systems supporting land ownership records, resource inventory, land use planning, enviromental statement preparation, etc.

(3) Acquisition and installation of appropriate kinds and sizes of ADP equipment in Bureau field offices and operation and maintenance of a central site hardware configuration.

In summary, ADP resource requirments are dictated by Bureau mission needs. Data processing is managed as part of an integrated information resources program. Data processing is managed under a long range plan and decisions concerning the acquisition and use of data processing capabilities are made only with intensive user and management level involvement.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

OBLIGATIONS AND INVENTORY OF ADP SYSTEMS

		1980	1981	1982
1.	Capital Investments ($000)			
	A. Purchase of new capacity (new starts)	1652	142	240
	B. Purchases to expand or replace existing capacity	1180	1735	1970
	C. Purchase of software or other equipment	75	129	64
	D. Site	770	425	250
	Subtotal	3677	2431	2524
2.	Personnel			
	A. Compensation, benefits and travel ($000)	6996	9720	11052
	B. Work-years	(223)	(270)	(307)
	Subtotal			
3.	Equipment rental, space and other operating costs ($000)			
	A. ADPE rentals	2160	1892	2145
	B. Space	261	385	415
	C. Supplies and other	508	435	479
	Subtotal	2929	2712	3039
4.	Commercial services ($000)			
	A. ADPE time	40	--	--
	B. Operations	796	795	925
	C. Systems analysis and programming	--	--	--
	D. ADPE maintenance	610	900	1000
	E. ADP studies and other	35	--	--
	Subtotal	1481	1695	1925
5.	Interagency services ($000)			
	A. Payments	600	140	150
	B. Offsetting collections	--	--	--
	Subtotal	600	140	150

	1980	1981	1982
6. Intra-agency services ($000)			
A. Payments	222	222	276
B. Offsetting collections	--	--	--
Subtotal	222	222	276
7. Other services ($000)			
A. Payments	20	20	20
B. Offsetting collections	--	--	--
Subtotal	20	20	20
8. Number of ADP Systems and CPUs			
A. General management systems			
1. Owned CPUs	8	18	18
2. Leased CPUs	2	2	2
B. Special management systems			
1. Owned CPUs	--	--	--
2. Leased CPUs	--	--	--
TOTALS			
Total obligations	15,290	16,940	18,986
Interagency/intra-agency/other services	(1,170)	(382)	(446)
Work-years	--	--	--
Systems	--	--	--
CPUs	8	18	18

TABLE 1

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

EXHIBIT 43A

REPORT ON OBLIGATIONS AND INVENTORY OF ADP SYSTEMS

BUREAU/OFFICE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

1. CAPITAL INVESTMENTS ($000) (See OMB instruction Sec. 43.1-43.2, p. 91)

A. PURCHASE OF NEW CAPACITY (NEW STARTS) - SEPARATELY BREAK OUT AS FOLLOWS:

ITEM	1980	1981	1982
(1) CPU's AND ATTACHED PERIPHERALS	620	--	--
(2) TERMINALS			
a. WORD PROCESSING (WITH COMM. CAPABILITY)	240	--	--
b. INTERACTIVE GRAPHICS	17	15	30
c. INTERACTIVE (NONGRAPHICS)	380	15	30
d. BATCH	180	--	--
(3) ANCILLARY EQUIPMENT (PCAM, PLOTTERS, ETC.)	115	62	30
(4) OTHER EQUIPMENT	100	50	150
(5) TOTAL FOR 1A, NEW CAPACITY	1,652	142	240

B. PURCHASES TO EXPAND OR REPLACE EXISTING CAPACITY

(1) CPU's AND ATTACHED PERIPHERALS	305	1495	1670
(2) TERMINALS			
a. WORD PROCESSING (WITH COMM. CAPABILITY)	--	--	--
b. INTERACTIVE GRAPHICS	115	30	60
c. INTERACTIVE (NONGRAPHICS)	440	50	100

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

EXHIBIT 43A

REPORT ON OBLIGATIONS AND INVENTORY OF ADP SYSTEMS

BUREAU/OFFICE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

	1980	1981	1982
d. BATCH	140	--	--
(3) ANCILLARY EQUIPMENT (PCAM, PLOTTERS, ETC.)	120	140	140
(4) OTHER EQUIPMENT	60	50	--
(5) TOTAL FOR 1B (EXPANDED OR REPLACEMENT)	1.180	1,735	1,970
C. PURCHASE OF SOFTWARE OR OTHER EQUIPMENT			
(1) SOFTWARE			
a. OPERATING SYSTEM SOFTWARE (E.G., COMPILERS, MONITORS, ETC.)	40	79	39
b. DATA BASE MANAGEMENT SUPPORT PACKAGES	--	21	--
c. GENERAL PURPOSE UTILITY PACKAGES (E.G., INQUIRY/RETRIEVAL, GRAPHICS, ETC.)	20	9	--
d. SPECIAL PURPOSE APPLICATION PACKAGES (E.G., CIRCUIT DESIGN, STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS, ETC.)	15	20	25
e. OTHER SOFTWARE	--	--	--
(2) OTHER EQUIPMENT (INCLUDE EQUIPMENT NOT LISTED UNDER 1A.	--	--	--
(3) TOTAL FOR 1C (SOFTWARE AND OTHER EQUIPMENT)	75	129	64

BUREAU/OFFICE Bureau of Land Management

	1980	1981	1982
D. SITE			
(1) CONSTRUCTION NEW FACILITIES	680	250	150
(2) MODIFICATIONS TO EXISTING FACILITIES	--	--	--
a. MODIFICATIONS FOR SECURITY PURPOSES	--	--	--
b. PREPARATION FOR NEW EQUIPMENT	75	150	50
c. MODIFICATIONS FOR PERSONNEL AND STORAGE (OFFICE SPACE, TAPE LIBRARIES, ETC.)	15	25	50
d. OTHER	--	--	--
(3) TOTAL FOR 1D (SITE)	770	425	250
SUBTOTAL (1.)	3,677	2,431	2,524
2. PERSONNEL			
A. COMPENSATION, BENEFITS, TRAVEL			
(1) ADP ORGANIZATION PERSONNEL	5,676	7,020	7,344
(2) ADP PERSONNEL IN USER ORGANIZATIONS	1,320	2,700	3,708
(3) TOTAL FOR 2A (COMPENSATION)	6,996	9,720	11,052

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
EXHIBIT 43A
REPORT ON OBLIGATIONS AND INVENTORY OF ADP SYSTEMS

BUREAU/OFFICE Bureau of Land Management

	1980	1981	1982
B. WORK YEARS			
(1) ADP ORGANIZATION PERSONNEL			
a. SUPERVISORY MANAGEMENT	23	23	23
b. SYSTEMS ANALYSIS/PROGRAMMERS			
1. APPLICATIONS DESIGN PROGRAMMING & MAINTENANCE	33	46	49
2. SYSTEMS PROGRAMMING (OPERATING SYSTEMS)	17	20	23
3. DATA BASE DESIGN AND MAINTENANCE	16	6	9
4. PROGRAM CONVERSION	--	3	3
c. COMPUTER OPERATORS	16	25	25
d. DATA PREPARATION/DATA ENTRY	59	38	38
e. SECURITY	1	1	1
f. DATA MANAGEMENT AND STANDARDS	4	3	3
g. OTHER	14	30	30
h. TOTAL WORK YEARS/ADP ORGANIZ.)	183	195	204

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
EXHIBIT 43A
REPORT ON OBLIGATIONS AND INVENTORY OF ADP SYSTEMS

BUREAU/OFFICE Bureau of Land Management

	19 80	19 81	19 82
(2) ADP PERSONNEL IN USER ORGANIZATIONS			
a. SUPERVISORY/MANAGEMENT	4	12	12
b. SYSTEMS ANALYSIS/PROGRAMMING			
1. APPLICATIONS DESIGN PROGRAMMING & MAINTENANCE	12	15	24
2. SYSTEMS PROGRAMMING (OPERATING SYSTEMS)	--	10	20
3. DATA BASE DESIGN AND MAINTENANCE	--	--	--
4. PROGRAM CONVERSION	--	--	--
d. DATA PREPARATION/DATA ENTRY	12	25	34
e. DATA MANAGEMENT (DATA ADMINISTRATION)	2	5	5
f. OTHER	10	8	8
g. TOTAL WORK YEARS (USER ORGANIZATION)	40	75	103
(3) TOTAL FOR 2B (WORK YEARS)	223	270	307
SUBTOTAL (2A ONLY)	6,996	9,720	11,052

C. Work years for non-ADP (user) personnel who interact with computer systems. Include estimates of non-ADP personnel (i.e., users whose prime functions are not ADP related and who are not included in parts 2A and 2B above). Included here are personnel who occasionally or frequently interact with ADP systems via terminals, submit batch jobs to a computer center for processing, prepare data for entry into a computer system, occasionally write small programs for execution on a computer system, etc. Personnel time associated with the end functional usage of the processed data should not be included. Personnel interacting with standalone word processing systems should be included. Use the following format.

Classification of Personnel Functions	*Estimated No. of Personnel Who Perform Each Function			Estimated Total Annual Work Years Spent by Function		
	PY 1980	CY 1981	BY 1982	PY 1980	CY 1981	BY 1982
1. Word Processing Functions	40	60	80	10	15	25
2. Data Entry/ Retrieval (non-professional)	--	--	--	--	--	--
3. Manual Data Preparation (e.g., coding computer forms)	--	--	--	--	--	--
4. Non-ADP Professionals using computers to occasionally program, interact with data bases, etc.	180	200	200	10	15	15
5. Other	--	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	220	260	280	20	30	40

*Include if only occasional interaction with ADP systems occurs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
EXHIBIT 43A
REPORT ON OBLIGATIONS AND INVENTORY OF ADP SYSTEMS

BUREAU/OFFICE Bureau of Land Management

	1980	1981	1982
3. EQUIPMENT RENTAL, SPACE, AND OTHER OPERATIONAL COSTS			
A. ADPE RENTALS			
(1) CPU's AND ATTACHED PERIPHERALS	1,035	820	1,000
(2) TERMINALS			
a. WORD PROCESSING (WITH COMM. CAPABILITY)	505	654	700
b. INTERACTIVE GRAPHICS	--	--	--
c. INTERACTIVE (NONGRAPHICS)	485	373	400
d. BATCH	90	--	--
(3) ANCILLARY EQUIPMENT (PCAM, PLOTTERS, ETC.)	--	--	--
(4) OTHER EQUIPMENT	45	45	45
(5) TOTAL FOR 3A (ADPE RENTALS)	2,160	1,892	2,145
B. SPACE			
(1) COMPUTER ROOM SPACE	22	23	25
(2) ANCILLARY EQUIPMENT SPACE AND STORAGE (INCLUDE OFF-SITE STORAGE)	15	20	21
(3) ADP OPERATIONS SPACE (E.G., DATA PREPARATION)	27	37	40

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
EXHIBIT 43A
REPORT ON OBLIGATIONS AND INVENTORY OF ADP SYSTEMS

BUREAU/OFFICE Bureau of Land Management

	1980	1981	1982
(4) ADP OFFICE SPACE	197	305	329
(5) OTHER	--	--	--
(6) TOTAL FOR 3B (SPACE)	261	385	415
C. SUPPLIES AND OTHER			
(1) ADP SUPPLIES	400	376	400
(2) LEASE OF SOFTWARE	--	--	--
a. OPERATING SYSTEM SOFTWARE (E.G., COMPILERS, MONITORS, ETC.)	--	--	--
b. DATA BASE MANAGEMENT SUPPORT PACKAGES	--	--	--
c. GENERAL PURPOSE UTILITY PACKAGES (E.G., INQUIRY/RETRIEVAL, GRAPHICS, ETC.)	3	4	4
d. SPECIAL PURPOSE APPLICATION PACKAGES (E.G., CIRCUIT DESIGN, STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS, ETC.)	--	--	--
e. OTHER SOFTWARE	--	--	--
(3) NON-COMMERCIAL ADP TRAINING	105	55	75
(4) OTHER	--	--	--
(6) TOTAL FOR 3C (SUPPLIES & OTHER)	508	435	479

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
EXHIBIT 43A
REPORT ON OBLIGATIONS AND INVENTORY OF ADP SYSTEMS

BUREAU/OFFICE: Bureau of Land Management

	1980	1981	1982
D. SUBTOTAL (3A + 3B + 3C)	2929	2058	2339
4. COMMERCIAL SERVICES			
A. ADPE TIME (INCLUDE TSP ONLY IF PAYMENT IS DIRECT TO CONTRACTOR AND NOT TO GSA)	40	--	--
B. OPERATIONS			
(1) DATA PREPARATION (KEY PUNCHING, ETC.)/DATA ENTRY	150	150	175
(2) DATA REPRODUCTION (PRINTING, PLOTTING, ETC.)	--	--	--
(3) FACILITIES MANAGEMENT	215	245	250
(4) SYSTEMS SOFTWARE SUPPORT/ MAINTENANCE	431	400	500
(5) TOTAL (OPERATIONS)	796	795	925
C. SYSTEMS ANALYSIS/PROGRAMMING			
(1) NEW DESIGNS/APPLICATIONS	--	--	--
(2) EXISTING SYSTEMS MAINTENANCE	--	--	--
(3) PROGRAM CONVERSIONS	--	--	--
(4) DATA BASE DEVELOPMENTS/DESIGNS AND MAINTENANCE	--	--	--

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
EXHIBIT 43A
REPORT ON OBLIGATIONS AND INVENTORY OF ADP SYSTEMS

BUREAU/OFFICE Bureau of Land Management

	1980	1981	1982
(5) SYSTEMS PROGRAMMING (INCLUDING DBMS AND OS PROGRAMMING)	--	--	--
(6) TOTAL (SYSTEMS ANALYSIS/PROGRAMMING)	--	--	--
D. ADPE MAINTENANCE	610	900	1000
E. ADP STUDIES AND OTHER			
(1) FEASIBILITY STUDIES	--	--	--
(2) MANAGEMENT STUDIES	35	--	--
(3) CONSULTING SERVICES	--	--	--
(4) TRAINING	--	--	--
(5) SECURITY	--	--	--
(6) OTHER	--	--	--
(7) TOTAL (ADP STUDIES)	35	--	--
F. SUBTOTAL 4A, 4B, 4C, 4D & 4E (COMMERCIAL SERVICES)	1481	1695	1925
5. INTERAGENCY SERVICES			
A. PAYMENTS*			
Service			
(1) ADPE TIME**	600	140	150

*Attach separate list showing amounts to or from each activity.
**Include TSP when payments are to GSA.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
EXHIBIT 43A
REPORT ON OBLIGATIONS AND INVENTORY OF ADP SYSTEMS

BUREAU/OFFICE Bureau of Land Management

	1980	1981	1982
(2) OPERATIONS	--	--	--
(3) SYSTEM ANALYSIS/PROGRAMMING	--	--	--
(4) STUDIES, CONSULTING	--	--	--
(5) OTHER	--	--	--
(6) TOTAL 5A (PAYMENTS)	600	140	150
B. OFFSETTING COLLECTIONS*			
Service			
(1) ADPE TIME	--	--	--
(2) OPERATIONS	--	--	--
(3) SYSTEM ANALYSIS/PROGRAMMING	--	--	--
(4) STUDIES/CONSULTING	--	--	--
(5) OTHER	--	--	--
(6) TOTAL 5B (OFFSETTING COLLECTIONS)	--	--	--
SUBTOTAL (DIFFERENCE)	600	140	150

*Attach separate list showing amounts to or from each activity.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
EXHIBIT 43A
REPORT ON OBLIGATIONS AND INVENTORY OF ADP SYSTEMS

BUREAU/OFFICE Bureau of Land Management

6. INTRA-AGENCY SERVICES	1980	1981	1982
A. PAYMENTS *			
Service			
(1) ADPE TIME	222	222	276
(2) OPERATIONS	--	--	--
(3) SYSTEM ANALYSIS/ PROGRAMMING	--	--	--
	--	--	--
(4) STUDIES, CONSULTING	--	--	--
(5) OTHER	--	--	--
(6) TOTAL 6A PAYMENTS	222	222	276
B. OFFSETTING COLLECTIONS *			
Service			
(1) ADPE TIME	--	--	--
(2) OPERATIONS	--	--	--
(3) SYSTEM ANALYSIS/ PROGRAMMING	--	--	--

BUREAU/OFFICE Bureau of Land Management

	1980	1981	1982
Service			
(4) STUDIES, CONSULTING			
(5) OTHER			
(6) TOTAL 6B (OFFSETTING COLLECTIONS)			
SUBTOTAL (DIFFERENCE)	222	222	276

7. OTHER SERVICES

A. PAYMENTS *

Service			
(1) ADPE TIME*	20	20	20
(2) OPERATIONS			
(3) SYSTEM ANALYSIS/ PROGRAMMING			
(4) STUDIES, CONSULTING			
(5) OTHER			
(6) TOTAL 7A (PAYMENTS)	20	20	20

B. OFFSETTING COLLECTIONS *

Service			
(1) ADPE TIME			

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* Attach separate list showing amounts to or from each activity.

REPORT ON OBLIGATIONS AND INVENTORY OF ADP SYSTEMS

BUREAU/OFFICE Bureau of Land Management

Service	1980	1981	1982
(2) OPERATIONS			
(3) SYSTEM ANALYSIS/ PROGRAMMING			
(4) STUDIES, CONSULTING			
(5) OTHER			
(6) TOTAL 7B (OFFSETTING COLLECTIONS)			
SUBTOTAL (DIFFERENCE)	20	20	20

8. NUMBER OF ADP SYSTEMS ON CPU's	Number	Number	Number
A. GENERAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS			
(1) OWNED CPU's	8	18	18
(2) LEASED CPU's	2	2	2
B. SPECIAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS*			
(1) OWNED CPU's			
(2) LEASED CPU's			
C. NUMBER OF TERMINALS			
(1) WORD PROCESSING TERMINALS	19	123	123
(2) INTERACTIVE GRAPHICS TERMINALS	55	65	75

* Definition of "Special Management System" must be one of the following: . Process Control . Classified, or

EXHIBIT 43A

REPORT ON OBLIGATIONS AND INVENTORY OF ADP SYSTEMS

BUREAU/OFFICE Bureau of Land Management

	1980	1981	1982
	Number	Number	Number
(3) INTERACTIVE (NONGRAPHICS) TERMINALS	434	475	500
(4) BATCH	12	15	17

	1980	1981	1982
1. Captial investments ($000)			
A. Hardware	376	250	250
B. Site	240	300	250
C. All other	44	50	45
Subtotal	600	600	545
2. Personnel			
A. Compensation, benefits and travel ($000)	700	800	850
B. Workyears	(20)	(25)	(27)
Subtotal	700	800	850
3. Equipment lease, space and other operating cost ($000)			
A. Lease of telecommunications equipment	3,000	3,500	3,900
B. Space	120	125	150
C. Supplies and other	50	50	75
Subtotal	3,170	3,675	4,125
4. Commercial services ($000)			
A. Leased telecommunications services	1,350	1,400	1,550
B. System engineering services			
C. Studies			
D. All other	30	30	40
Subtotal	1,380	1,430	1,590

	80	81	82
5. Interagency services ($000)			
A. Payments	665	725	775
B. Offsetting collections	-	-	-
Subtotal	665	725	775
6. Intra-agency services* ($000)			
A. Payments	2,230	2,240	2,530
B. Offsetting collections	-10	-23	-25
Subtotal	2,220	2,217	2,505
7. Other services ($000)			
A. Payments			
B. Collections			
Subtotal			
8. Special purpose telecommunications systems and service			
A. Command and Control, tactical and mobile	6,000	6,350	6,550
B. Radar	49	51	54
C. Radiodetermination	1,300	1,108	1,150
D. Telemetry	600	625	645
E. Other	-	-	-
Subtotal	7,949	8,134	8,399
TOTALS			
Total obligations	16,884	17,581	18,789
Workyears	165	179	183

*At the agency level these entries should net to zero

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

NARRATIVE STATEMENT
SUPPLEMENT TO A-11-43B

Telecommunications

Telecommunications in the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is one aspect of an integrated information resources management program. Information resources are managed under the concepts set forth in the final report of the Commission of Federal Paperwork. As an integral part of a total information management approach, telecommunication requirements are dictated by the Bureau's natural resource management mission. Thus, telecommunications resources, along with the associated information management functions of telecommunications, paperwork management and remote sensing, are tied to and support all Bureau decision units.

The development and acquisition of telecommunications capability is guided by a long range Strategic Plan for Information Systems Management. Under this plan, a carefully structured and controlled process is used to define user requirements, guide systems design and development, implement, operate and maintain automated capability. During the definition of user requirements, decisions are made concerning the application of data processing versus other forms of information management, i.e. Manual Record Systems, microfiche, etc. Decisions are also made concerning the kinds of telecommunications support that will be required to handle information flow. Additional requirements for the use of radio systems, telemetry and similar technology are also defined by users. According, the appropriate kinds of telecommunication support are applied to Bureau mission needs, as specified by on-the-ground users and managers.

At present, the Bureau has in place a wide spread radio communications net supporting all resource management and protection programs. Commercial phone service and the GSA-operated FTS network links Bureau offices to each other and to other governmental units and private individuals. An expanding need for a data communications network is being driven by expanded use of data processing technology. In addition, new technologies in telecommunications are being examined, and where practiced, are being applied to on-the-ground needs.

Telecommunications is included as a service in decision packages for all BLM activities and programs and is not specifically identified in separate decision package sets.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT A-11-43C

Exhibit 43C

Major Computer Acquisition Plans
1981 - 1986
(In thousands of dollars)

Item: Commerical Services

Obligations:	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	1,695	1,925	2,100	2,300	2,500	2,700

Description: Contract operation of specialized ADP equipment (image analysis system for processing LANDSAT data) and ADPE maintenance account for 95% of these obligations. the ADPE maintenance requirements will increase as capital investments described in item 1 are made.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT A-11-43C

Exhibit 43C

Major Computer Acquisition Plans
1981-1986
(In thousands of dollars)

Item: Capital Investments

Obligations:	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	2,431	2,525	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000

Description: Purchases of new equipment in Bureau field offices, and new site preparation will require substantial investment in the BY and BY+1. After that time, the major investments will be controlled expansion of existing capability to match ADP resources to Bureau workload.

Item: Equipment rental, space and other operating costs

Obligations:	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	2,712	3,039	4,500	5,000	5,500	6,000

Description: An existing lease-purchase contract for a large scale main frame constitutes the major portion of these expenditures through 1982, the end of the 5 year life cycle. Space and supply costs will continue to increase due to inflation and additional requirements.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT A-11-43C

Major Telecommunication - Aquisition Plans
1981 - 1986
(In thousands of dollars)

Bureau of Land Management

Item: General Purpose Telecommunications

Obligations:	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	9,447	10,390	11,333	11,450	11,560	11,750

Description: General Purpose Telecommunications include both voice and data. Voice communication has tended to stabilize. Increased costs as previously expected in this support service as Bureau programs showed their expected growth. Data Communications will show incremental growth in accordance with the Stategic Plan for Information Systems.

Item: Special Purpose Telecommunications

Obligations:	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	8,134	8,399	8,649	8,740	8,720	8,750

Description: Costs shown are primarily for replacement and maintenance of existing mobile systems. Growth is expected in support of telemetry and radiodetermination. Telemetry will grow with increased requirements for remote data collection platforms to supply current information about fine weather and other environmental data. Radiodetermination will increase with the need for Electronc Distance Measuring equipment for use in Cadastral and other survey programs.

As explained in the Narrative Statement, Supplement to A-11-43B telecommunications acquisitions are not identified as specific decision package sets they are included as support in decision package for all BLM activities.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING

RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS SUMMARY
(Obligations in Millions)

Cross Reference to Justification	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Total SDP Resource Requirements as Identified in Exhibit 43A	16.0	16.9	18.9	29.0	35.0	42.0	49.0

As described in the narrative for Exhibit 43A, ADP resources support all Bureau mission requirements and decision package sets are interrelated because of the multiple use management mission of the Bureau, no attempt is made to relate ADP support to specific decision package sets.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Attachment to Exhibit 43A
Listing of Interagency Services
(Thousands of dollars)
1980 (PY)

Agency	Amount	Purpose
General Service Administration	400	FDPC Alaska Contract programmer support
Department of Energy Bonniville Power Administration	100	Computer time, software support for various programs and systems used in forestry and engineering
Department of Agriculture	100	Computer time, telecommunications, software support for various U.S. Forest Service Systems and programs used in forestry, recreation and engineering.

U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management

Research and Development Activities as Reflected in 1982 Budget

The Bureau Research and Development Program consists mainly of cooperative research projects entered into with established institutions, primarily universities and Federal research agencies. The R&D activities are financed by programming allocations from line item activities and involve no significant changes. The increase reflects primarily increased responsibility for the Bureau in its Rangeland Management Program.

Categories being investigated include watershed conservation and development, timber production, range forage production, wild horses and burros, wildlife habitat and production, fire rehabilitation and recreation management.

Research and Development Activities
Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management

	Line Code		1980	1981	1982
Conduct of R&D by Activity					
Basic Research	101	Budget Authority	-0-	-0-	-0-
		Obligations	-0-	-0-	-0-
		Outlays	-0-	-0-	-0-
Applied Research	102	Budget Authority	1.1	1.5	2.8
		Obligations	1.1	1.5	2.8
		Outlays	1.0	1.4	2.5
Development	103	Budget Authority	.1	.1	.1
		Obligations	.1	.1	.1
		Outlays	.1	.1	.1
Total Conduct of Research & Dev.	199	Budget Authority	1.2	1.6	2.9
		Obligations	1.2	1.6	2.9
		Outlays	1.1	1.5	2.6
Conduct of R&D Performed by Colleges & Univ.	201	Budget Authority	.4	.4	.7
		Obligations	.4	.4	.7
		Outlays	.3	.3	.6
R&D Facilities	301	Budget Authority	-0-	-0-	-0-
		Obligations	-0-	-0-	-0-
		Outlays	-0-	-0-	-0-

Research and Development Activities
Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management

		1980	1981	1982
1. Science & Technology Base				
	B.A.	1.1	1.5	2.8
	Oblig.	1.1	1.5	2.8
	Outlays	1.0	1.4	2.5
2. Concept & Demonstration Development				
Agency Mission A				
Program 1	B.A.			
	Oblig.			
	Outlays			
Program 2	B.A.			
	Oblig.			
	Outlays			
Other	B.A.			
	Oblig.			
	Outlays			
Agency Mission B				
Program 3	B.A.			
	Oblig.			
	Outlays			
Program 4	B.A.			
	Oblig.			
	Outlays			
Other	B.A.			
	Oblig.			
	Outlays			
3. Full Scale Development				
Agency Mission A				
Program 5	B.A.			
	Oblig.			
	Outlays			
Program 6	B.A.			
	Oblig.			
	Outlays			
Other	B.A.	.1	.1	.1
	Oblig.	.1	.1	.1
	Outlays	.1	.1	.3

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES CRITERIA

The FY 1982 Regional Study Plans from the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM's) four OCS offices nominated for funding 144 separate studies with a total cost of approximately $79.4 million. Available funding for the studies program was approximately $39.1 million. Instruction to the OCS offices from BLM's Branch of Offshore Studies required the ranking of all nominated studies using the criteria developed jointly by OMB and BLM. The appropriate use of the ranking criteria was explained in BLM Instruction Memorandum (IM) 79-730. The Regional Technical Working Groups of the Intergovernmental Planning Program reviewed the rankings of all studies nominated for their respective geographic areas. These rankings and any modifications made by the OCS offices in the preparation of the Regional Study Plans were used by the Branch of Offshore Studies to prepare the first compilation of the National Studies List. That list is included as Table 1 in this discussion.

IM 79-730 established 12 classes of studies based upon the importance of the information to be generated by the study (criterion A) and the schedule on which the information must be produced (criterion B). The four OCS offices nominated studies in the following 10 classes for funding:

Class #1	- Legally Required; Cannot Be Deferred	10 studies	$9.3 million
Class #2	- Provides Critical Information; Cannot Be Deferred	65 studies	$47.4 million
Class #3	- Legally Required; Deferrable At Significant Risk	5 studies	$3.1 million
Class #4	- Provides Critical Information; Deferrable At Significant Risk	7 studies	$3.4 million
Class #5	- Provides Useful Information; Cannot Be Deferred	7 studies	$2.8 million
Class #6	- Provides Useful Information; Deferrable At Significant Risk	24 studies	$7.7 million
Class #8	- Provides Critical Information; Deferrable	3 studies	$0.6 million
Class #9	- Provides Useful Information; Deferrable	13 studies	$3.5 million
Class #11	- Contributes to Existing Data Base; Deferrable At Significant Risk	1 study	$0.3 million
Class #12	- Contributes to Existing Data Base; Deferrable	9 studies	$1.5 million

Within each of these major classes, studies were ranked numerically using three other criteria as directed by IM 79-730:

Generic Applicability of Study Results or Methodology
Present Availability and Completeness of Information
Applicability of Study to Issues of Regional or Programmatic Concern

A summary of the types, number, and costs of nominated studies by major priority class is presented in Table 2.

The relationship of the nominated studies to the originating OCS office and the leasing area is summarized in Table 3. The proposed investment in the North and Middle Atlantic, $11,570,000, is 14.6% ofthe total proposed investment. These studies would be used to support post-sale decisions related to sales #40, #42, and #59 and pre-sale decisions for sales #52, #76, and #82. The New Orleans Office nominated $19,625,000 worth of studies, 24.7% of the total nominated, to support sale decisions for the South Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico. Studies proposed for the South Atlantic would support post-sale decisons for sales #43 and #56 and pre-sale decisions for sale #78. In the Gulf of Mexico, proposed studies would support post-sale decisions for sales #62, #A66, #66, and #67 and pre-sale decisions for sales #69, #72, #79, #81, and #84. The Pacific OCS Office nominated $13,293,000 worth of studies to support post-sale decisions for sales #48, #53, and #68 and pre-sale decisions for sales #73 and #80. The Alaska OCS Office nominated $34,969,000 worth of studies to support its leasing decisions. Most of this investment, $15,356,000, is programmed for the Bering Sea to support post-sale decisions for sale #57 and pre-sale decisions for sales #70, #75, #83, and #86. The second largest component of the Alaskan nominations was for the Arctic region. This investment of $11,662,000 would support post-sale decisions for the Federal/State sale in the Beaufort Sea and pre-sale decisions for sales #71 and #85. The proposed investment of $7,451,000 in the Pacific leasing area of Alaska would support post-sale decisions for sales CI, #55, and #60, and pre-sale decisions for sale #61.

The Branch of Offshore Studies reviewed the Regional Study Plans and the first compilation of the National Studies List. The Branch proposed the following changes in priority based upon the criteria.

Only 2 studies originally listed as Class #1 satisfy the criteria for that class. Those studies are:

Arctic - Endangered Species Study
Bering Sea - Endangered Species Study

Both of these studies are mandated by consultation under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act. In addition, both studies respond to the information needs expressed in the consultation.

The following studies were placed in Class #2 with their point totals issued by the OCS office.

Bering Sea - Subsistence Lifestyles Impact Assessment (65)
Bering Sea - Marine Mammal & Seabird Critical Habitat Evaluation (62)
Cumulative Impacts on Living Resources (60)
Arctic - Marine Mammal & Seabird Critical Habitat Evaluation (47)

The first of these studies anticipates an extension to the Bering Sea of the Beaufort Sea court decision on the Secretary's responsibility to protect subsistence lifestyles. This is clearly a Class #2 study as defined by IM 79-730. The "critical habitat" studies are not required legally, and the study design does not respond to technicalities included in the treaty used as the basis for the original ranking. The "cumulative impacts" study was ordered by the original Beaufort Sea court decision. That decision has been altered, and the legitimacy of a Class #1 ranking is questionable. Reduction to Class #2 is appropriate under the "anticipation" clause of IM 79-730.

The following studies were placed in Class #3 with their point totals issued by the OCS office:

Bering/Arctic - Behavioral Responses of Marine Mammals to Oil and Noise (57)
Marine Mammal & Marine Turtle Site-Specific Survey - North Atlantic (52)
Marine Mammal & Marine Turtle Site-Specific Survey - Middle Atlantic (52)

The "behavioral response" study provides useful information which adds to similar information being generated by other studies. The "Atlantic" studies would provide additional information on marine mammals and turtles to that presently being developed for BLM by the University of Rhode Island. The legal necessity for this information is not demonstrated.

The impact of these changes is illustrated in Table 4. This table includes only those studies appearing above the funding limit of $39.1 million.

In Class #2, the first 37 studies nominated by the OCS offices remain on the funding list. The final 4 studies on the list:

Arctic - Permafrost Hazards Assessment (47)
Arctic - Sea Ice Reconnaissance and Hazards Analysis (47)
Arctic - Geohazards Assessment (47)
Bering Sea - Geohazards Assessment (47)

were moved above the funding limit through programmatic concerns that these important studies continue and are not deferrable. The information to be developed by these studies was considered to be more important to leasing than that developed by the studies which they replaced.

The next step in this process is a review of the second compilation of the National Studies List by the OCS offices. This review will include continued analyses of cost and priority. The process outlined in this paper will continue throughout the review.

NATIONAL STUDIES LIST - FIRST COMPILATION

CLASS 1 STUDIES

AK - Bering Sea - Subsistence Lifestyles Impact Assessment (65)
AK - Arctic - Endangered Species Study (62)
AK - Bering Sea - Marine Mammal & Seabird Critical Habitat Evaluation (62)
AK - Bering Sea Endangered Species Study (62)
AK - Cumulative Impacts on Living Resources (60)
AK - Bering/Arctic - Behavioral Responses of Marine Mammals to Oil and Noise (57)
NY - Marine Mammal & Marine Turtle Site-Specific Survey - Mid Atlantic (52)
NY - Marine Mammal & Marine Turtle Site-Specific Survey - North Atlantic (52)
AK - Arctic - Marine Mammals & Seabirds Critical Habitat (47)
AK - Arctic - Air & Water Quality Assessment (12)

CLASS 2 STUDIES

AK - Bering Sea - Commercial Fisheries Impact Study (72)
AK - Bering Sea - Pollutant Transport - Oil Spill Modeling Study (72)
NY - The Effects of Oil & Operational Discharges on Finfish & Shellfish (67)
NY - Geohazards and Geotechnical Properties - North Atlantic (67)
NY - Geohazards and Geotechnical Properties - Mid Atlantic (67)
P - Rig Monitoring Long-Term Assessment of Changes in the Benthic Communities (67)
AK - Arctic - Marine Oilspill Program (67)
P - Lease Sale #80 Air Quality Study (65)
NO - South Atlantic - Physical Oceanography (65)
NO - South Atlantic - Oceanography Circulation Modeling (65)
NO - NE Gulf of Mexico Coastal Characterization (65)
NY - Canyon & Slope Assessment & Processes - Mid Atlantic (62)
NY - Canyon & Slope Assessment & Processes - North Atlantic (62)
AK - Arctic - Pollutant Transport Assessment (62)
AK - Arctic - Socioeconomic & Sociocultural Impact Assessment (62)
AK - Arctic/Bering Sea - Subsistence Base in Coastal Communities (62)
AK - Bering Sea - Socioeconomic & Sociocultural Impact Assessment (62)
NO - South Atlantic - Blake Plateau Currents (62)
NO - South Atlantic - Geohazards (62)

NO - South Atlantic - Biological Resource Delineation (62)
NO - South Atlantic - Living Marine Resources (62)
NO - N. Gulf of Mexico - Topographic Highs (62)
NO - Gulf of Mexico Circulation Patterns & Water Mass Identification (62)
NO - Southwest Florida Coastal Characterization (62)
NO - Cumulative Effects of OCS Oil & Gas Activities on Reeffish Populations (62)
NO - Gulf of Mexico - Geohazards Mapping (62)
NO - Continental Slope & Abyssal Benthic Background Study (62)
P - Central & Northern California Intertidal Recovery Study (62)
P - Characterization of Southern California Offshore Meteorological Patterns (62)
P - Characterization of Northern California Offshore Meteorological Patterns (62)
P - Santa Barbara Channel Circulation Model (62)
P - Sale 73 Geohazards (62)
AK - Bering Sea - Development of Parameter Values for the Small Community Population Impact Model (60)
AK - Bering Sea - Long-Term Social Change Stemming from Cumulative OCS Development (60)
AK - Bering/Arctic - Community Response Capability to Impacts from Oil & Gas Activities (57)
NO - South Atlantic - Endangered Species (57)
NO - SW Florida Shelf Ecosystem Study (57)
P - Fishing Gear - Subsea Oil Field Equipment Fouling Evaluation (57)
P - Rig Monitoring: Platform Discharge Model & Validation (57)
AK - Bering Sea - Ecological Characterizations (50)

FUNDING LIMIT

AK - Gulf of Alaska - Endangered Species Assessment (50)
NO - South Atlantic - Satellite Oceanography (50)
P - Probability of an Oil Spill Occurrence in California Offshore Waters (50)
AK - Arctic - Permafrost Hazards Assessment (47)
AK - Arctic - Sea Ice Reconnaissance and Hazards Analysis (47)
AK - Arctic - Geohazards Assessment (47)

AK - Bering Sea - Geohazards Assessment (47)
P - Sale #80 - Geohazards (47)
NY - Site-Specific Pipeline Corridor Study - Mid Atlantic (47)
P - Central and Northern California Circulation Study (47)
NO - South Atlantic - Data Buoys (47)
AK - Bering Sea - Social & Economic Impacts Prior to a Sale (42)
NO - Texas Coastal Atlas of Environmental Geology Biology, Geochemistry, and Stratigraphy (42)
NO - Remote Sensing of Cultural Resources on the OCS: Site Characterization & Survey Methodology (42)
AK - Meteorological & Oceanographic Hazards Evaluation (35)
AK - Bering Sea - Ice - Edge Ecosystem Vulnerability Assessment (35)
NO - Gulf of Mexico & South Atlantic OCS Study on the Distribution & Abundance of Endangered & Vulnerable Mammals, Birds, & Turtless (32)
P - Native American & Non-native Coastal Subsistence Gathering (32)
AK - Gulf of Alaska - Post-Sale Seismic Monitoring (27)
NY - Literature Survey of Engineering Techniques & Mitigating Measures in the North & Mid Atlantic (25)
AK - Gulf of Alaska - Commercial Fisheries Assessment (20)
AK - Gulf of Alaska - Geohazards Assessment (12)
AK - Bering Sea - Yukon Delta Processes Study (12)
AK - Gulf of Alaska - Pollutant Transport Assessment (12)

CLASS 3 STUDIES

AK - Arctic - Ecological Characterizations (30)
AK - Gulf of Alaska - Seabird & Marine Mammal Critical Habitat Evaluation (20)
AK - Gulf of Alaska - Air & Water Quality Assessment (12)
AK - Arctic - Subsistence Fisheries Assessment (12)
AK - Bering Sea - Air & Water Quality Assessment (12)

CLASS 4 STUDIES

P - Rig Monitoring: Platform/Rig Induced Seismicity Study (57)
NY - Evaluation of Environmental & Economic Impacts of Utilizing Proposed Pipeline Corridors - N. Atlantic (35)

AK - Gulf of Alaska - Assessment of Effects of OCS Activities (32)
NO - South Atlantic - Cultural Resources Survey Methodology (32)
P - California Fisheries Catch Statistics Analysis (30)
AK - Gulf of Alaska - Ecological Characterizations (30)
AK - Gulf of Alaska - Tsunami Hazards Assessment (20)

CLASS #5 STUDIES

NY - Effects of Oil on Intertidal and Nearshore Subtidal Communities (62)
NO - Northwest Gulf of Mexico Pipeline/Trawling Conflicts (52)
NO - Northwest Gulf of Mexico IXTOC-1 Oil Spill Biological Impact Assessment (47)
NY - Response of Planktonic & Benthc Communities to Effluents Discharged during Drilling Operations in the North & Mid Atlantic (42)
NO - Gulf of Mexico Synthesis of Monitoring Study Results (40)
NO - Cultural Resources Evaluation, Phase II (30)
AK - Bering Sea - Foreign Literature Survey (20)

CLASS #6 STUDIES

NO - Recreational Fisheries Mapping Study (52)
P - Manpower Needs & Wage Level Requirements for OCS & Offshore Facilities (50)
NO - South Atlantic - Effects of Drilling Effluents on Natural Reef Biota (47)
AK - Arctic - Socioeconomic Impact of Selected Foreign OCS Development Update (45)
P - Data/System Management (45)
P - Farallon Island Seabird & Marine Mammal Ecology Study (45)
NO - North Carolina Ecological Coastal Characterization (45)
P - Beach Stranded Oil Study (42)
NO - Northwest Gulf of Mexico Monitoring of Selected Nearshore Submarine Banks (42)
NO - Marine Geology and Submarine Slope Processes off the Louisiana Coast (42)
AK - Uncertainty in Impact Forecast & Assessment (42)
NY - Identification of Nearshore & Offshore Bird Populations in the North and Mid Atlantic (32)
P - Southern California Bight Marine Mammal & Seabird Monitoring (32)
P - Oil Toxicity to Key Ecological Species (32)

P - Southern California Characterization Study (30)
NO - South Atlantic - Physical, Chemical & Biological Parameters of Drilling Sites (30)
NY - Impacts of OCS - Produced Gas on the Regional Economy (27)
P - Identification, Classification & Prediction of Key Anomalies in California OCS Waters (27)
P - Benthic Information Mapping & Systems Management Study (27)
NO - South Atlantic - Natural Sediment Transport (25)
P - Sediment - Gas Study (22)
P - Prehistoric Coastal Mapping Project (20)
AK - Bering Sea - Indigenous Leadership Patterns in Rural Alaska (17)
NY - Impacts of OCS Activities on Seal Populations (12)
NO - Gulf of Mexico OCS Hydrocarbon Study (12)

CLASS #8 STUDIES

NO - South Atlantic - Cultural Resources Evaluation (35)
NY - Impacts of OCS Oil and Gas Development on Air Quality in the Mid Atlantic (20)
NY - Impacts of OCS Oil and Gas Development on Air Quality in the North Atlantic (20)

CLASS #9 STUDIES

NY - Economic Impact of Oil Spills on Recreation & Tourism (32)
NO - Gulf of Mexico OCS Benthic Study (32)
NO - South Atlantic - Loggerhead Turtle Study (30)
NO - Developent of a Fish & Wildlife Oil Spill Impact Methodology Plan (30)
NO - Study of the Biological Effects of Barite in the Marine Environment (27)
NO - Gulf of Mexico - OCS Cuttings and Fluids Discharge Modeling & Verification (27)
NO - South Atlantic - Recreational Fishing (22)
NY - Recreational Fishing & Utilization of Habitat Provided by Platform Placement on the OCS (17)
NO - South Atlantic - Drilling Effluents (15)
AK - Bering Sea - Economic Model of Subsistence (15)
NO - Gulf of Mexico - Evaluation of Ecological Impact of OCS Coastal Zone Pipeline & Onshore Facilities Construction & Maintenance

NO - South Atlantic - Offshore Pipeline Routing (12)
NO - Gulf of Mexico Habitat Mapping (10)

CLASS #11 STUDIES

NO - Gulf of Mexico - OCS Platform & Pipeline Benthic Community Succession Study (32)

CLASS #12 STUDIES

NO - Impact of Reduced OCS Leasing Activity (55)
NO - Northwest Gulf of Mexico Fisheries & Petroleum Development Relationship Analysis (25)
P - Beached Bird Survey (20)
P - San Nicholas Island Sea Otter Study (17)
AK - Gulf of Alaska - Southeastern General Study - Literature Review (15)
NY - Pipe - Coating Yard Impacts (15)
NO - Gulf of Mexico - Literature Survey & Synthesis (15)
NO - South Atlantic - Coastal Socioeconomic Study (12)
NO - South Atlantic - Anthropological Study (10)

TABLE 2. TYPES, NUMBERS, AND COSTS OF STUDIES BY RANKING CLASS NOMINATED FOR FUNDING DURING FY 1982 THROUGH THE REGIONAL STUDY PLANS
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	Class #1	Class #2	Class #3	Class #4	Class #5	Class #6	Class #7	Class #8	Class #9	Class #10	Class #11	Class #12	TOTAL
Socioeconomics	1 $330,	8 $1,650,	1 $450,	1 $20,	1 $300,	5 $608,			4 $1,200,			4 $725,	25 $5,283
Endangered Species	4 $4,298,	3 $2,015,							1 $250,				8 $6,563
Biological Oceanography	3 $3,185,	10 $9,100,	1 $135,			5 $2,040,			3 $1,100,		1 $250,	2 $205,	25 $16,015
Fates and Effects	1 $1,013,	4 $3,325,			3 $1,710,	3 $1,325,			1 $100,				12 $7,473
Air and Water Quality	1 $500,	3 $1,110,	2 $1,026,			1 $300,		2 $400,	2 $600,				11 $3,936
Ecological Characterization		3 $1,208,	1 $1,450,	1 $1,250,		2 $950,							7 $4,858
Physical Oceanography		12 $12,300,		1 $103,									13 $12,403
Rig Monitoring		3 $2,255,		1 $600,									4 $2,855
Cultural Resources		2 $400,		1 $300,	1 $400,	1 $68,		1 $150,				1 $100,	7 $1,418
Hazards (Geologic, Arctic, Oceanographic)		14 $13,061,				4 $1,850,							18 $14,911
Other		3 $1,015,		2 $1,080,	2 $395,	3 $604,			2 $200,			2 $456,	14 $3,750
TOTAL	10 $9,326,	65 $47,439,	5 $3,061,	7 $3,353,	7 $2,805,	24 $7,745,	0 $0	3 $550,	13 $3,450,	0 $0	1 $250,	9 $1,486,	144 $79,465

Table 3. TYPES, NUMBERS, AND COSTS OF STUDIES BY ORIGINATING OCS OFFICE AND LEASING AREA NOMINATED FOR FUNDING DURING FY 1982 THROUGH THE REGIONAL STUDY PLANS
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	North and Middle Atlantic	South Atlantic	Gulf of Mexico	California	Pacific	Bering Sea	Arctic Ocean	Total
	New York	New Orleans	New Orleans	Pacific	Alaska	Alaska	Alaska	
Socioeconomics	4 $1,373,	2 $400,	4 $750,	3 $305,		9 $1,552,	3 $903,	25 $5,283,
Endangered Species	2 $600,	2 $650,	1 $400,		1 $1,215,	1 $2,498,	1 $1,200,	8 $6,563,
Biological Oceanography	4 $3,590,	2 $1,450,	8 $4,450,	4 $505,	2 $675,	4 $4,455,	1 $890,	25 $16,015,
Fates and Effects	3 $2,260,	1 $175,	3 $950,	3 $2,350,		1 $1,013,	1 $725,	12 $7,473,
Air and Water Quality	2 $400,	1 $300,	2 $600,	3 $1,110,	1 $351,	1 $675,	1 $500,	11 $3,936,
Ecological Characterizations		1 $250,	2 $600,	1 $700,	1 $1,250,	1 $608,	1 $1,450,	7 $4,858,
Physical Oceanography		5 $1,650,	1 $1,600,	2 $3,500,	3 $1,656,	1 $2,397,	1 $1,600,	13 $12,403,
Rig Monitoring				4 $2,855,				4 $2,855,
Cultural Resources		3 $550,	2 $700,	2 $168,				7 $1,418,
Hazards (Geologic, Arctic, Oceanographic)	2 $1,900,	2 $1,200,	3 $2,175,	4 $1,550	2 $1,958,	2 $1,888,	3 $4,240	18 $14,911,
Other	3 $1,455,	2 $400,	3 $375,	2 $250,	2 $846,	1 $270,	1 $154,	14 $3,750,
TOTAL	20 $11,578,	21 $7,025,	29 $12,600,	28 $13,293,	12 $7,951,	21 $15,356,	13 $11,662,	144 $79,465,

TABLE 4. NATIONAL STUDIES LIST - SECOND COMPILATION

CLASS 1 STUDIES

AK - Arctic - Endangered Species Study (62)
AK - Bering Sea - Endangered Species Study (62)

CLASS 2 STUDIES

AK - Bering Sea - Commercial Fisheries Impact Study (72)
AK - Bering Sea - Pollutant Transport - Oilspill Modeling Study (72)
NY - The Effects of Oil & Operational Discharges on Finfish & Shellfish (67)
NY - Geohazards & Geotechnical Properties - North Atlantic (67)
NY - Geohazards & Geotechnical Properties - Mid Atlantic (67)
P - Rig Monitoring Long-Term Assessment of Changes in the Benthic Community (67)
AK - Arctic - Marine Oilspill Program (67)
AK - Bering Sea - Subsistence Lifestyles Impact Assessment (65)
P - Lease Sale #80 Air-Quality Study (65)
NO - South Atlantic - Physical Oceanography (65)
NO - South Atlantic - Oceanography Circulation Modeling (65)
NO - NE Gulf of Mexico Coastal Characterization (65)
AK - Bering Sea - Marine Mammal & Seabird Critical Habitat Evaluation (62)
NY - Canyon & Slope Assessment & Processes - Mid Atlantic (62)
NY - Canyon & Slope Assessment & Processes - North Atlantic (62)
AK - Arctic - Pollutant Transport Assessment (62)
AK - Arctic/Bering Sea - Subsistence Base in Coastal Communities (62)
AK - Bering Sea - Socioeconomic & Sociocultural Impact Assessment (62)
NO - South Atlantic - Blake Plateau Currents (62)
NO - South Atlantic - Geohazards (62)
NO - South Atlantic - Biological Resource Delineation (62)
NO - South Atlantic - Living Marine Resources (62)
NO - Gulf of Mexico - Topographic Highs (62)
NO - Gulf of Mexico - Circulation Patterns & Water Mass Identification (62)
NO - Southwest Florida Coastal Characterization (62)

NO - Cumulative Effects of OCS Oil & Gas Activities on Reeffish Populations (62)
NO - Gulf of Mexico - Geohazards (62)
NO - Continental Slope & Abyssal Benthic Background Study (67)
P - Central & Northern California Intertidal Recovery Study
P - Characterization of Southern California Offshore Meteorological Patterns (62)
P - Characterization of Northern California Offshore Meteorological Patterns (62)
P - Santa Barbara Channel Circulation Model (62)
P - Sale #73 Geohazards (62)
AK - Cumulative Impacts on Living Resources (60)
AK - Bering Sea - Development of Parameter Values for Small Community Population Impact Model (60)
AK - Bering Sea - Long-Term Social Change Stemming from Cumulative OCS Development (60)
AK - Bering/Arctic - Community Response Capability to Impacts from Oil and Gas Activities (57)
NO - South Atlantic - Endangered Species (57)
NO - SW Florida Shelf Ecosystem Study (57)
AK - Arctic - Permafrost Hazards Assessment (47)
AK - Arctic - Sea Ice Reconnaissance & Hazards Analysis (47)
AK - Arctic - Geohazards Assessment (47)
AK - Bering Sea - Geohazards Assessment (47)

CYCLIC MAINTENANCE

BLM does not have a cyclic maintenance program in which each item or element is maintained on a predetermined schedule. Instead, through on-the-ground inspections and condition surveys, our field offices identify their most immediate maintenance needs. These needs are documented and form the basis for budget requests. After the total funding level for maintenance is set, these needs are funded according to ranked priority.

Maintenance funding in recent years has allowed for little more than reactive maintenance of facilities (fix it when it breaks); we have done little or nothing in the way of preventive or planned maintenance.

It is difficult to determine the optimum levels of maintenance for the broad range of BLM buildings, recreation sites, and road types. The information needed to determine such levels precisely is not yet available. We do know, however, that much needed maintenance of buildings, recreation sites, and roads has been foregone due to funding and personnel shortages. But because of inadequate inventory information, it is not possible to pinpoint the exact extent of this backlog. We are now gearing up to develop the necessary facility inventories through a systematic process in which the higher priority facilities are inventoried first. At this point, our best available information indicates the following.

We are adequately maintaining about one-third of our total of 44,000 miles of roads. It would require about $9,000,000 annually to maintain our entire existing road system to the proper standard. However, given current personnel levels and contracting capability, we could only spend about $4,000,000 annually. This level would be an increase of about $1,720,000 over our current annual expenditure and would allow us to maintain an additional 4,000 to 6,000 miles of road and to raise the overall maintenance standard.

Approximately one-third of our recreation sites are receiving adequate maintenance. The remainder receive some maintenance, but not of the desirable quantity or quality. This is a high visibility problem that directly affects the public. An increase of $5,000,000 would be needed for the Bureau to maintain 10,000 of its recreation sites adequately.

Building maintenance seems to have less of a backlog than either of the other categories, primarily because it is harder to defer. We also have a number of relatively new buildings, which as yet do not need extensive maintenance. This will change rapidly, however, if routine and preventive maintenance continues to be deferred.

Maintenance of physical facilities has had to take a lower priority relative to other Bureau programs that are more directly or visibly mission-oriented. This has resulted in the deferral of needed preventive and routine maintenance, which, in turn, will require either more costly corrective maintenance in the future to prevent loss or further deterioration or very expensive replacement. Increased public use of facilities, as well as expanded Bureau program responsibilities, is further widening the gap between maintenance needs and available maintenance funds.

In their budget requests, almost all of the States report significant shortages in maintenance capability for buildings, recreation sites, and/or roads. These shortages are generally larger in the roads category. Some States report that they do not maintain as much as 75 percent of their road mileage at all and do only minimal maintenance on sizeable portions of the rest. There is more variation among States in building and recreation site maintenance since some States have newer facilities.

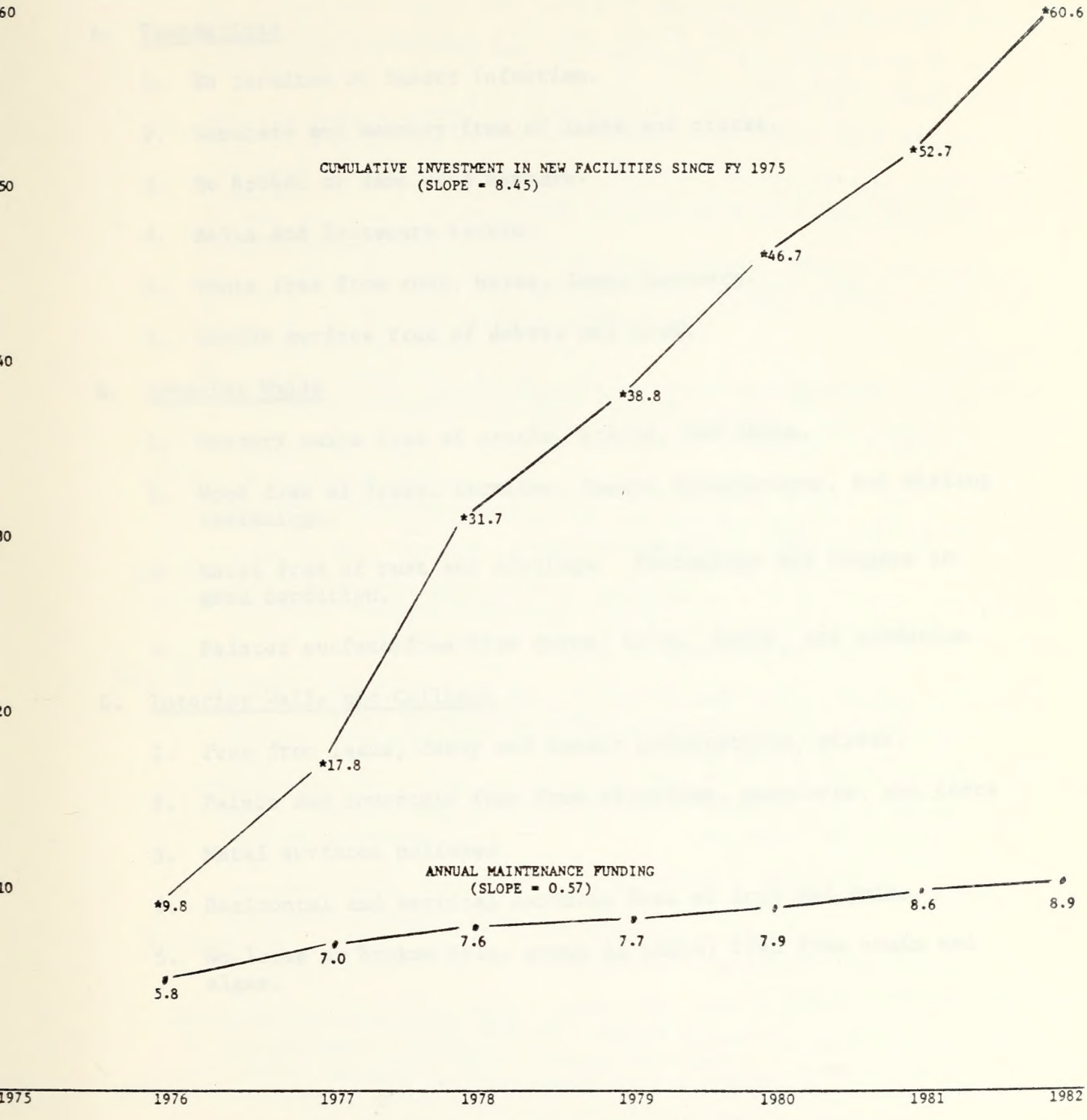
We do have a general set of maintenance standards (Enclosures 1, 2, & 3) which have been given to our field offices to use as funding and personnel permit. The standards are not mandatory; they are simply targets. As such, any scheduled maintenance is haphazard at best and wholly dependent on the funding and personnel available in any fiscal year.

The attached graph illustrates the slow growth of the maintenance program relative to new capital investment since 1975. If the effects of inflation were also to be taken into consideration on this graph, the gap would be even more dramatic. Inflation has decreased our maintenance capability by at least 25 percent over the past 5 years; it has also driven up the replacement cost of our investment in real property by almost 100 percent.

This year the book value of our investment in buildings, recreation sites, and transportation systems is $360,255,000. The average annual growth in capital investment has been about 25.8 percent since FY 1975. The average annual growth maintenance funding has been about 7.9 percent since FY 1975.

CONSTRUCTION INVESTMENT vs MAINTENANCE FUNDING

(For Buildings, Recreation and Transportation Construction
Capitalized Real Property Book Value - $360,225,000)
($ Millions)



NOTE: THE AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH IN CAPITAL INVESTMENT HAS BEEN ABOUT 25.8 PERCENT SINCE FY 1975. THE AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH MAINTENANCE FUNDING HAS BEEN ABOUT 7.9 PERCENT SINCE FY 1975.

ATTACHMENT

BUILDING AND GROUND CONDITION STANDARDS

BUILDINGS

A. Foundations

1. No termites or insect infestion.
2. Concrete and masonry free of leaks and cracks.
3. No broken or damp wood members.
4. Bolts and fasteners secure.
5. Vents free from rust, holes, loose hardware.
6. Ground surface free of debris and trash.

B. Exterior Walls

1. Masonry units free of cracks, stains, and leaks.
2. Wood free of leaks, termites, insect infestations, and missing fastenings.
3. Metal free of rust and pittings. Fastenings and hangers in good condition.
4. Painted surfaces free from chips, holes, peels, and oxidation.

C. Interior Walls and Ceilings

1. Free from leaks, decay and insect infestations, stains.
2. Paints and coverings free from abrasions, punctures, and tears.
3. Metal surfaces polished.
4. Horizontal and vertical surfaces free of dust and grime.
5. No loose or broken tile, grout in place, free from stain and algae.

D. Doors and Windows

1. Wood sash, doors, and trim have no splits, rot, cracks, loose or tight fits, and no loose hinges.

2. Metal sash and doors free from rust and corrosion, warping, and loose or tight fits.

3. Screens free from loose, broken, or missing hardware.

4. Glass clean and free of broken or cracked sections. Glazing compound secure with no missing areas.

5. Venetian blinds, drapes, etc., clean; free of tears, broken or loose fittings; cords free of frays or broken strands.

E. Floors

1. Carpet and rugs free of ravelling, cuts and tears, fading and discoloration, loose anchorage, insect damage; vacuumed free of dust and dirt.

2. Resilent floors show no evidence of cracking, chipping, breaking, scratches, tears, uneven and loose bonding; free of moisture; waxed and buffed.

3. Wood floors free from sagging, splintering, loose, warped, rotten, or scratched elements, stains, discoloration and moisture; waxed and buffed. No termites or insect infestation.

4. All areas free of loose, damaged, or missing bases, binding strips and thresholds, projecting nails, bolts, or screws, slippery surfaces, loose or missing nosings or treads.

5. Concrete floors free of spalls and cracks, surface treatment. replaced as required.

F. Sanitary Facilities

1. Vaults: Odors are acceptable and sludge volume below 75% of capacity. Structure free of cracks, roots, debris, and exposed reinforcement.

2. Septic Tank and Leach Fields: Sludge drawn from septic tanks every 5 years. Tanks are cleaned according to the Manual of Septic Tank Practices, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Leach field free of deleterious vegetation, parking lots, or buildings.

3. Lift Stations: Free from leaks and in good operating condition.

4. Sewer Lines: Manholes tight, free from roots and other obstructions.

5. Treatment Plants: Treatment plants clean, operational, and neat in appearance. The plant operated in accordance with operation and maintenance plan. Effluent levels at or below EPA and State standards.

6. Disinfection Equipment: Disinfection equipment is in operating condition according to operation and maintenance plan.

7. Dump Stations: Dump stations clean and present a neat appearance. Litter barrels, instructional signs, hoses, and grates operational and in good condition.

8. Outside Sinks: Outside sinks for fish cleaning should be clean, free of debris and litter, and have sufficient drainage to avoid creating muddy areas.

G. Gutters, Downspouts, Roof Drains, Storm Drains, and Interception Drains.

1. Free of rust and corrosion, breaks, or leaks and properly painted.

2. Securely fastened

3. Catch basins, outlets, gutters, and other items clear of obstructions.

4. Splash blocks in place.

H. Roofs

1. Metal free of broken seams, rust, or corrosion, holes, and open joints, loose, broken, or missing fastenings.

2. Wood shingles, tile composition, or slate free from warped, broken, split, curled, and loose or missing elements. No leaves and needles beneath shingles.

3. Built-up roofs free from cracks, exposed coatings, blistered, curled, or buckled felts.

4. Watertight and free of ponding.

5. Flashing free from rust, corrosion, open joints, loose and missing fastenings.

6. Skylights clean, free from cracks or breaks.

I. Mechanical Systems

1. Air filters clear of dust, grease, and lint deposits.

2. System mechanical elements free of dust, soot, grease deposits, lubricant drippings, rust and corrosion, chemical fumes, and loose, broken, or missing parts.

3. Wiring and electrical system free of loose connections, frayed or worn braid, improperly sized or defective fuses.

4. Exposed piping has no clogged, rusted, or corroded, leading parts. Valves, traps, and strainers clear of scale and leaks. Condenser coils free of ice.

5. Ducts free from soot, dirt, grease, loose connections, joints and seams, properly supported with insulation free of tears or other damage.

6. Boiler standards according to Heating, Ventilating and Air Conditioning Guide, American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers.

7. Entire liquified petroleum gas storage and distribution systems maintained and operated in strict accordance with all applicable rules and codes and National Fire Protection Association pamphlet No. 58 - Storage and Handling of Liquified Petroleum Gases, latest edition.

8. Gravity ventilators and vents free of foreign material and loose connections, screens in place, properly supported, turbine ventilators operating properly without undue wear.

9. Maintenance plan available to assure that mechanical equipment is maintained at specified intervals consistent with the manufacturers' specifications. Close attention should be given to assure proper cleaning, lubrication, and adjustment.

J. Plumbing

1. System free of leaks, breaks, corrosion, stoppages, odors, and gases.

2. Insulation sealed and free of moisture.

3. Fixtures free of cracks in china, chips in porcelain, odors, and stains.

4. Valves, checks, traps operational, free of leaks, corrosion, incrustation, and obstructions.

5. Maintained to Uniform Plumbing Code, latest edition.

6. System drained as necessary for winter shutdown.

K. Electrical

1. Refer to National Electrical Code, latest edition.

2. Insulation on motor circuits and feeder circuits free of shorts to ground.

3. Illumination units free of dirt and dust and secure. No cracked or broken luminaries and fixture parts, exposed wiring, broken or missing pullcords, loose socket connections.

4. Receptacles have no loose or missing parts and grounded.

5. Conduit in place, not separated and well anchored.

6. Vaults free of vectors, water infiltration, structural integrity, vents and seams in place and operational.

7. Fluorescent units free of flickering and loud humming ballast, no burning odor.

8. All lamps operational and shields in place in accordance with OSHA requirements.

9. Incandescent light bulbs matched to rating on fixture.

10. Full load current should coincide with rating. Motor terminal voltage fuses correct ampere rating.

11. All circuit breakers, switches, and motor controls have terminal connections secure, operating mechanism unfrozen, visible contact points unpitted, uncorroded, making good contact, enclosure temperature less than 110° F.

12. Safety signs and operating instructions legible and posted in a conspicuous place.

L. Water Distribution System

1. Reservoir openings and vent screening tight. Steel reservoirs free of corrosion and painted.

2. Reservoirs free of excessive sediment and algae or other plant growth.

3. Water quality meets EPA potable water standards.

4. All valves in proper operating condition. Fire hydrants have adequate volume and pressure.

5. Distribution systems and reservoirs maintained free of sediment, foreign material, debris, etc.

6. Distribution systems free of corrosion, tuberculation, and encrustation.

7. Chlorination equipment and other chemical feeders inspected for proper operation and rate of feed as per schedule.

8. Fountain areas sloped to drain.

9. Drinking fountains free of cracks, chips, or missing stones. Spouts and valves free of corrosion or chipped chrome.

M. Housekeeping

1. Furnishings, tools, and equipment located not to hamper circulation -- both air and people.

2. Aisles and work areas free from protrusions from cabinets, desks, racks, bins, and benches. Also free of boxes, baskets, and clutter. Boxes, containers, supplies, materials in storage bins or on shelves.

3. Wastebaskets empty and ash trays clean. Radiators, desks, cabinets, louvers, exhibit cases, panels, and displays clean and dusted.

4. Metal surfaces polished.

5. No clothing, boxes, packages hung or laying on benches, desks, tables, counters, or machines. No flammable material around heaters.

6. Restrooms and washroom areas free of odors and clean. Soap, paper, and towel racks filled. Mirrors clean of fingerprints and shelves clean, polished, and free of debris.

7. Washbasins, showers, toilet bowls, and porcelain clean and bright, free of spots and smears.

8. Drinking fountains clean and clear of debris and leaks. Trash receptacles provided and clean when paper cups are provided. Free of spots and water marks. Fully operational.

9. Stock storage areas clean and cleaning equipment neat and in place.

10. Explosives, gasoline, paint, oil, and other flammables stored in accordance with OSHA requirements.

STRUCTURES OTHER

A. Towers and Lookouts

1. Concrete free of cracks, breaks, or spalls, exposed reinforcing, settlement, or frost heaving.

2. Anchor bolts, splices, straps, steel members free of rust, corrosion, loose or missing and broken elements.

3. Timber not bowed, cracked, split, or rotten elements; no termites or insect infestation.

4. Guys and anchorage free from frayed, broken, or loose strands.

5. Painted surface free from rust, corrosion, cracking, scaling, chalking and fading.

6. No dirt, grease, or deposits on ladders and access walks.

7. All lamps operational.

8. Decking free of protruding fasteners, worn and rotten members.

B. Flagpoles

1. Surface coatings free from pitting, chipping, peeling, stains, and discoloration.

2. Pulleys and blocks secure and free.

3. Halyard free of worn and frayed strands.

4. No settlement, cracking, and spalling of concrete foundations and base support.

5. Ornamental fixtures secure, clean, and free of breaks, cracks, stains, and discoloration.

GROUNDS AND TURF

A. Fences and Walls

1. Fabric free from rust, corrosion, holes, looseness, vertical and horizontal misalignment, erosion.

2. Posts aligned, free of rust, corrosion, loose, bent, or missing members. Wood members free of splinters, broken elements, rot and termite infestation.

3. Gates free of misalignment, difficult opening and closing, loose, missing, or broken stops, checks, rollers, hinges, latches, and locks.

4. Vegetation along fences and walls shall conform to design plan, otherwise vegetation shall be a maximum of 8 inches high with no vines on walls and fences.

5. Painted surfaces free of rust, corrosion, flaking, scaling, peeling, and blistering, discoloration and stains.

6. Concrete and masonry have no cracks, spalling, broken elements, settlement, cracked and sandy mortar joints.

B. Walks, Curbs, Paths (Not part of trail system)

1. Surface free of holes, irregularities, ravelled edges, etc.

2. Metal edging and coping kept in alignment.

3. Walking area free of debris, overhanging and dead branches, down trees.

4. Drainage structures and systems open at all times.

5. Banks and slopes, retaining walls, rip rap, etc., free of undermining, settlement, or displacement especially after heavy rains.

C. Signs

1. Sign free of checks, cracks, and warping, face clean and legible, painted or stained, free of superfluous stains, good alignment of all elements. Paint or stain as required.

2. Concrete or masonry free of checks, cracks, spalls, open joints, or broken elements.

3. Bolts and fasteners securely attached; metal surfaces free of rust and corrosion, paint free of blisters, peeling, etc.

4. Surrounding grounds free of trash and debris.

5. Support posts true, sound, and painted or stained.

D. Lawn

1. Healthy, uniform appearance free from weeds, open patches, fungus, deleterious insects, litter, small animal waste, and discoloration.

2. Sprinkler system provides adequate coverage for lawn area without significant waste on sidewalks or parking areas.

E. Mowing

1. Manicured appearance, height 2-3 inches.

F. Edging Walks, Curbs, and Borders

1. Neat appearance of turf at all defined edges.

2. Maintain edging material and alignment.

G. Tree, Shrub, and Ground Cover

1. Trees are neat appearing in shape and color and free of dead limbs, fungus, and insects.

2. Trees do not conflict with overhead electrical lines and underground sewer lines.

3. Shrubs are neat in appearance, healthy, and free of weeds and insects.

4. Ground cover is neat in appearance, healthy, and free of weeds, dead plants, insects, and litter.

H. Heliport

1. Stripping of heliport symbols visible and in good condition.

2. Pad free of vegetation (undesirable), rocks, or obstructions.

3. Drip pans for fueling operations available for use on asphalt pads.

4. Lights and markers clean and functional.

RECREATION SITE CONDITION STANDARDS

DEVELOPED SITES

A. Buildings

NOTE: Refer to Building and Ground Condition Standards for general guidance. In addition, the following housekeeping standards are emphasized for recreation sites.

1. Windows, window sills, window louvers, rafters, and other flat surfaces clear of dust and cobwebs.
2. Walls free of marks, spalls, peels, holes, writings, dirt, etc.
3. Wash basin, stool(s), urinals, floors, clean and free of stains and litter.
4. Vault odor acceptable.
5. Adequate paper supply; deodorant block in place; toilet lid operating properly; handicapped rails clean, in place, and securely fastened.
6. Sanitary napkin cans in toilets emptied, scrubbed, and deodorized.
7. Floor drain clean and properly functioning.
8. Insect screens in place, building free of vectors.
9. Vault waste level not above 75% capacity.
10. Stock storage areas clean, and cleaning equipment neat and in place
11. Fire and safety equipment readily available and in serviceable condition. Fire extinguisher locations clearly marked. First aid kits maintained and of adequate size.
12. Hand tools, hoses, and mowers in good condition and properly stored

B. Registration, Bulletin Boards, Interpretive Displays

1. Area free of all trash and rubbish.
2. Glass covering maps and other informational material clean.
3. All surfaces free of writing and graffiti.
4. Information current and in place, no damaged or worn displays.

Enclosure

5. Fluorescent lights in exhibit cases standard warm white to minimize fading.

6. Motion picture projection equipment, slide projectors, recording-playback equipment functioning and serviceable.

7. Audio-visual units free of wear and damage and secured in place.

8. Refer to BLM Manual Section 9130 for detailed instructions for signs.

C. Barriers, Traffic Control, Fences, and Gates

1. Barrier cables, rocks, rails, posts, and other components in place with no broken or destroyed sections.

2. Earth berm barriers free of erosion and blend with natural surroundings.

3. Fence and gate material sound and secure. Wood fences stained or painted; no loose rails or boards. Chainlink fence fabric, posts, and slats sound and free of broken or bent elements. Gate(s) operate properly, including "hold open" catch.

D. Steps and Ramps

1. Treads level, solid, free of loose, cracked or broken elements.

2. Handrails aligned, tight and free of splinters.

3. Handicapped ramps aligned and maintained to current edition of Specifications for Making Buildings and Facilities Accessible to, and Usable by, the Physically Handicapped published by American National Standard Institute.

E. Camp and Picnic Units

1. Family Unit Pad

a. Free of miscellaneous ditches or excessive erosion, graded to drain; surfacing in place and adequate.

b. Free of debris around units, including rope, nails in trees, harmful objects, food matter and objectionable vegetation.

2. Fire Containment Unit

a. Free of ashes and debris.

b. All elements of units in serviceable condition.

c. Unburned wood neatly stacked.

d. Adequate drainage away from units.

e. Concrete or masonry free of cracks, spalling, and settling.

3. Tables and Benches

a. No loose bolts, braces, broken boards or missing elements.

b. Cleaned, painted or stained surfaces: no blistering, checking, cracking, scaling or flaking.

c. Metal surfaces free of rust or corrosion.

d. In place, reasonably level.

F. Grounds

1. Grass in designated areas; trees and shrubs to present neat and pleasing appearance; grass mowed to meet designated use of areas.

2. Site free of hornets, bees, and other similar stinging insects.

3. No hazard trees, dead limbs or other overhead hazards.

4. Playground equipment in good repair.

5. Playground areas graded for drainage and maintained to provide a neat appearance and safe area.

G. Utilities

1. Water Supplies

a. Area around water hydrants and drinking fountains shaped to drain with no standing water. Catch basins free of refuse.

b. Water hydrants and drinking fountains in operating condition.

c. Potable water systems are in compliance with requirements of P.L. 93-523, Safe Drinking Water Act, National Interim Primary Drinking Water Standards, and BLM Manual.

2. Sewage Systems

a. Refer to Building and Ground Condition Standards.

b. Recreation vehicle sanitary dump station(s) clean and all equipment in operating condition.

c. Sink waste water disposal unit catch basins and screens clean, operate properly. Area around unit shaped to drain properly.

3. Electrical Systems

a. Maintained in accordance with National Electrical Code and Building and Ground Condition Standards.

H. Liquified Petroleum Gas Systems

1. Entire storage and distribution systems maintained and operated in strict accord with National Fire Protection Association - Storage and Handling of Liquified Petroleum Gases, latest edition.

I. Trails and Trail Bridges

1. Tread and general surface area free of encumbrances and debris. Cross drains and water-bars at original cross section with adequate surfacing.

2. Side and top plant growth maintained to meet trail standards.

3. Footbridges and footings are intact with no missing or broken members.

4. Smooth transition from trail to bridge.

5. Ditches and culverts free of debris and blockage potential.

6. Nature trails clear of debris and excessive plant growth; grounds clean and sloped to drain around signs and interpretive devices.

7. Trails and ramps maintained to current edition of Specifications for Making Buildings and Facilities Accessible to, and Useable by, the Physically Handicapped published by American National Standard Institute.

J. Roads and Bridges

1. Maintain per Road and Bridge Condition Standards.

K. Parking Areas

1. Maintained per Road and Bridge Condition Standards.

2. Stripping, directional markings, delineators, etc., clear and sharp.

3. Barriers, curbs and wheel stops in place and functioning as designed

L. Signs

1. Maintain per Building and Ground Condition Standards.

M. Refuse Collection and Disposal

1. Refuse containers emptied with adequate frequency to eliminate overflow.

2. Entire site area free of litter.

3. Collected refuse delivered to an authorized landfill area.

N. Boating Facilities

1. Ramp surface non-slip, uniform and unbroken. Water line free of debris. Submerged hazards marked.

2. Wood pilings sound and solidly in place.

3. Buoys and markers in place; painted or otherwise protected from rot or corrosion.

4. Docks and floats clear of floating debris. Adequate support provided by floatation equipment.

5. Safety devices (float rings, etc.) functional and readily available for public use.

O. Swimming Areas

1. Beach areas free of trash, broken glass and other debris.

2. Bouys, limit markers, safety lines, warning signs, etc., properly located, securely anchored and with satisfactory floatation.

3. Beach and underwater areas free of vegetation and holes.

4. Safety devices (float rings, etc.) functional and readily available for public use.

UNDEVELOPED RECREATION SITES

A. Current inventory available.

B. An established schedule to monitor site condition.

C. Site and immediate area free of all debris, mudholes, safety hazards, and facilities constructed by visitors--ropes, nails in trees, etc.

D. If present, fire containment units neat and in condition to function properly; garbage cans clean.

ROAD AND BRIDGE CONDITION STANDARDS

TRAVELWAY

A. Unsurfaced

1. Roadbed is smooth; free of ruts, chuckholes, washboards; crowned and/or sloped for drainage.

2. Free from excessive accumulation of dust pockets or layers which are a driving hazard to public nuisance.

3. Berms should be absent along the shoulder; however, on rock embedded roads where berms may be unavoidable, the berm is to occupy the least amount of travelway.

4. Soft spots, such as those resulting from springs and seeps, are absent.

B. Aggregate Surface

1. The roadbed is smooth, stable; free of ruts, chuckholes and washboards; crowned or sloped for drainage.

2. Dust is controlled in those circumstances which present driving hazards, public nuisance or loss of binder material.

3. No subbase or subgrade exposed through the aggregate surfacing.

4. Soft spots resulting from springs and seeps are absent.

5. Surface material retained on the roadway and not bladed into ditches.

6. Berms, when utilized, shall consist of material suitable for relaying on the travelway.

7. The berm is as far as practical from the travelway.

C. Paved Surface

1. Smooth running surface free of chuckholes, cracking, prism deformations, sags and heaves.

2. Edges free of ravelling and dropoff.

3. Surface free of loose material and gravel.

4. No surface roughness which would be hazardous at the normal running speed.

5. Stripping and marking clean and sharply delineated.

SHOULDERS

A. Shoulders are straight and present a uniform line with the surface free from large rocks, limbs, or stumps.

B. Where the road maintenance plans include mowing, the vegetative growth on the shoulder is properly cut according to maintenance performance standards. Vegetation is limited to grasses. Brush, shrubs, trees, or cacti are not considered vegetation in this context.

C. Unpaved shoulders with paved travelway shall have a smooth transition with no drop off.

DITCHES AND CULVERTS

A. Ditches

1. Original cross-section is maintained. Drainage area clear of rocks, slides, and sediments.

2. Vegetation does not restrict ditch flow or reduce the waterway area through sedimentation.

3. Ditch bottom is stable and is not excessively eroded.

4. Back slope area above ditches is stable.

B. Culverts

1. The barrel is uniform in shape, free from bends which may restrict the flow, separations, rust, or wear holes, sedimentation, obstructions, and have sufficient cover to protect the pipe.

2. The entrance is the original shape, free from bends, tears, brush, or debris.

3. Drop inlets have clean entrances and the settling basins are free of sediment.

4. Fish passage ways in original condition with no deterioration.

5. Full circle downspouts have secure bands and anchors with no separation between pipe sections.

6. Partial downspouts are upright with secure bands and anchors with no separation between pipe sections.

7. No excessive camber or reverse camber which causes water pockets in the pipe.

8. Headwalls are in place, free of large cracks and missing sections. No erosion around structure.

9. Brush racks clear of debris.

10. Ditch blocks meet current design standards.

11. Side drainage channels clear of brush, logs or debris which interferes with stream flow.

12. Erosion at inlets and outlets is controlled.

13. Riprap is stable and free from undercutting.

OTHER RELATED ROAD FEATURES

A. Right-of-way free of excessive or objectionable litter.

B. Guard rails are properly painted or treated, bolts tight, no rotted or loose posts, cables tight and reflectors intact.

C. Signs conform to the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) or BLM Manual Section 9130, have clean faces free from vandalism, posts secure, bolts tight. Vegetation does not hinder visibility. (See Building and Ground Condition Standards.)

D. Railroad crossings marked with proper signs in accordance with MUTCD and adequate visibility exists around the crossing.

FENCES AND CATTLEGUARDS

A. Fences and Gates

1. Posts are sound, plumb, and secure.

2. Wire is tight and securely fastened to the posts.

3. Stays are uniformly spaced and vertical between posts and affixed to keep the strands properly spaced.

4. Rock deadmen are properly secured to the fence.

5. Gates are free from deterioration, damage to structural sections or surface treatment and loose hardware.

B. Cattleguards

1. There is a smooth transition from travelway to cattleguard. Area beneath the cattleguard rails is clean and free of debris and sediment to a depth of 18 inches.

2. Rails are straight and structurally stable.

3. Bases are structurally stable. Grid has uniform contact with the base, and conforms to the profile and cross-section of the road. There is not differential settlement which poses a hazard to traffic.

4. Wings are straight, securely fastened to the base, and adjacent fences, and free from broken or deformed members.

FORDS

A. There is a smooth transition between road and ford.

B. No excessive erosion adjacent to the structure.

C. The surface of the structure is clear of debris, brush, rocks, and sediment.

D. Travelway is uniform, safe and free of sags, heaves, holes, ruts, or separations.

E. Travelway delineators are erect, sound, and in place.

F. Warning signs and water depth markers are in place and conform to sign condition standards. (Building and Ground Condition Standards, Enclosure 1-8)

BRIDGES (General)

A. Approaches provide a smooth transition to the bridge.

B. Drainage channels clear of debris which may accumulate on bridge piers or otherwise restrict waterway.

C. Deck is smooth and free of cracks, spalls, holes, or other evidence of deterioration and drain holes are open.

D. Railing and wheel guards secure, painted, or treated and in safe condition.

E. For complete guide for structural inspection, refer to AASHTO Manual for Maintenance Inspection of Bridges, 1970 and FHWA Bridge Inspector's Training Manual 70.

RETAINING WALLS - CRIBBING

A. Original structural shape is maintained with no bent and damaged members.

B. Wall sections on grade and alignment with no bowed sections.

C. Drains are open and functioning.

SAFETY AND HAZARD CONTROL

A. Sight distance free of shrubs, trees, and obstacles and meets design standards.

B. Travelway and ditches free of overhanging trees and limbs. No down trees or branches in ditch area.

C. No unstable material above the roadway.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Consulting Services

Account Identification Number: 14-1109-0-1-302
Title: Management of Lands and Resources

Justification:

The Bureau's current and future use of consulting services will be geared toward Research and Planning in the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation. Specifically, we plan to use special interest groups and university professors to obtain outside opinions on how to improve land laws for better management of the public lands at the Federal Government level and to develop a system for planning and monitoring public land use. In the research area, consultants would assist in the development of a more progressive management system for the Wild Horse and Burro Program, and the development of various computer programs (mathematical models) to improve techniques and procedures for the Soil Vegetation Inventory Method (SVIM).

The $10,000 projected for consulting services in both FY 1981 and FY 1982 will be split equally between planning and research projects. Our FY 1981 and FY 1982 estimates were reduced by $15,000 as a part of the Department's overall reduction in consulting services.

The nature of the Bureau's mandates makes the contribution of outside groups essential to the efficient management of our programs. Every effort has been made to keep past and future use of consultants at a minimum, and they are used only when there is no viable alternative. Consulting services for the above projects will provide the public contact needed to make these programs viable to both the Bureau and the public.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Consulting Services

Agency contact: James Pedersen
Phone: 343-3516

Account Identification Number	Account Title	Type	Obligations (in thousands) 1980	1981	1982	Workdays (Personal Appointments Only) 1980	1981	1982
14-1109-0-1-302	Management of Lands and Resources	C 1/	10	--	--	--	--	--
14-1109-0-1-302	Management of Lands and Resources	P 2/	15	10	10	100	67	67
Total			25	10	10	100	67	67

TOTALS

Contractual services	10	--	--	--	--	--
Personnel appointments	15	10	10	100	67	67
Total - all types	25	10	10	100	67	67

1/ Contractual services.
2/ Personnel appointments.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Identification of Budget Estimates to Congress for Energy Conservation and Related Investments in Federal Buildings
Fiscal Years 1980, 1981 and 1982

(In thousands of dollars)

Bureau of Land Management
Bureau or Office

Appropriation/Activity/Subactivity and Brief Description of Program	President's Budget Estimate Budget Authority								
	Retrofit Measures			New Construction or Renovation			Total		
	FY 1980	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1980	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1980	FY 1981	FY 1982
Acquisition, Construction & Maintenance									
Construction - Building Items consist of energy conservation measures such as insulation, double and triple glass windows and solar units where applicable.	--	--	--	$53	$ 73	$184	$ 53	$ 73	$184
Construction - Recreation Solar package for Red Rocks Visitor Center	--	--	--	--	243	--	--	243	--
Maintenance - Building Includes retrofitting existing structures with additional insulation, storm doors and windows, weather stripping and energy efficient heating and cooling systems.	51	63	63	--	--	--	51	63	63
Maintenance - Technical Surveys		85	330					85	330
Total, Budget Authority	$51	$148	$393	$53	$316	$184	$104	$464	$577

ENERGY CONSERVATION SUBACTIVITIES

The Bureau's FY 1982 budget does not contain a "line item" for energy conservation measures. However, funds identified on the attached form are included in the following subactivities:

Building Construction $184,000

About 5 percent of our building construction costs can be directly related to energy conservation items and in terms of dollars would represent $184,000.

Building Maintenance $392,000

This item is included in the building maintenance appropriation request. It will be used to conduct technical surveys of typical buildings and to retrofit existing buildings with additional insulation, storm doors and windows, and other energy conservation measures indicated by the technical surveys.

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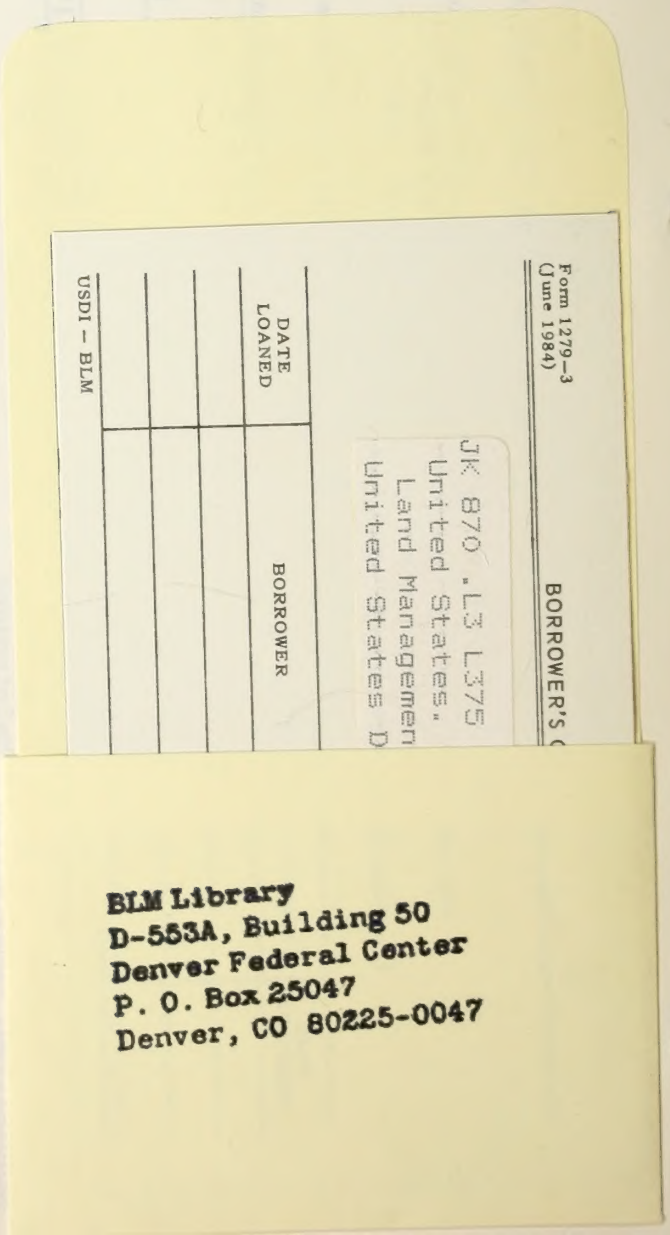

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